EXTENT

HERITAGE ADVISORS
TO AUSTRALIA AND
THE ASIA PACIFIC

Cumberland LGA
Comprehensive Heritage Study

Stage 1 - Main Report

VOLUME 3 – Heritage Inventory

Client: Cumberland City Council

Version: Final

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Executive summary

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd was commissioned by Cumberland City Council to prepare a Cumberland Local Government Area (LGA) Comprehensive Heritage Study (the 'Heritage Study'). Cumberland City Council is the amalgamation of the majority of the former Holroyd City Council area, parts of the former Auburn City Council area and parts of Parramatta City Council area. The purpose of the study is to prepare a comprehensive review and assessment of existing items of environmental heritage within the LGA, and to identify potential items of environmental heritage that may warrant inclusion as environmental heritage on the Cumberland Local Environmental Plan environmental heritage schedule.

The Heritage Study includes a review of the existing items of environmental heritage, which is predominantly associated with early European settlement and the establishment of the towns and suburbs of the area. This review includes built and industrial heritage, historical archaeological sites, cultural and natural landscapes, as well as Aboriginal objects and/or places. In addition, the Heritage Study also includes an assessment of potential new heritage items, heritage conservation areas and historical archaeological sites. Aboriginal objects and/or places are not included in the assessment of potential new listings.

The Heritage Study has been divided into two stages:

STAGE 1

- Prepare thematic history
- Review existing items of environmental heritage, including fieldwork audit of all places across the LGA
- Identify potential items for delisting
- Identify potential items for State Heritage Register nomination
- Identify places that require additional heritage documentation
- Prepare updated mapping
- Prepare Main Report, summarising outcomes of Stage 1

STAGE 2

- Identify potential new items of environmental heritage for inclusion on the consolidated Cumberland LEP
- Fieldwork audit of all potential places across the LGA
- Identify potential items for State Heritage Register nomination
- Identify places that require additional heritage documentation
- Prepare updated mapping
- Prepare Secondary Report, summarising outcomes of Stage 2

The purpose of the Main Report is to outline the findings of Stage 1, which included a review of Schedule 5 in the *Holroyd Local Environmental Plan 2013*, the *Auburn Local Environmental Plan 2010* and *the Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011* to determine the future actions for existing heritage listings.

The Main Report is split into three volumes:

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Vol 1 PROJECT CONTEXT	Vol 2 RECOMMENDATIONS	Vol 3 INVENTORY
•LGA identifiication •Thematic history •Statutory context •Development context	•Actions •Implementation of report •Future investigations	•Items of environmental heritage •Heritage conservation areas •Mapping •Inventory sheets

This document forms Volume 3 of the Main Report.

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1. List of heritage items

The following section includes a tabulated summary of each heritage item recommended for retention on Schedule 5 of the Cumberland LEP.

Auburn

Table 1. Auburn heritage items.

Proposed ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I1	A49 (Auburn)	Auburn War Memorial	Railway Park / Auburn Memorial Park on Rawson Street, Auburn	Lot 1 - 2, DP 1174373	Y	Landscape	Local	
I2	A50 (Auburn)	Clyde Marshalling Yards	Rawson Street, Auburn	Part Lot 52, DP 1097362; Lot 1-4, DP 1007656; Lot 6, DP1007656; Lot 2, DP 806999; Part Lot 1, DP 833989; Lot 3, DP 833989; Lot 2, DP 827674; Lot 1 - 2, DP 775808; Lot 201, DP 1007683.	Y	Group/Complex	Local	
I3	I1 (Auburn)	Former Auburn Ambulance Station	54 Queen Street, Auburn	Lot 1, DP 196515	N	Built	Local	

Proposed ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I4	I2 (Auburn)	Auburn Baptist Church	16 Harrow Road, Auburn	Lot 23, DP 1084033; Lot 1, DP 1136463.	N	Built	Local	
I5	I3 (Auburn)	Auburn Botanic Gardens	Chisholm Road, Auburn	Lot 36, Section 8, DP 7097; Lot 12, Section 8, DP 7097; Lot 1, DP 222366; Lots 1- 2, DP 235351; Lot 2, DP 669013; Lots 26–35, DP 6713; Lot 1, DP 938994; Lot 7017, DP 93911.	N	Landscape	Local	
I6	I4 (Auburn)	Auburn North Public School and Ficus macrophylla, Moreton Bay Fig Tree	153–159 Parramatta Road, Auburn	Lot 1, DP 631976; Lots 1–4, DP 782325; Lot 416, DP 821067; Lots 7–18, DP 9688; Lots 1–4, DP 182006; Lots 11 and 12, DP 1127373; Lot 2, DP 706849.	N	Built	Local	
I7	I5 (Auburn)	Auburn Public School and Eucalyptus Moluccana	Corner Auburn Road and Beatrice Street, Auburn	Lots 13–26, Section 12, DP 1389; Lots A and B, DP 345876; Lots 1 and 2, DP 515598; Lots 1–8, 11, 12, 38–44, 47 and 48, Section 11, DP 982836; Lot B, DP 380954	N	Built	Local	
I8	I6 (Auburn)	Post-war Cottage	245 Auburn Road, Auburn	Lot B, DP 388606	N	Built	Local	

Proposed ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I9	I7 (Auburn)	Victorian Italianate Dwelling	258 Cumberland Road, Auburn	Lot 14, DP 19559.	N	Built	Local	
I10	I8 (Auburn)	Federation Bungalow	31 Gelibolu Parade, Auburn	Lot A, DP 350976.	N	Built	Local	
I11	I9 (Auburn)	Inter-War Dwelling	3 Kihilla Street, Auburn	Lot A, DP 313590.	N	Built	Local	
I12	I10 (Auburn)	Inter-War Georgian Revival Residence	8-10 Mary Street, Auburn	Lot 1, DP 505982.	N	Built	Local	
I13	I11 (Auburn)	Victorian Residence	16 Queen Street, Auburn	Lot 1, DP 921837.	N	Built	Local	

Proposed ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I14	I12 (Auburn)	Grey Box Reserve	Corner of St Johns and Park Roads, Auburn	Lot 1, DP 828311.	N	Landscape	Local	
I15	I13 (Auburn)	Horse Trough	Corner of Water Street and Auburn Road, Auburn	-	Y	Movable/Collection	Local	
I16	I14 (Auburn)	Inter-War Dwelling	21 Yillowra Street, Auburn	Lot 1, DP 798097	N	Built	Local	
I17	I15 (Auburn)	Jack Lang Plaque	4 Auburn Road, Auburn	Lot 1, DP 66358; Lot 1, DP 119916.	Y	Built	Local	
I18	I16 (Auburn)	Keighery Hotel	51 Rawson Street, Auburn	Lot 1, DP 655963; Lot 1, DP 978290.	N	Built	Local	

Proposed ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I19	I17 (Auburn)	Two-Storey Californian Bungalow and Former Site of Lea's Temperance Hall	24 Mary Street, Auburn	Lot A, DP 73573	N	Built	Local	
I20	I18 (Auburn)	St Joseph's Hospital - Former Duncraggan Hall	21 Alice Street, Auburn, and 2A Normandy Road, Auburn	Lot 101, DP 850653: Lot 102, DP 850653.	N	Built	Local	
I21	I19 (Auburn)	St Phillips Anglican Family Church	48 Hall Street, Auburn NSW	Lot 28 – 30, Section 11, DP 995	N	Built	Local	
I22	I21 (Auburn)	Uniting Church Auburn Parish and Adjacent Victory Hall	Corner of Helena Street and Harrow Road, Auburn	Lot 24, Section 11, DP 68372; Lot 25-27, Section 11, DP 982836.	Y	Built	Local	
I23	I22 (Auburn)	'Lohengrin'- Federation Dwelling	25 Harrow Road, Auburn	Lot 9, DP 75059.	N	Built	Local	

Proposed ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I01023	A01023 (Auburn)	Auburn Railway Signal Box	Rawson Street, opposite Karrabah Road, Auburn	Part Lot 3803, DP 1168594	Y	Built	State	
I01790	I01790 (Auburn)	Electricity Substation No 167	93 Parramatta Road and 2 Silverwater Road, Auburn	Lot 167, DP 610769; Lots A and C, DP 347473.	N	Built	State	

Berala

Table 2. Berala heritage items.

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I24	A53 (Auburn)	Berala Railway Station Group	Campbell Street, Berala	Lot 2, DP 803675	Y	Built	Local	
I25	I23 (Auburn)	Berala Public School	Corner of Clarke Street, Harrow and Auburn Roads, Berala	Lot 495, DP 729392; Lot 15 – 27, Section 2, DP 6776; Lot 37 – 54, Section 2, DP 6776.	N	Built	Local	
I26	I24 (Auburn)	Brush Box Street Trees	Lidbury Street, Berala	-	N	Landscape	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I27	I25 (Auburn)	St Peter Chanel School Hall, Church and Presbytery	60–66 Kingsland Road, Berala	Lot A & B, DP 323658; Lot 1 & 2, DP 589907.	Y	Built	Local	

Chester Hill

Table 3. Chester Hill heritage items.

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I28	I34 (Parramatta)	Melita Stadium and Native Vegetation	1 Everley Road, Chester Hill	Lot 1, DP 222670; Lot B, DP 415520	N	Landscape	Local	

Girraween

Table 4. Girraween heritage items.

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I29	I1 (Holroyd)	“Targo Mahal” – Late Federation Bungalow	156 Targo Road, Girraween	Lot 3114, DP 849493; SP 66230	Y	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I30	I2 (Holroyd)	'Urana' - Federation Cottage	26 Tungarra Road, Girraween	Lot 36, DP 1033519.	N	Built	Local	

Granville

Table 5. Granville heritage items.

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I31	I23 (Holroyd)	Parramatta Terminus – Railway Centenary Monument	Woodville Road (corner Crescent Street), Holroyd.	Lot 5, DP 1168481	Y	Built	Local	
I32	I92 (Parramatta)	Victorian Stone Cottages	15 - 17 Bennalong Street, Granville	Lot 1, DP 784483; Lot 1, DP 195775.	N	Built	Local	
I33	I97 (Parramatta)	'Nallabrae' - Federation Arts and Crafts Dwelling	17-21 Carlton Street, Granville	Lot 4 - 5, Section 2, DP 829.	N	Built	Local	

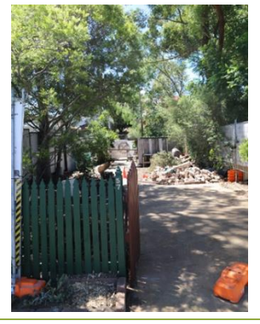
New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I34	I98 (Parramatta)	Charles Street Cottages Group	3, 5 and 9 Charles Street, South Granville	Lot 5, DP 712427; Lot 6 – 9, Section 3, DP 976445.	N	Built	Local	
I35	I103 (Parramatta)	Federation Bungalow	7 Daniel Street, Granville	Lot 7, DP 1106584	N	Built	Local	
I36	I104 (Parramatta)	Victorian Cottage	9 Daniel Street, Granville	Lot 9, DP 1106585	N	Built	Local	
I37	I105 (Parramatta)	‘Abebdour’ – Federation Cottage	11 Daniel Street, Granville	Lot A, DP 318178	N	Built	Local	
I38	I108 (Parramatta)	Victorian cottage	32 Elizabeth Street, Granville	Lot 2, DP 884277	N	Built	Local	
I39	I109 (Parramatta)	Former Shop	6 - 8 Factory Street, Granville	Lot 1, DP 844490	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I40	I110 (Parramatta)	Federation Cottage	37 Fifth Street, Granville	Lot 210, DP 1090741	N	Built	Local	
I41	I111 (Parramatta)	Federation Cottage	8 Florrie Street, Granville	Lot 1, DP 113288	N	Built	Local	
I42	I112 (Parramatta)	Federation Cottage	10 Florrie Street, Granville	Lot 2, DP 1191506	N	Built	Local	
I43	I113 (Parramatta)	Granville Scout Hall	1A Glen Street, Granville	Lot C, DP 355997	N	Community Facilities	Local	
I44	I119 (Parramatta)	Grimwood Street Group	23, 27, 28 and 30 Grimwood Street, Granville	Lot 1, DP 558217; Lot 19, DP 74437; Lot 7, DP 1010338; Lot 11, DP 843684.	N	Built	Local	
I45	I120 (Parramatta)	Holy Trinity Church Group	40 Grimwood Street, Granville	Lot 1, DP 1049144	Y	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I46	I121 (Parramatta)	Semi-detached Cottage	43 - 45 Grimwood Street, Granville	Lot A - B, DP 310736	N	Built	Local	
I47	I122 (Parramatta)	Victorian Italianate Cottage	4 Hewlett Street, Granville	Lot 15, DP 1067637	N	Built	Local	
I48	I123 (Parramatta)	Late Victorian Cottage	6 Hewlett Street Granville	Lot 14, Section D, DP 975348	Y	Built	Local	
I49	I124 (Parramatta)	'Loch Marie' - Federation Queen Anne Cottage	18 Hewlett Street, Granville	Lot 1, DP 998959	N	Built	Local	
I50	I125 (Parramatta)	Federation Arts and Crafts Cottage	20 Hewlett Street, Granville	Lot 3, DP 775950	N	Built	Local	
I51	I126 (Parramatta)	Late Victorian Cottage	21 Hewlett Street, Granville	Lot 9, DP 3071	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I52	I127 (Parramatta)	'Rockleigh' – Federation Cottage	23 Hewlett Street, Granville	Lot 8, DP 3071	N	Built	Local	
I53	I128 (Parramatta)	Former Granville Police Station	12 Hutchinson Street, Granville	Lot 1, DP 1183707	N	Built	Local	
I54	I129 (Parramatta)	Knox Presbyterian Church	14 Hutchinson Street, Granville	Lot 1, DP 1050714	N	Built	Local	
I55	I130 (Parramatta)	Jamieson Street Terrace Group	6, 8, 10, 12, 14 Jamieson Street Granville	Lot 1 – 5, DP 778262	N	Built	Local	
I56	I131 (Parramatta)	Federation Arts and Crafts Cottage	17 Jamieson Street, Granville	Lot 18, Section 1, DP 4013	N	Built	Local	
I57	I132 (Parramatta)	Semi-detached Federation Cottage	22 and 24 Jamieson Street, Granville	Lot 1- 2, DP 550210	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I58	I133 (Parramatta)	Semi-detached Federation Cottage	26 and 28 Jamieson Street, Granville	Lot 101 – 102, DP 775235	N	Built	Local	
I59	I134 (Parramatta)	'Overton' - Victorian Filligree terrace	29 Jamieson Street, Granville	Lot 1, DP 744216	N	Built	Local	
I60	I135 (Parramatta)	Federation Queen Anne Dwelling	30 Jamieson Street, Granville	Lot 6, Section 2, DP 4013; Lot 1, DP 963437.	N	Built	Local	
I61	I136 (Parramatta)	‘Lockerbie' and 'Keswick’ – Federation Dwelling	32-34 Jamison Street, Granville	Lot 4A – 4B, DP 106295	N	Built	Local	
I62	I138 (Parramatta)	St Marks Anglican Church and Rectory	39 Jamieson Street, Granville	Lot 10, DP 604547	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I63	I139 (Parramatta)	Federation Queen Anne Residence	40 Jamieson Street, Granville	Lot 1, Section 2, DP 4013; Lot 1, DP 455505	N	Built	Local	
I64	I140 (Parramatta)	Victorian Cottage	53 John Street, Granville	Lot 35, Section 2, DP 947	N	Built	Local	
I65	I141 (Parramatta)	Victorian Semi-detached Residences	55 and 57 John Street, Granville	Lot 1, DP 103190; Lot 1, DP 850572.	N	Built	Local	
I66	I143 (Parramatta)	Victorian Workers Cottage	5 Margaret Street, Granville	Lot 1, DP 115160	N	Built	Local	
I67	I144 (Parramatta)	Workers Cottage	8 Margaret Street, Granville	Lot 20, DP 975668	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I68	I145 (Parramatta)	'Tuena' - Federation Cottage	14 Margaret Street, Granville	Lot B, DP 82513	N	Built	Local	
I69	I146 (Parramatta)	Federation Cottage	24 Margaret Street, Granville	Lot 1, DP 724062 Lot B, DP 966304	N	Built	Local	
I70	I147 (Parramatta)	Former Bank and Residence	8 Mary Street, Granville	SP20693	Y	Built	Local	
I71	I148 (Parramatta)	Granville Boys High School	10 Mary Street, Granville	Lot 1, DP 795136	N	Built	Local	
I72	I149 (Parramatta)	Victorian Italianate Cottage	21 Membrey Street, Granville	Lot 11, DP 850956	N	Built	Local	
I73	I150 (Parramatta)	Granville Swimming Pool	1 Memorial Drive, Granville	Lot 21 – 34, DP 17572; Lot 9, DP 262830; Lot 1, DP 430693; Lot 1, DP 510570	Y	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I74	I151 (Parramatta)	Granville War Memorial Park	1 Memorial Drive, Granville	Lot 1, DP 430693.	Y	Landscape	Local	
I75	I152 (Parramatta)	Granville RSL Club	5 Memorial Drive, Granville	Lot 100, DP 813998	N	Built	Local	
I76	I153 (Parramatta)	War Service Homes Cottage	28 Mimosa Street, Granville	Lot 104, DP 6784	N	Built	Local	
I77	I154 (Parramatta)	New York Street Group	12-14, 13 and 18-24 New York Street, Granville	Lot 10, DP 1037057; Lot 1-2, DP 137124; Lot 1, DP 152709; Lot A, DP 318121; Lot 102, DP 827912; Lot 11, DP 84371; Lot 14, DP 999601.	Y	Built	Local	
I78	I164 (Parramatta)	Semi-detached Victorian Cottage	9 -11 Queen Street, Granville	Lot A -B, DP 442619	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I79	I165 (Parramatta)	Semi-detached Victorian Cottage	13-15 Queen Street, Granville	Lot A-B, DP 107465	N	Built	Local	
I80	I166 (Parramatta)	'Loch Erin' - Federation Arts and Crafts Cottage	60-62 Railway Parade, Granville	Lot 1-2, DP 1196456	N	Built	Local	
I81	I167 (Parramatta)	'Wendover' - Federation Arts and Crafts Cottage	64 Railway Parade, Granville	Lot 6 – 8, Section 1, DP 4013	N	Built	Local	
I82	I168 (Parramatta)	'Magnolia' - Federation Cottage	70 Railway Parade, Granville	SP94811	Y	Built	Local	
I83	I169 (Parramatta)	Victorian Italianate Terrace	2- 4 Russell Street, Granville	Lot 1 – 2, DP 509380	N	Built	Local	
I84	I170 and I171 (Parramatta)	Victorian Italianate Terrace	10 – 12 Russell Street, Granville	Lot 1-2, DP 127379; Lot 1, DP 900090; Lot 1, DP 900091	Y	Built	Local	

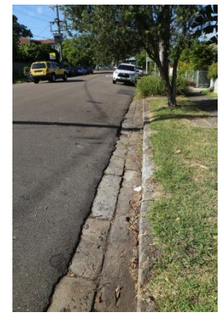
New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I85	I172 (Parramatta)	Victorian Semi-Detached Cottage	41 - 43 Sixth Street, Granville	Lot 2, DP 625679; Lot 11, DP 828651	N	Built	Local	
I86	I173 (Parramatta)	Young's Building	11-19 South Street, Granville	Lot 2 – 6, DP 28178	N	Built	Local	
I87	I174 (Parramatta)	Royal Hotel	16-20 South Street, Granville	Lot 100, DP 747211	N	Built	Local	
I88	I175 (Parramatta)	Chateau Blanc Cinema	51 South Street, Granville	Lot 1, DP 361441	N	Built	Local	
I89	I176 (Parramatta)	Former Granville Technical College	80 South Street, Granville	Lot 1, DP 582173	N	Built	Local	
I90	I177 (Parramatta)	Victoria Buildings	82-88 South Street, Granville	Lot 1, DP 1005779; Lot A – B, DP 162902	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I91	I178 (Parramatta)	Granville Uniting Church	104 South Street, Granville	Lot A, DP 315642; Lot 1, DP 90266	N	Built	Local	
I92	I179 (Parramatta)	Federation Cottage	14 Spring Garden Street, Granville	Lot 8, Section 3, DP 975187	N	Built	Local	
I93	I180 (Parramatta)	Semi-detached Terrace	24-26 Spring Garden Street, Granville	Lot 1, DP 112835; Lot 1, DP 770225	N	Built	Local	
I94	I181 (Parramatta)	Semi-detached Cottage	28-30 Spring Garden Street, Granville	Lot 12A – 12B, DP 447591.	N	Built	Local	
I95	I182 (Parramatta)	Federation Cottage	28 The Avenue, Granville	Lot 1, DP 779440	N	Built	Local	
I96	I183 (Parramatta)	Victorian Cottage	36 The Avenue, Granville	Lot 12, DP 53781	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I97	I184 (Parramatta)	Victorian Cottage	42 The Avenue, Granville	Lot 1, DP 995184	N	Built	Local	
I98	I185 (Parramatta)	Semi-detached Terrace	52 - 54 The Avenue, Granville	Lot C – D, DP 401005	N	Built	Local	
I99	I186 (Parramatta)	Victorian Residence	58 The Avenue, Granville	Lot B, DP 341740	N	Built	Local	
I100	I187 (Parramatta)	Victorian Residence	60 The Avenue, Granville	Lot 1, DP 610108	N	Built	Local	
I101	I188 (Parramatta)	Federation Arts and Crafts Bungalow	66 The Avenue, Granville	Lot 6, DP 128858; Lot 7, DP 938	N	Built	Local	
I102	I189 (Parramatta)	Federation Cottage	74 The Avenue, Granville	Lot 1, DP 985119	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I103	I190 (Parramatta)	Federation Cottage	83 The Avenue, Granville	Lot 1, DP 936365	N	Built	Local	
I104	I191 (Parramatta)	Federation Queen Anne Bungalow	85 The Avenue, Granville	Lot 1, DP 934361	N	Built	Local	
I105	I192 (Parramatta)	Stone Bridge	113 and 115 The Avenue (near), Granville	-	N	Built	Local	
I106	I193 (Parramatta)	The Trongate Victorian Terrace Group	90, 92, 94, 96, 98 The Trongate, Granville	Lot 1 – 3, DP 219451; Lot A – B, DP 106943;	Y	Built	Local	
I107	I193 (Parramatta)	Victorian Semi-Detached Cottage	100–102 The Trongate, Granville	Lot 1, DP 983817	Y	Built	Local	
I108	I197 (Parramatta)	Victorian Cottage	4 Walter Street, Granville	Lot 2, DP 222135	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I109	I198 (Parramatta)	Victorian Cottage	10 Walter Street, Granville	Lot B, DP 154077	N	Built	Local	
I110	I199 (Parramatta)	Victorian Cottage	11 Walter Street, Granville	Lot 1, DP 998953	N	Built	Local	
I111	I200 (Parramatta)	Federation Cottage	26 Walter Street, Granville	Lot 2, DP 775950	N	Built	Local	
I112	I201 (Parramatta)	Federation Cottage	28 Walter Street, Granville	Lot 1, DP 775950	N	Built	Local	
I113	I202 (Parramatta)	Victorian Cottage	30 Walter Street, Granville	Lot 30, DP 998946	N	Built	Local	
I114	I203 (Parramatta)	Victorian Cottage	32 Walter Street, Granville	Lot 1, DP 742150	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I115	I204 (Parramatta)	Walter Street Kerb and Guttering	Walter Street, Granville	-	Y	Built	Local	
I116	I206 (Parramatta)	Granville RSL Memorial Monuments	5 Memorial Avenue, Granville	Lot 100, DP 813998	N	Monument/Memorial	Local	
I117	I207 (Parramatta)	'Evesham' - Victorian Villa	102 William Street, Granville	Lot 2, DP 544383	N	Built	Local	
I118	I208 (Parramatta)	Federation Timber Cottage Group	115, 117-119 William Street, Granville	Lot B, DP 326631; Lot 1, DP 933493; Lot 1, DP 935521	N	Built	Local	
I119	I209 (Parramatta)	Victorian Italianate Cottage	123 William Street, Granville	Lot 1 – 2, DP 126844	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I120	I210 (Parramatta)	Granville Public School	133 William Street, Granville	Lot 1, DP 66624; Lot 1-3, DP 795085; Lot 1, DP 905172.	N	Built	Local	
I121	I211 (Parramatta)	'Tarrangower' - Federation Bungalow	152 William Street, Granville	Lot 6, Section A, DP 282	N	Built	Local	
I122	I212 (Parramatta)	William Street Cottages Group	170, 172, 174, 176 and 178 William Street, Granville	Lot A – E, DP 19167	N	Built	Local	
I123	I213 (Parramatta)	Victorian Cottage	183 William Street, Granville	Lot 11, DP 732991	N	Built	Local	
I124	I215 (Parramatta)	Victorian Cottage	15 Woodville Road, Granville	Lot 1, DP 653764	N	Built	Local	
I125	I607 (Parramatta)	Victorian Italianate Cottage	2 Lisgar Street, Granville	Lot 6, Section 1, DP 1788	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I01664	I01664 (Parramatta)	Crest Theatre	157 Blaxcell Street, Granville	Lot 2, DP 217971	N	Built	State	
I01679	I01679 (Parramatta)	Granville Town Hall	10 Carlton Street, Granville	Lot 1, DP 910484	N	Built	State	

Greystanes

Table 6. Greystanes heritage items.

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I126	I24 (Holroyd)	Late Victorian Cottage	15 Bayfield Road, Greystanes	Lot 33, DP 250266	N	Built	Local	
I127	I25 (Holroyd)	Gallard Reserve Woodland – Remnant Tree Stands	Damien Avenue, Greystanes	Lot 10, DP 216141; Lot 75, DP 218384; Lot 8, DP 212933; Lot 183, 209054.	N	Landscape	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I128	I27 (Holroyd)	Former Hyland Road Inn, Farm and Post Office	Hyland Road, Greystanes	Lot 10, DP 817980	N	Built	Local	
I129	I28 (Holroyd)	Ringrose Primary School	18-36 Ringrose avenue, Greystanes	Lot 11, DP 832083	N	Built	Local	

Guildford

Table 7. Guildford heritage items.

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I130	I30 (Holroyd)	Victorian/Georgian Cottage	48 Albert Street, Guildford	Lot 6, DP 27045	N	Built	Local	
I131	I31 (Holroyd)	Federation Cottage	12 Amherst Street, Guildford	Lot C, DP 949414	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I132	I32 (Holroyd)	Guildford Public School	1A Apia Street, Guildford	Lots 69, 69A & 70, Section A, DP 5018; Lots 1–6, DP 797894; Lot 415, DP 820561	N	Built	Local	
I133	I33 (Holroyd)	‘Kelvin’ - Federation Bungalow	67 Berwick Street, Guildford	Lot 7 – 8, Section 10, DP 734	N	Built	Local	
I134	I34 (Holroyd)	Federation Bungalow	77 Berwick Street, Guildford	Lot 31 – 32, Section 5, DP 734	N	Built	Local	
I135	I36 (Holroyd)	Guildford School of Arts	1 Calliope Street, Guildford	Lot 46, DP9748	N	Built	Local	
I136	I37 (Holroyd)	Electricity Substation	83 Cardigan Street, Guildford	Lot 34, Section 3, DP 734	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I137	I38 (Holroyd)	'Kia Ora' - Federation Cottage	138 Fowler Road, Guildford	Lot 43, DP 9006	N	Built	Local	
I138	I39 (Holroyd)	'Hazeldene' - Late Victorian / Federation Cottage	379 Guildford Road, Guildford	Lot 3, DP 212724	N	Built	Local	
I139	I40 (Holroyd)	George McCredie Memorial Church	486 Guildford Road, Guildford West	Lot 78, Section A, DP 2403	N	Built	Local	
I140	I41 (Holroyd)	'Carsons' - Federation Cottage	128 Harris Street, Guildford	Lot 247, DP 628	N	Built	Local	
I142	I45 (Holroyd)	Fibro and Weatherboard Cottage	11 O'Connor Street, Guildford	Lot 56–58, Section 2, DP 886	N	Built	Local	
I143	I46 (Holroyd)	'Myrnaville' - Late Victorian Cottage	45 O'Neill Street, Guildford	Lot 13-14, Section 32, DP 875	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I144	I47 (Holroyd)	‘Montrose’ - Late Victorian Cottage	63 O’Neill Street, Guildford	Lot 101, DP 1193096; Lot 1, DP 1212444.	Y	Built	Local	
I145	I48 (Holroyd)	‘Maringa’- Victorian Residence	9A Tennyson Parade, Guildford	Lot 1, DP 1100976; SP78005	Y	Built	Local	
I146	I49 (Holroyd)	Inter-War Bungalow	33 Tennyson Parade, Guildford	Lot 3, DP 786707	N	Built	Local	
I147	I50 (Holroyd)	Federation Cottage	20A The Esplanade, Guildford	Lot 445, DP 1039110; SP 73518	Y	Built	Local	
I148	I217 (Parramatta)	'Glencoe' - Federation Cottage	3 Barbers Road, Guildford	Lot 2, DP 226836	N	Built	Local	
I149	I218 (Parramatta)	‘Swift’s House’ – Federation Cottage	36 Bolton Street, Guildford	Lot 4, Section 10, DP 4047	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I150	I219 (Parramatta)	Bolton Street Group	45-49 Bolton Street, Guildford	Lot 16 - 18, Section 2, DP 1647; Lot 6, DP 1085567	N	Built	Local	
I151	I221 (Parramatta)	Electricity Substation	Opposite 121 Robertson Street, Guildford	Lot 27-28, DP 1112619	N	Built	Local	
I152	I224 (Parramatta)	Federation Arts and Crafts Residence	10 Cross Street, Guildford	Lot 1, DP 381894	N	Built	Local	
I153	I225 (Parramatta)	'Wingello' - Federation Cottage	55 Cross Street, Guildford	SP 89901	N	Built	Local	
I154	I226 (Parramatta)	'Oswald' - Inter-War Bungalow	66 Cross Street, Guildford	Lot 3, DP 4907	N	Built	Local	
I155	I227 (Parramatta)	St Mary's Anglican Church	246a Guildford Road, Guildford	Lot 1-4, Section 1, DP 4047	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I156	I228 (Parramatta)	Guildford Fire Station	263 Guildford Road, Guildford	Lot 24, Section 3, DP 683	N	Built	Local	
I157	I229 (Parramatta)	Guildford Road Shop Group	317, 323, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 345, 347 and 351 Guildford Road, Guildford	Lot 1, DP 514685; Lot 42, DP 503291; Lot A-C, DP 403299; Lot 2, DP 504315; Lot 1-2, DP 626032; Lot 22- 23, DP 129060	N	Built	Local	
I158	I231 (Parramatta)	'Wahroonga' - Inter-War Cottage	73 Milner Road, Guildford	Lot 17, Section 9, DP 4047	N	Built	Local	
I159	I232 (Parramatta)	Former Bakery	332 Railway Terrace, Guildford	Lot 4, DP 661097	N	Built	Local	
I160	I233 (Parramatta)	'Aircourt' - Federation Residence	346 Railway Terrace, Guildford	Lot 2, DP 504399	N	Built	Local	
I161	I234 (Parramatta)	Federation Cottage	39 Rosebery Road, Guildford	Lot 18, Section 1, DP 4047	N	Built	Local	

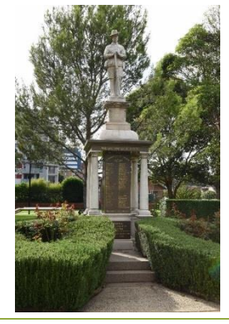
New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I162	I235 (Parramatta)	'Catherine' - Inter-War Cottage	55 Rosebery Road, Guildford	Lot 101, DP 610924	N	Built	Local	
I163	I236 (Parramatta)	Inter-War Bungalow	77 Rosebery Road, Guildford	Lot B, DP 302615	N	Built	Local	
I164	I238 (Parramatta)	'Cloverdale' - Federation Cottage	29 Salisbury Road, Guildford	Lot 38, Section 3, DP 4047	N	Built	Local	
I165	I239 (Parramatta)	Federation Cottage	45 Station Street, Guildford	Lot 11, Section 4, DP 1647	N	Built	Local	
I166	I240 (Parramatta)	Talbot Road Precinct	11–23 and 12–24 Talbot Road, Guildford	Lot 1-2, DP 126838; Lot 20, DP 665153; Lot 1, DP 964044; Lot A-B, DP 332730; Lot 3,4 and 6, DP 330485; Lot B, DP 332578; Lot 1, DP 957333; Lot 1, DP 959726; Lot 1, DP 128842	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I167	I242 (Parramatta)	‘Woodstock Estate’ - Victorian Late Cottage	27 Woodstock Street, Guildford	Lot 46, Section 3, DP 990	N	Built	Local	
I168	I243 (Parramatta)	Granville South Public School	276 Woodville Road, Guildford	Lot 14, DP 2727; Lot 7, DP 2727; Lot 1, DP 724137; Lot 2, DP 558682; Lot A, DP 381722	N	Built	Local	
I169	I244 (Parramatta)	Electricity Substation	133 Guildford Road, Guildford	Lot B, DP 388453	N	Built	Local	
I01661	I01661 (Holroyd)	Linnwood Estate	11-35 Byron Road, Guildford	Lot 1, DP 169485; Lot 1, DP 183017	N	Complex/Group	State	
I01629	I01629 (Holroyd)	Pipehead, Water Supply Canal and Associated Works	Frank Street (primary), Bowden Street (alternate), Parkes Street (alternate), Palmer Street (alternate), Guildford	Part Lot 11, DP 1175686	N	Built	State	

Table 8. Holroyd heritage items.

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I170	I53 (Holroyd)	Former Goodlet and Smith Brickworks Site	Area bounded by Warpole Street, Pitt Street, Brickworks Drive, Holroyd	Lot 1001 - 1002, DP 1037793; Lot 3, DP 600621; Lot 311-316, DP 1087645; Lot 414, 406-413, DP 1087853; SP82280; SP87415; SP87977; SP82125; Lot 1000, DP 1192389 SP89305; Lot 2051 -2052, DP 1135275; SP94793; SP73765; SP82623; SP76712; SP275230; Lot 207 – 212, 201, DP 1052756; Lot 126-132, DP 1047603; SP 83478; Lot 101 - 105, 107 -112, 114 – 124, DP 1040989; SP70803.	N	Built	Local	
I171	I12 (Holroyd)	'Pitt Cottage'- Late Victorian Cottage	114 Pitt Street, Granville	Lot A, DP 377100	N	Built	Local	

Table 9. Lidcombe heritage items.

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I172	A54 (Parramatta)	Haslams Creek Bridge	Haslams Creek, Great Western Highway, north of Nyrang Street, Lidcombe	In road reserve	N	Built	Local	
I173	A55 (Parramatta)	Haslams Creek Canal	Haslams Creek between Parramatta Road and Boorea Street, Lidcombe	-	Y	Built	Local	
I174	A56 (Parramatta)	Lidcombe Signal Box	Railway Street, between Mark and East Streets (south side of railway lines), Lidcombe	Lot 100, DP 1157634	Y	Built	Local	
I175	A57 (Parramatta)	Railway overpass over Olympic Drive	Olympic Drive at Church Street and the Main Suburban Line, Lidcombe	Part Lot 100; DP 1157634	N	Built	Local	
I176	A58 (Auburn)	Lidcombe War Memorial and Park	Wellington Park (corner of James and Joseph Streets), Lidcombe	Lot 7021, DP 93913	N	Landscape	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I177	I20 (Auburn)	Stand of Eucalyptus Longifolia	Between Parramatta Road and the M4 Western Motorway, opposite 66-72 Parramatta Road, Lidcombe	In road reserve	Y	Landscape	Local	
I178	I26 (Auburn)	'Glenroy'- Victorian Gothic Mansion	59 East Street, Lidcombe	Lot 25, Section 2, DP 6508	N	Built	Local	
I179	I27 (Auburn)	Clive E Evatt Commemorative Plaque	Corner of Yarram Street and Boorea Street, Lidcombe	Road reserve	N	Landscape	Local	
I180	I28 (Auburn)	Federation Dwelling	24 James Street, Lidcombe	Lot 1, DP 868904	Y	Built	Local	
I181	I29 (Auburn)	Victorian Workers Cottage	55 Kerrs Road, Lidcombe	Lot 9-10, Section 5, DP 3424	Y	Built	Local	
I182	I30 (Auburn)	‘Fenton House’ - Federation Commercial Building	35–47 Joseph Street, Lidcombe	Lot 35, DP 1018049	Y	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I183	I31 (Auburn)	Lidcombe Hotel	2 John Street, Lidcombe	Lot 1, DP 83241	N	Built	Local	
I184	I32 (Auburn)	Lidcombe Fire Station	37 Church Street, Lidcombe	Lot 1, DP 73883	N	Built	Local	
I185	I33 (Auburn)	Former Lidcombe Police Station	11 John Street, Lidcombe	Lot 300, DP 1142325	N	Built	Local	
I186	I34 (Auburn)	Former Lidcombe Post Office	1A Taylor Street, Lidcombe	Lot 2, DP 817962	N	Built	Local	
I187	I35 (Auburn)	Lidcombe Public School and Infants Department	Corner of John Street, Doodson Avenue and Mill Street, Lidcombe	Lot 1, DP 1095078	N	Built	Local	
I188	I36 (Auburn)	Superintendent's Residence for the Former Lidcombe State Hospital	169 Joseph Street, Lidcombe	Lot 4, DP 1046678	Y	Built	Local	

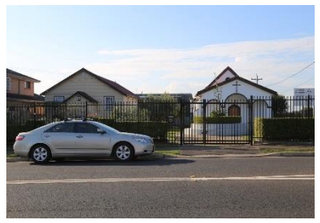
New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I189	I37 (Auburn)	Railway Hotel	4 Joseph Street (corner of Joseph and Railway Streets), Lidcombe	Lot 28, DP 655869; Lot 3, DP 814762	N	Built	Local	
I190	I38 (Auburn)	Royal Oak Hotel	46-50 Railway Street, Lidcombe	Lot 1, DP 962844; Lot 6, Section 1, DP 846	N	Built	Local	
I191	I39 (Auburn)	St Joachim's Catholic Church, Parish Hall and School	Corner of John Street and Mills Street, Lidcombe And Mary Street, Lidcombe	Lot 1, DP 782402; Lot 1; DP 85960; Lot 1, DP 732890; Lot 1, DP 88171; Lot 102, DP 853968;	N	Built	Local	
I192	I40 and I41(Auburn)	Wyatt Park Sporting Complex, Stand of Eucalyptus Microcorys and Associated Landscape	Main entrance at Church Street, Lidcombe. Park bounded by Olympic Drive and Boorea Street, Percy and Church Streets	Lot 1, DP 581438; Lot 7046, DP 1065005; Lot 453, DP 752036; Lot 1-2, DP 707506; Lot 75-77, DP 752036; Lot 2, DP 581438.	Y	Complex/Group	Local	
I07144	C07144 (Auburn)	Lidcombe Hospital Precinct	Joseph Street, Lidcombe	Lot 13, 14 and part 17, DP 1074086; Lot part 41, DP 1089707; Lot part 58, 59, part 62, 65, 66, 69, part 77, part 78, 79 and part 81, DP 1097193; Lot 82, DP 1139415; Lot 100, DP 1139471; Lot 2406 and part 2407, DP 1141588; Lot 801, 802, 805, 806, 807, part 808, 809, 813, 816, part 818, part 819, 820, 821 and 838, DP 1150164; Lot 808, DP 115164; Lot 5008 and 5010, DP 1165137;	N	Built	State	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
				Lot part 5200, DP 1168360; Lot 1, DP 1168515; Lot Part 5305 and part 5314, DP 1170114; Lot part 6409, DP 1173798; Lot part 6201, part 6202 and part 6203 , DP1174243; Part Lot 6351, DP 1174638; Lot 603, part 605, 606, 608, 610, part 611, part 612, part 617, part 618, part 619 and part 621, DP 1175419; Lot 3 – 5, DP 1185503, Lot 1 and part 2, DP 270629; Lot 3 - 8, DP 270668; Lot 2 – 5, DP 270746; Lot Part 11, DP 270749; CP/SP 85901; CP/SP 86973; Part Lot 69, DP 1097193; Lot 609, DP 1175419.				

Merrylands

Table 10. Merrylands heritage items.

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I141	I42 (Holroyd)	Late Victorian Cottage	121 Hawksview Street, Merrylands	Lot 22, DP 24620	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I193	A4 (Holroyd)	Central Gardens	Cumberland Hwy & Merrylands Road, Merrylands West	Lots 9A -B, DP 315747; Lot 8, DP 2138; Lot 1, DP 723964; Lot 2, DP 230342	N	Landscape-Cultural	Local	
I194	I60 (Holroyd)	‘Hampden’ - Federation Period Cottage	10 Alfred Street, Merrylands	Lot 18, Section B, DP 976883	N	Built	Local	
I195	I62 (Holroyd)	Federation Cottage	11 Hilltop Road, Merrylands	Lot X, DP 405801	N	Built	Local	
I196	I63 (Holroyd)	Greek Orthodox Church	29 – 35 Holroyd Road, Merrylands	Lot 30-32, Section 10, DP 2020	N	Built	Local	
I197	I64 (Holroyd)	Late Victorian Cottage/Cumberland Model Farms Estate	130 Jersey Road, Merrylands	Lot 1-2, DP 1145417	Y	Built	Local	
I198	I65 (Holroyd)	‘Boori’ - Victorian Italianate Residence and Grounds	20 Ledger Road, Merrylands	Lot 10, DP 712035	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I199	I66 (Holroyd)	Merrylands Public School	64-68 Fowler Road, Merrylands	Lots 299–318, DP 628	N	Built	Local	
I200	I67 (Holroyd)	Merrylands Uniting Church	7 Memorial Avenue, Merrylands	Lot 9B, DP 321378	N	Built	Local	
I201	I68 (Holroyd)	Electricity Substation	285 Merrylands Road, Merrylands	Part SP 69008	Y	Built	Local	
I202	I69 (Holroyd)	Merrylands School of Arts	289 Merrylands Road, Merrylands	Lot 1, DP 534341	N	Built	Local	
I203	I70 (Holroyd)	Merrylands Fire Station	340 Merrylands Road, Merrylands	Lot 62, DP 628	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I204	I71 (Holroyd)	Merrylands Railway Station Building	Railway Terrace, Merrylands	Lot 11, DP 1200381	Y	Built	Local	
I205	I72 (Holroyd)	Merrylands Baby Health Care Centre	8 - 12 Military Road, Merrylands	Part Lot 10, DP 1068467	N	Built	Local	
I206	I74 (Holroyd)	Merrylands East Primary School	Myee Street, Merrylands	Lots 6 – 7, DP 4652	N	Built	Local	
I207	I76 (Holroyd)	Lawson Square Reserve	Price Street, Merrylands	Lot 379, DP 628; Lots 1 - 2, DP 250732	N	Landscape	Local	
I208	I77 (Holroyd)	Federation Cottage	56 St Ann Street, Merrylands	Lot 3, DP 236496	N	Built	Local	
I209	I78 (Holroyd)	Federation Cottage with Art Nouveau Detailing	7 Villiers Street, Merrylands	Lot 35B, DP 399461; Lots 36–38, Section 2, DP 2628.	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I210	I79 (Holroyd)	Federation Cottage	33 Walker Street, Merrylands	Lot 1-2, DP 1138261	Y	Built	Local	
I211	I85 (Holroyd)	‘Carrington’ - Victorian Italianate Residence and Grounds	8 Ledger Road, Merrylands	Lot 1, DP 613256	N	Built	Local	
I212	I320 (Parramatta)	'The Lodge' - Victorian Gatehouse	56 Merrylands Road, Merrylands	Lot 32, DP 9814	N	Built	Local	
I213	I313 (Parramatta)	Victorian Semi-Detached Cottages	23 - 25 Augustus Street, Merrylands	Lot 1, DP 523623; Lot 1, DP 983786	N	Built	Local	
I214	I314 (Parramatta)	Federation Cottage	29 Bertha Street, Merrylands	Lot 34, Section 2, DP 1260	N	Built	Local	
I215	I315 (Parramatta)	Cottage for the Homes for the Unemployed Trust	46 Bertha Street, Merrylands	Lot 25, Section 4, DP 1260	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I216	I316 (Parramatta)	Semi-detached Victorian Cottage	14 -16 Cohen Street, Merrylands	Lots A - B, DP 441254	N	Built	Local	
I217	I317 (Parramatta)	Semi-detached Victorian Cottage	18 - 20 Cohen Street, Merrylands	Lots 1 - 2, DP 540690	N	Built	Local	
I218	I318 (Parramatta)	Federation Arts and Crafts Cottage	3 Earl Street, Merrylands	Lot 165, DP 926	N	Built	Local	
I219	I319 (Parramatta)	Brookvale Estate Cottage	30 Lansdowne Street, Merrylands	Lot 21, DP 881750	N	Built	Local	
I220	I321 (Parramatta)	Early Federation Cottage	59 Merrylands Road, Merrylands	Lot 30, Section 1, DP 979564	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I221	I322 (Parramatta)	Victorian Cottage	25 Reid Street, Merrylands	Lot 42, Section 5, DP 1118	N	Built	Local	

Merrylands West

Table 11. Merrylands West heritage items.

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I222	I80 (Holroyd)	Merrylands Remembrance Park	48 Arthur Street (corner Arcadia Street), Merrylands West	Lot 17, Section E, DP 2733	N	Landscape	Local	
I223	I61 (Holroyd)	Former Council Chambers	3 Arcadia Street, Merrylands	Lot 3-8, DP 220890	N	Built	Local	
I224	I81 (Holroyd)	‘Sherwood Scrubs’ - Victorian Residence and Garden Setting	102 Kenyons Road (also known as 74 Sherwood Road), Merrylands West	Lot 12, DP 1075418	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I225	I82 (Holroyd)	Late Victorian Cottage	42 Paton Street, Merrylands West	Lot 100, DP 1067085	N	Built	Local	

Pemulwuy

Table 12. Pemulwuy heritage items.

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I01662	I01662 (Holroyd)	Prospect Hill	Clunies Ross Street (primary), Butu Wargun Drive (alternate), Reconciliation Road (alternate), Great Western Highway (alternate), Pemulwuy	Lots 201 - 202, DP 1121844; Lot 669, DP 1148337; Part of Lot 107, DP 1028208; Part of Lot 901, DP 1078814	N	Landscape	State	
I226	I90 (Holroyd)	Greystanes Gates	Greystanes Road, Pemulwuy	Lot 141, DP 1061621	Y	Built	Local	

Table 13. Pendle Hill heritage items.

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I227	A7 and I109 (Holroyd)	Former Bonds Factory Site	190–220 Dunmore Street, Pendle Hill	Lot 1, DP 735207	N	Built	Local	
I228	I93 (Holroyd)	Former Bonds Bobbin Mill Façade	211–215 Dunmore Street, Pendle Hill	Lot 65, DP 881163	Y	Built	Local	
I229	I94 (Holroyd)	'Dunmore' - Victorian Italianate Residence and Landscape	222–266 Dunmore Street, Pendle Hill	Lot 3, DP 554208	N	Built	Local	
I230	I95 (Holroyd)	'Ashwood House' - Inter-war Georgian Revival Residence	268–280 Dunmore Street, Pendle Hill	Lot A, DP 335578	N	Built	Local	
I231	I96 (Holroyd)	Pendle Hill Railway Station Group	Joyce Street, Pendle Hill	Lot 1, DP 1000631	Y	Built	Local	

Prospect

Table 14. Prospect heritage items.

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I01370	A8 and I01370 (Holroyd)	Prospect Reservoir and Surrounding Area (part only)	1 Picrite Close, Prospect	Lot 304, DP 1122291	Y	Landscape	State	

Regents Park

Table 15. Regents Park heritage items.

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I232	I43 (Auburn)	Commercial Building	20 Amy Street, Regents Park	Lot 11, DP 12804	N	Built	Local	
I233	I44 (Auburn)	Regents Park Railway Station Group	Park Road, Regents Park	Lot 31, DP 1221455	Y	Built	Local	

Table 16. Rookwood heritage items.

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I00718	I00718 (Auburn)	Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis, No 1 Section Buildings, Relics and Place	East Street, Lidcombe	Crown Land Lot 7, DP 46563; Lot 490, DP 48319; Lot 492, DP 48441	N	Built	State	
I299	A00718 (Auburn)	Rookwood Cemetery or Necropolis	East Street, Lidcombe	Crown Land Lot 7, DP 46563; Lot 490, DP 48318; Lot 492, DP 48441; Lot 493-494, DP 48448; Lot 502 and 505-506, DP 1016919; Lot 507-511, DP 1029770; Lot 472, DP 45130; Lot 2-6, DP 1140277; Lot 482-483, DP 47759; Lot 470, DP 752036; Lot 484-485, DP 48201; Lot 10, DP 829656; Lot Part 1, DP 1184042.	Y	Built	Part Local Part State	

Table 17. South Granville heritage items.

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I234	I600 (Parramatta)	Colquhoun Park, including palm trees and monument	196 Blaxcell Street, South Granville	Lot 1, DP 136166; Lot 11, DP 136168; Lots 52 - 53, DP 192747	N	Built	Local	
I235	I601 (Parramatta)	Blaxcell Street Houses Built for Housing Commission	347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359 and 361 Blaxcell Street, South Granville	Lots 13–16 and 35–38, DP 35007	Y	Built	Local	
I236	I602 (Parramatta)	Electricity Substation	415–417 Blaxcell Street, South Granville	Lot 19, DP 11886	N	Built	Local	
I237	I603 (Parramatta)	Chiswick Road Houses Built for Housing Commission	27, 29, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 and 47 Chiswick Road, South Granville	Lots 39, 41–46 & 48–50, DP 35007	Y	Built	Local	
I238	I604 (Parramatta)	Clyde Street Houses Built for Housing Commission	278, 286 and 288 Clyde Street, South Granville	Lot 2, DP 877380; Lots 53 - 54, DP 35007	Y	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I239	I605 (Parramatta)	Dellwood Shopping Centre	12 Dellwood Street, South Granville	Lot 1, DP 221074 SP 43874	N	Built	Local	
I240	I606 (Parramatta)	Acrow Building	7–11 Ferndell Street, South Granville	Lot 4, DP 541981	N	Built	Local	
I241	I608 (Parramatta)	Montgomery Street Houses Built for Housing Commission	2–24 and 7–29 Montgomery Avenue, South Granville	Lots 17–25, 55–66, 68–69, DP 35007; Lot B, DP 413055	Y	Built	Local	
I242	I609 (Parramatta)	Stone Cottage	24 Nobbs Street, South Granville	Lot 35, DP 1305	N	Built	Local	
I243	I610 (Parramatta)	Oakleigh Avenue Houses Built for Housing Commission	6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 26 Oakleigh Avenue, South Granville	Lots 12, 28–33, DP 35007	N	Built	Local	

South Wentworthville

Table 18. South Wentworthville heritage items.

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I244	I98 (Holroyd)	'The Wattles' - Victorian Residence	245 Great Western Highway, South Wentworthville	Lot 100, DP 878926	N	Built	Local	
I245	I99 (Holroyd)	'Rosedale' - Late Victorian Cottage	50 Jersey Road, South Wentworthville	Lot 2, DP 553544	N	Built	Local	

Toongabbie

Table 19. Toongabbie heritage items.

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I246	I101 (Holroyd)	St Enda's Church Hall	27–33 Aurelia Street, Toongabbie	Lots 42–45, Section C, DP 10697	N	Built	Local	
I247	I102 and I104 (Holroyd)	Toongabbie Railway Station Group, Underbridge & Archaeological Remains	Portico Parade, Toongabbie	Lot 1, DP 1016522	Y	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I248	I103 (Holroyd)	Portico Park	Corner of The Portico and Portico Parade, Toongabbie	-	N	Complex/Group	Local	

Wentworthville

Table 20. Wentworthville heritage items.

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I249	I105 (Holroyd)	Federation Bungalow / Former Malabar Private Hospital	3 Bennett Street, Wentworthville	Lot 43, DP 7330	N	Built	Local	
I250	I107 (Holroyd)	'Yoorooga' - Late Victorian Cottage	54 Bridge Road, Westmead	Lot 1, DP 418951	N	Built	Local	
I251	I108 (Holroyd)	Former Wentworthville Post Office	63 Dunmore Street, Wentworthville	Lots 8 and 9, DP 9296	N	Built	Local	
I252	I110 and I112 - I124 (Holroyd)	Fullagar Road War Service Homes Group	6 – 26, 30-32 & 38 Fullagar Road, Wentworthville	Lot 54-45 & 43-42, DP 10054; Lot 44a, DP 10054; Lot 1, DP 1205855	Y	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I253	I111 (Holroyd)	Late Victorian Cottage	7 Fullagar Road, Wentworthville	Lot 239, DP 7383	N	Built	Local	
I254	I125 (Holroyd)	Electricity Substation	62 Fullagar Road, Wentworthville	SP 61875	Y	Built	Local	
I255	I126 (Holroyd)	Federation Arts and Crafts Shop	17 Garfield Street, Wentworthville	Lot 31A, DP 305323	N	Built	Local	
I256	I127 (Holroyd)	Former Wentworthville Masonic Temple	26 Garfield Street, Wentworthville	Lot 19, DP 7330	N	Built	Local	
I257	I128 (Holroyd)	Inter-War Bungalow	32 Garfield Street, Wentworthville	Lot 1-2, DP 1201355	Y	Built	Local	
I258	I130 (Holroyd)	Federation Queen Anne Bungalow	38 Garfield Street, Wentworthville	Lot 38, DP 7330	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I259	I131 (Holroyd)	'Ingallara' - Inter-war Cottage	41 Garfield Street, Wentworthville	Lot 29C, DP 325228	N	Built	Local	
I260	I132 (Holroyd)	'Nelyambo' - Federation Bungalow	42 Garfield Street, Wentworthville	Lot 55, DP 1129817	Y	Built	Local	
I261	I133 (Holroyd)	Federation Cottage	45 Garfield Street, Wentworthville	Lot 101, DP 830675	N	Built	Local	
I262	I134 (Holroyd)	Federation Cottage	26 Jordan Street, Wentworthville	Lot 91B, DP 373242	N	Built	Local	
I263	I135 (Holroyd)	Late Victorian Cottage	42 Lane Street, Wentworthville	Lot 17, Section 1, DP 963	N	Built	Local	
I264	I136 (Holroyd)	St Andrew's Presbyterian Church	5A McKern Street, Wentworthville	Lot 4, DP 7330	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I265	I137 (Holroyd)	Federation Cottage	30 Monash Street, Wentworthville	Lot 64, Section 4, DP 963	N	Built	Local	
I266	I138 (Holroyd)	Inter-War Shopfront with Federation Influences	2 and 4 Station Street, Wentworthville	Lots G and H, DP 393510	N	Built	Local	
I267	I139 (Holroyd)	"'Dobson House' - Federation/Inter-War Shop	6 and 8 Station Street, Wentworthville	Lots 1 and 2, DP 803586	N	Built	Local	
I268	I140 (Holroyd)	Wentworthville Railway Station Group	The Kingsway, Wentworthville	Lot 100, DP 1042344	Y	Built	Local	
I269	I141 (Holroyd)	Memorial Fountain	The Kingsway, Wentworthville	-	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I270	I142 (Holroyd)	Inter-War Californian Bungalow	16 Veron Street, Wentworthville	Lot 34A, DP 302430	N	Built	Local	
I271	I143 (Holroyd)	'Dalremos' - Federation Bungalow	44 Veron Street, Wentworthville	Lot 26B, DP 321872	N	Built	Local	
I272	I144 (Holroyd)	Federation Cottage	57 Veron Street, Wentworthville	Lot 1, DP 1063853	N	Built	Local	

Westmead

Table 21. Westmead heritage items.

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I273	I145 (Holroyd)	'Allengreen' - Federation Residence	1 Amos Street, Westmead	Lot 4, DP 15214	Y	Built	Local	
I274	I146 (Holroyd)	'Ruberay' - Inter-War Bungalow	15 Austral Avenue, Westmead	Lot 192, DP 13731	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I275	I147 (Holroyd)	'Warungle' - Inter-War Bungalow	17 Austral Avenue, Westmead	Lot 191, DP 13731	N	Built	Local	
I276	I148 (Holroyd)	‘Chalfont’ - Inter-War Bungalow	19 Austral Avenue, Westmead	Lot 190, DP 13731	N	Built	Local	
I277	I149 (Holroyd)	Late Victorian Cottage	2 Drew Street, Westmead	Lot 32, DP 976885	N	Built	Local	
I278	I150 (Holroyd)	'The Firs' - Victorian Gothic Residence	24 Good Street, Westmead	Lot 101, DP 1155270	N	Built	Local	
I279	I151 (Holroyd)	Westmead Progress Association Hall	43 Hassall Street, Westmead	Lot 31-32, Section C, DP 1409	N	Built	Local	
I280	I152 (Holroyd)	'Deskford' - Victorian Gothic Residence	41 Hawkesbury Road, Westmead	Lot 6-7, DP 15726	Y	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I281	I153 (Holroyd)	Westmead Public School	150 Hawkesbury Road, Westmead	Lot 1, DP 881383	N	Built	Local	
I282	I154 (Holroyd)	Victorian/Georgian Cottage	43 Houison Street, Westmead	Lot 6, DP 22224	N	Built	Local	
I283	I155 (Holroyd)	Federation Residence	20 Lichen Place (also known as 20 The Park), Westmead	Lot 2, DP 523943	N	Built	Local	
I284	I156 (Holroyd)	Inter-War Bungalow	5 Moree Avenue, Westmead	Lot 135, DP 13731	N	Built	Local	
I285	I157 (Holroyd)	Inter-War Bungalow	7 Moree Avenue, Westmead	Lot 134, DP 13731	N	Built	Local	
I286	I158 (Holroyd)	'Silvergrove' - Inter-War Bungalow	9 Moree Avenue, Westmead	Lot 133, DP 13731	N	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I287	I159 (Holroyd)	‘Girraween’ - Inter-War Bungalow	11 Moree Avenue, Westmead	Lot 132, DP 13731	N	Built	Local	
I288	I160 (Holroyd)	‘Le Nid’ - Inter-War Bungalow	13 Moree Avenue, Westmead	Lot 131, DP 13731	N	Built	Local	
I289	I161 (Holroyd)	'Dreghorn' - Inter-War Bungalow	15 Moree Avenue, Westmead	Lot 130, DP 13731	N	Built	Local	
I290	I162 (Holroyd)	Inter-War Bungalow	19 Moree Avenue, Westmead	Lot 128, DP 13731	N	Built	Local	
I291	I163 (Holroyd)	Federation Cottage	1 Oakes Street, Westmead	Lot 1, DP 846379	N	Built	Local	
I292	I164 and I165 (Holroyd)	Victorian Semi-detached Terrace	29-30 Parkside Lane (also known as 29 The Park), Westmead	SP 73461	Y	Built	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I293	I166 (Holroyd)	Inter-War Apartment Block	15–17 The Park (also known as 15–17 Thomas May Place), Westmead	SP59070	Y	Built	Local	
I00204	I546 (Holroyd)	Essington	2–8 Bridge Road (primary), Great Western Highway (alternate), Westmead	Lot 57B, DP 357142; Lot 58, DP 33085; Lot 1, DP 34635	N	Built	State	

Yennora

Table 22. Yennora heritage items.

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I294	I167 (Holroyd)	Yennora Railway Station Group	Railway Street, Yennora	Lot 4, DP 1185428	Y	Built	Local	

Joint suburb listings

Table 23. Heritage items which span more than one suburb.

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I295	A51 and A52 (Auburn)	Parramatta Road Milestones Group	Parramatta Road, between Dartbrook Road and Station Street, Auburn; Parramatta Road, between Platform Street and Delhi Street, Lidcombe	-	Y	Group/Complex	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I296	I650 and I651 (Parramatta)	Woodville Road Milestones Group	Woodville Road, between Claremont Street and Pattern Avenue, Guildford; Woodville Road, between Guildford Road and Rhodes Avenue, Merrylands.	-	Y	Group/Complex	Local	
I297	I26 (Holroyd)	Great Western Highway Milestones Group	Great Western Highway, west of Bridge Road, Greystanes; Great Western Highway, between Cumberland Highway and Jewelsford Road, Wentworthville; and Great Western Highway, west of Targo Road, Pendle Hill.	-	Y	Group/Complex	Local	
I01945	A2 (Holroyd), I29 (Holroyd), I52 (Holroyd)	Lower Prospect Canal Reserve	Greystanes; Guildford; Guildford West.	Lot 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, DP 221011; Lot 2, 4, 6, 8, DP 221011; Lot 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, DP 221012; Lot 1-2, DP 222247; Lot 1, 3, 5, DP 222245; Lot 1, DP 225807; Lot 1, DP 225808; Lot 1, DP 225809; Lot 1-3, DP 225811; Lot 1-4, DP 235064; Lot 1, DP 513204; Lot 1, DP 708007; Lot 2, DP 865978; Lot 1, DP 952529	N	Built	State	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
I298	A60 (Parramatta) A59 (Parramatta) I223 (Parramatta) I44 (Holroyd)	Pipehead to Potts Hill Pipelines	27 Frank Street Guildford West, NSW 2161 (Pipehead) to corner Kingsland Road and Dunbar Avenue, (Regents Park).	Lot 2, DP 774696; Lot 2, DP 225812; Lot 1, DP 225813; Lot 1, DP 1227257; Lot 1, DP 225815; Lot 1-3, DP 225816; Lot 1, DP 623945; Lot 1, DP 225817; Lot 109, DP 1142117.	Y	Built	Local	

Aboriginal Heritage

Table 24. Aboriginal heritage items.

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
AH1	AH1 (Holroyd)	Aboriginal scarred tree and Aboriginal flaked stone artefacts	-	-	N	Archaeology - Terrestrial	Local	-
AH2	AH2 (Holroyd)	Grey Box Reserve and Aboriginal scarred trees	-	-	N	Archaeology - Terrestrial	Local	-
AH3	AH3 (Holroyd)	Aboriginal scarred tree	-	-	N	Archaeology - Terrestrial	Local	-
AH4	I88 (Holroyd)	Aboriginal flaked stone artefacts	-	-	N	Archaeology - Terrestrial	Local	-

2. List of archaeological sites

The following section includes a tabulated summary of each archaeological site recommended for retention on Schedule 5 of the Cumberland LEP. As described in Volume 2, Section 2.1.5, a series of items on the former LEPs were converted from archaeological sites to heritage items. These items were not archaeological in nature and must be reclassified as a heritage item to be accurately identified.

Table 25. Archaeological sites.

Proposed ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
A1	A9 (Holroyd)	Toongabbie Underbridge Archaeological Remains	Portico Parade (north of Toongabbie Railway Station), Toongabbie	Lot 1, DP 1016522	Y	Built	Local	
A2	A00718 (Auburn)	Rookwood Cemetery or Necropolis	East Street, Lidcombe	Crown Land Lot 7, DP 46563; Lot 490, DP 48319; Lot 492, DP 48441; Lot 493-494, DP 48448; Lot 502 and 505-506, DP 101691; Lot 507-511, DP 1029770; Lot 472, DP 45130; Lot 2-6, DP 1140277; Lot 482-483, DP 47759; Lot 470, DP 752036; Lot 484-485, DP 48201; Lot 10, DP 829656; Lot Part 1, DP 1184042.	Y	Landscape	Part Local Part State	
A3	A1 (Holroyd)	Hyland Road Archaeological Group	Eastern and Southern side of Hyland Road, Greystanes	Lot 10, DP 817980	Y	Built	Local	

Proposed ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Address	Lot / DP	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Site Type	Significance	Thumbnail
A4	A50 (Auburn)	Clyde Marshalling Yards	Rawson Street, Auburn	Part Lot 52, DP 1097362; Lot 1- 4, DP 1007656; Lot 6, DP 107656; Lot 2, DP 806999; Part Lot 1, DP 833989; Lot 3, DP 833989; Lot 2, DP 827674; Lot 1 & 2, DP 775808; Lot 201, DP 1007683.	Y	Group/Complex	Local	

3. List of heritage conservation areas

The following section includes a tabulated summary of each heritage conservation area recommended for retention on Schedule 5 of the Cumberland LEP.

Table 26. Heritage conservation areas.

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Location	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Significance	Thumbnail
C1	Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct (Parramatta)	Granville Civic Precinct Conservation Area	William Street to the south, Lumley Street to the east, Railway Parade to the north and The Avenue to the west, Granville	N	Local	
C2	Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct (Parramatta)	Granville Residential Precinct Conservation Area	William Street to the south, The Avenue to the east, Spring Garden Street to the north and Florrie Street to the west, Granville	N	Local	
C3	Blaxcell Estate Conservation Area (Parramatta)	Blaxcell Estate Conservation Area	Oakleigh Avenue to the north, Montgomery Avenue along the centre, Chiswick Road to the south, Blaxcell Street to the west and Clyde Street to the east, South Granville	N	Local	

New ID	Former LEP ID and LGA	Recommended Name	Location	Revised curtilage recommended? (Y/N)	Significance	Thumbnail
C4	C3 (Holroyd)	Toohey's Palm Estate Group Conservation Area	Moree Avenue, Westmead	Y	Local	
C5	Fullagar Road Conservation Area	Fullagar Road War Service Homes Group Conservation Area	Fullagar Road, Wentworthville	Y	Local	
C07144	C07144 (Auburn)	Lidcombe Hospital Precinct	Joseph Street, Lidcombe	N	State	

4. List of items proposed for de-listing

Table 27. Heritage items proposed for de-listing.

Former LEP ID and LGA	Name	Address	Thumbnail
I137 (Parramatta)	Conjoined Residences	36 and 38 Jamieson Street, Granville	
I205 (Parramatta)	William Street Cottages Group	10 William Street, Granville	
I214 (Parramatta)	Conjoined residences	9 and 11 Woodville Road, Granville	
I73 (Holroyd)	Federation Period Cottage	4 Myall Street, Merrylands	
I43 (Holroyd)	Guildford Railway Station	Military Road, Guildford (Great Southern Railway)	

Former LEP ID and LGA	Name	Address	Thumbnail
A5 (Holroyd)	Millmaster Feeds Site	1-7 Neil Street, Merrylands	
I129 (Holroyd)	Federation Period Bungalow	34 Garfield Street Wentworthville	
I312 (Holroyd)	Former Shop and Dwelling	15 Abbott Street, Merrylands	
I100 (Holroyd)	Late Victorian cottage/ Cumberland Model Farms Estate	70 Jersey Road Wentworthville	

5. Mapping

Town Centres



Figure 1. Auburn town centre.

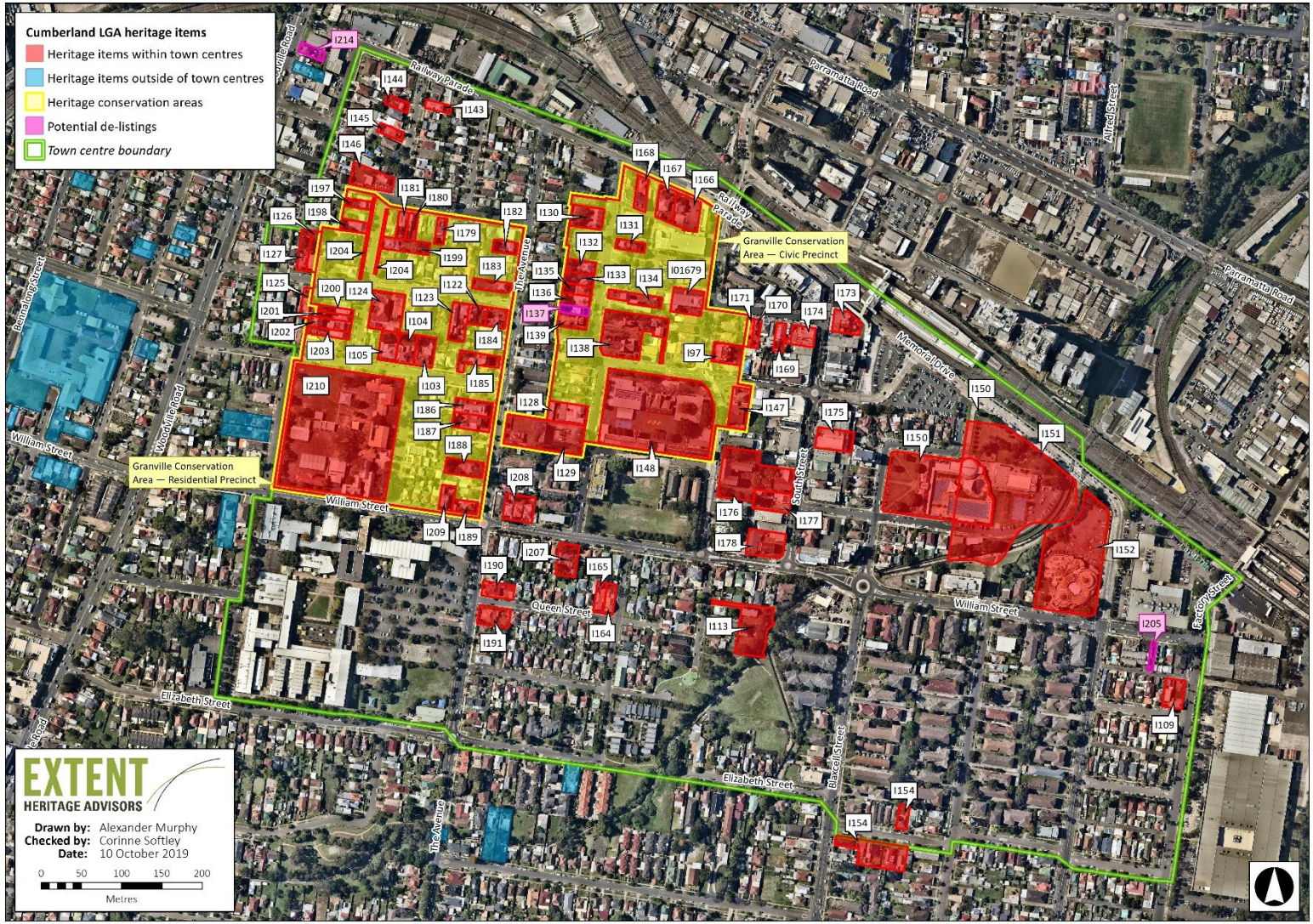


Figure 2. Granville town centre.

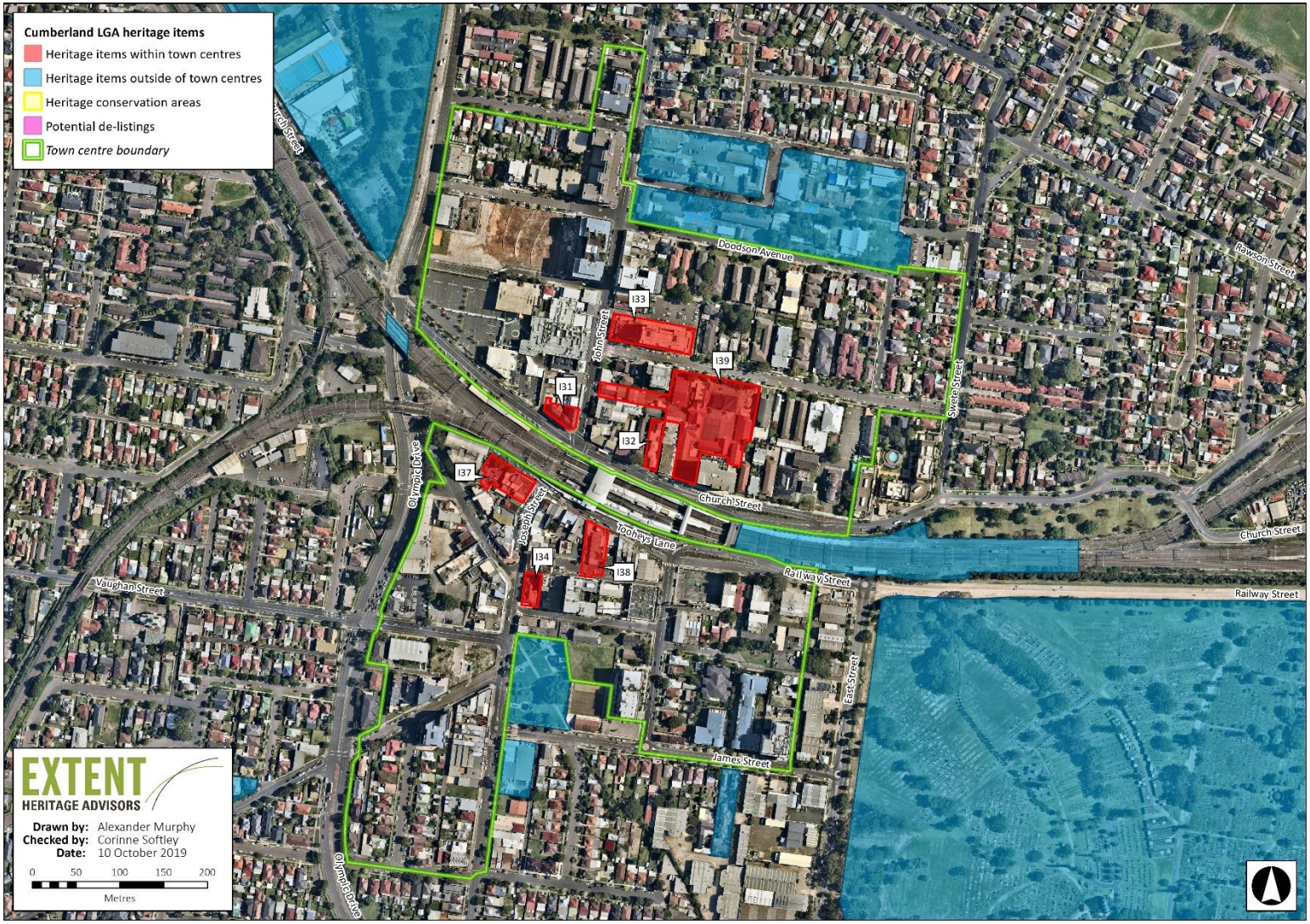


Figure 3. Lidcombe town centre.



Figure 4. Merrylands-Holroyd town centre.



Figure 5. Wentworthville town centre.

Suburbs

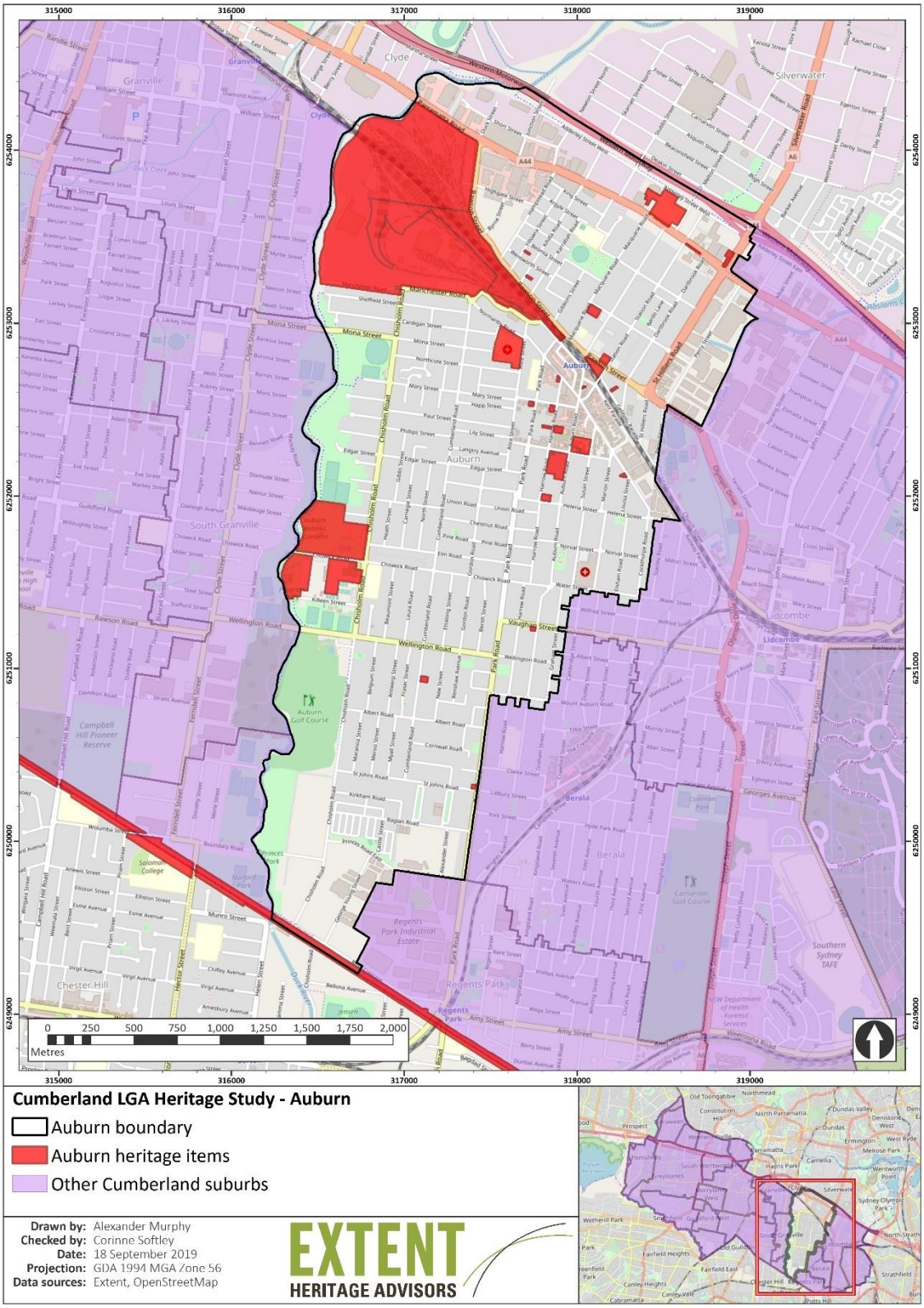


Figure 6. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Auburn.

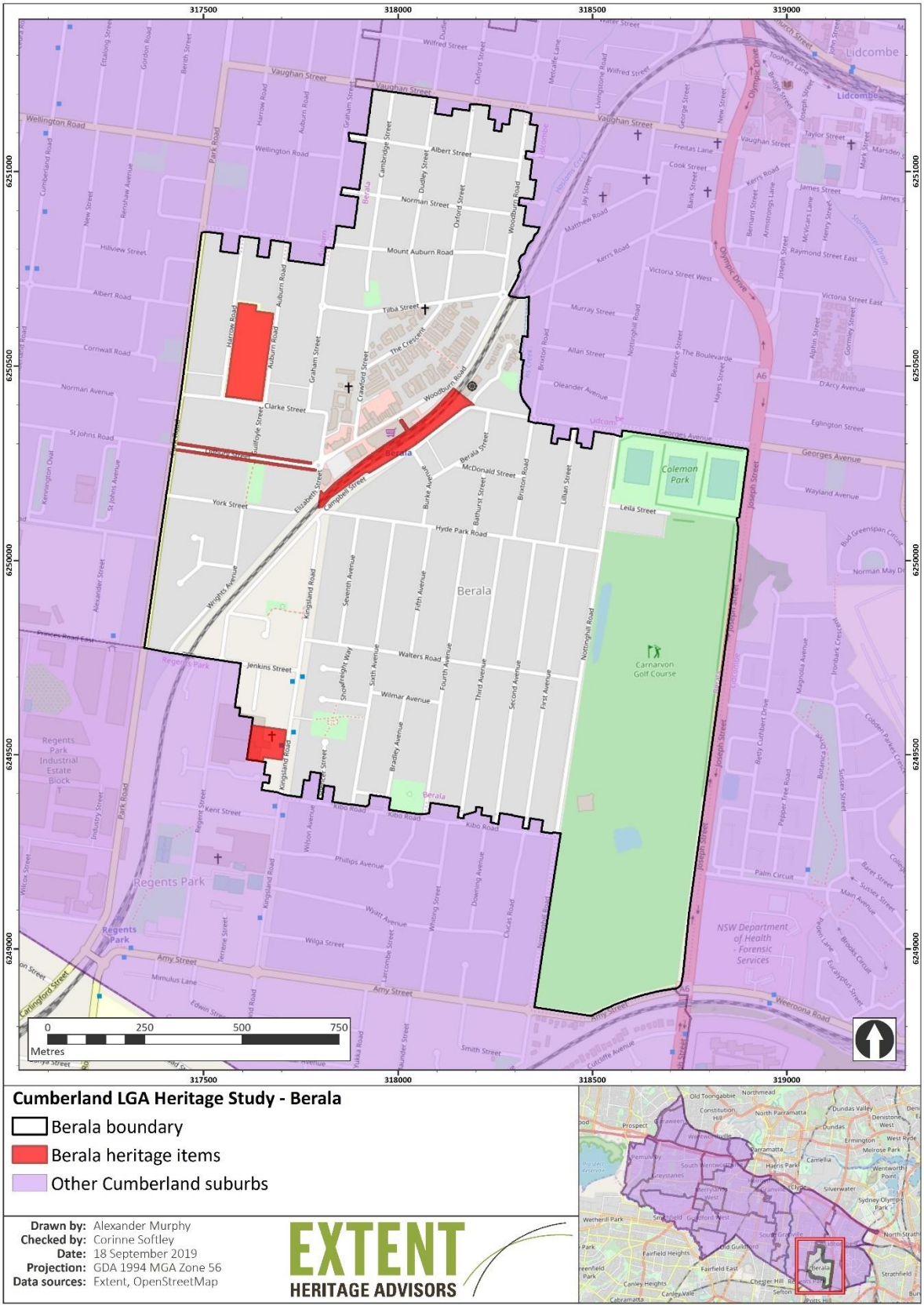


Figure 7. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Berala.

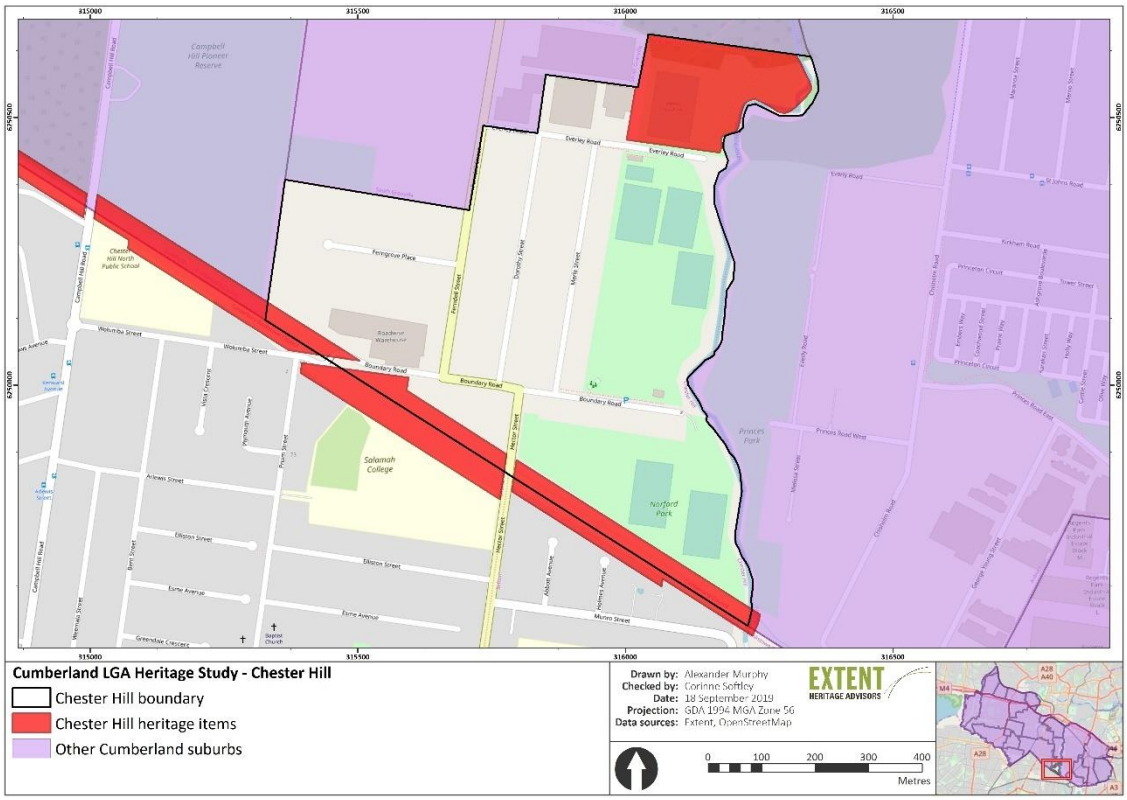


Figure 8. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Chester Hill.

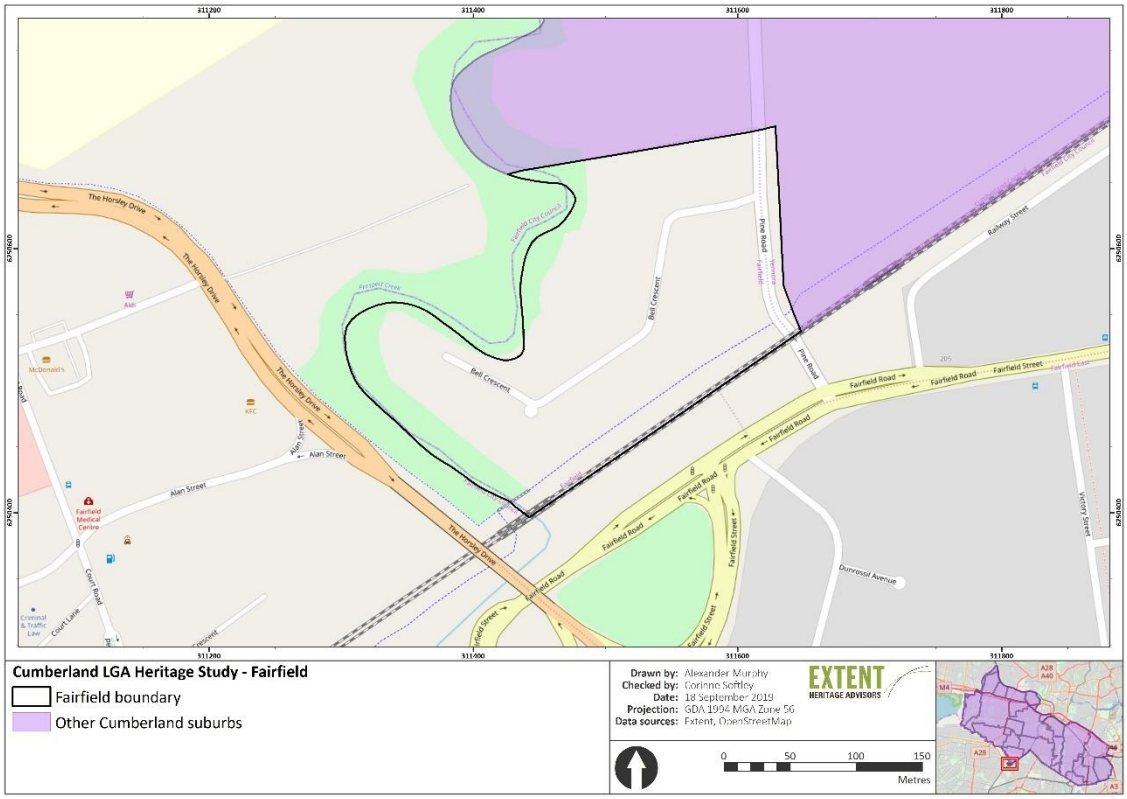


Figure 9. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Fairfield.

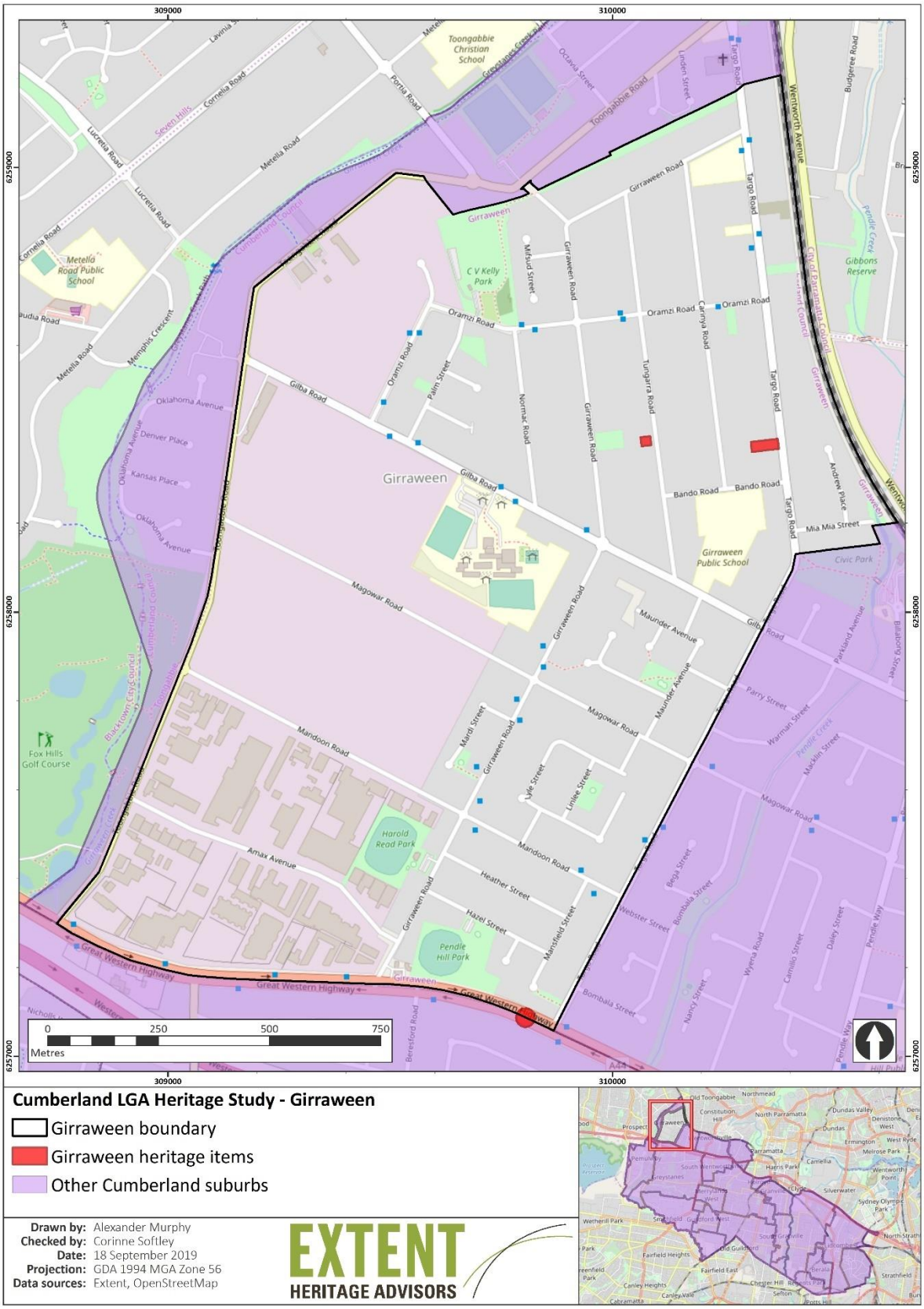


Figure 10. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Girraween.

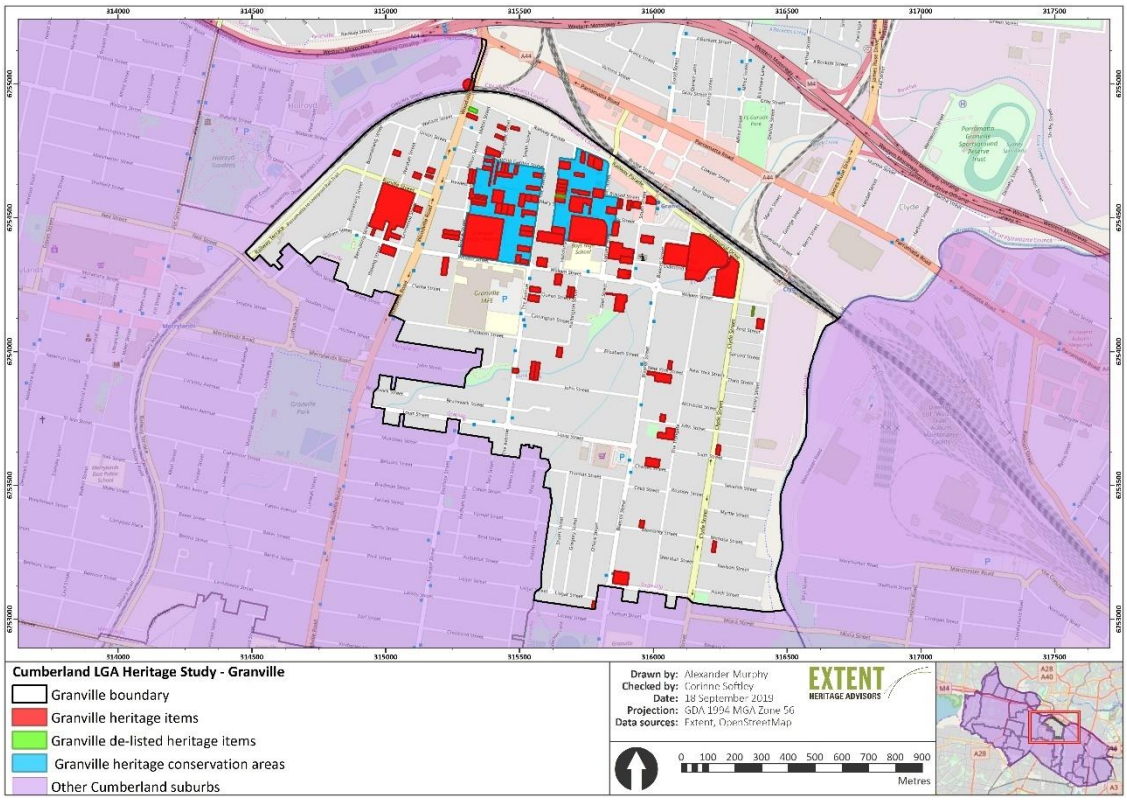


Figure 11. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Granville, as well as de-listed places.

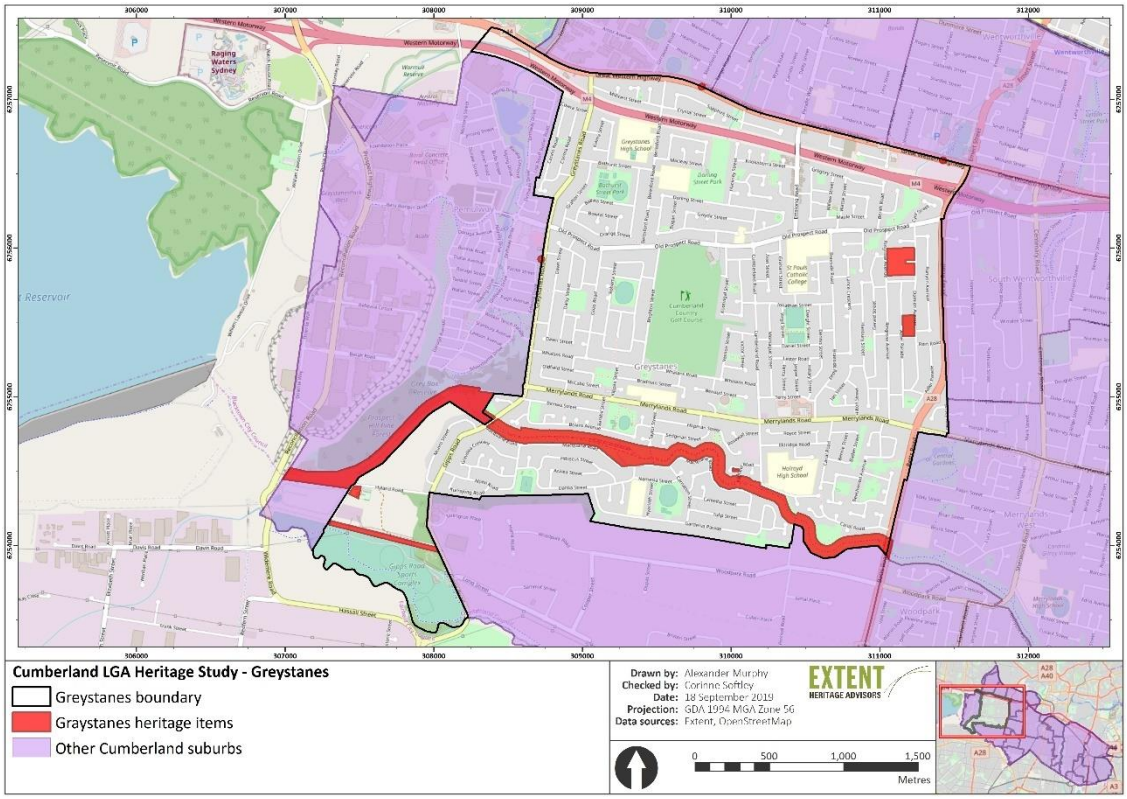


Figure 12. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Greystanes.

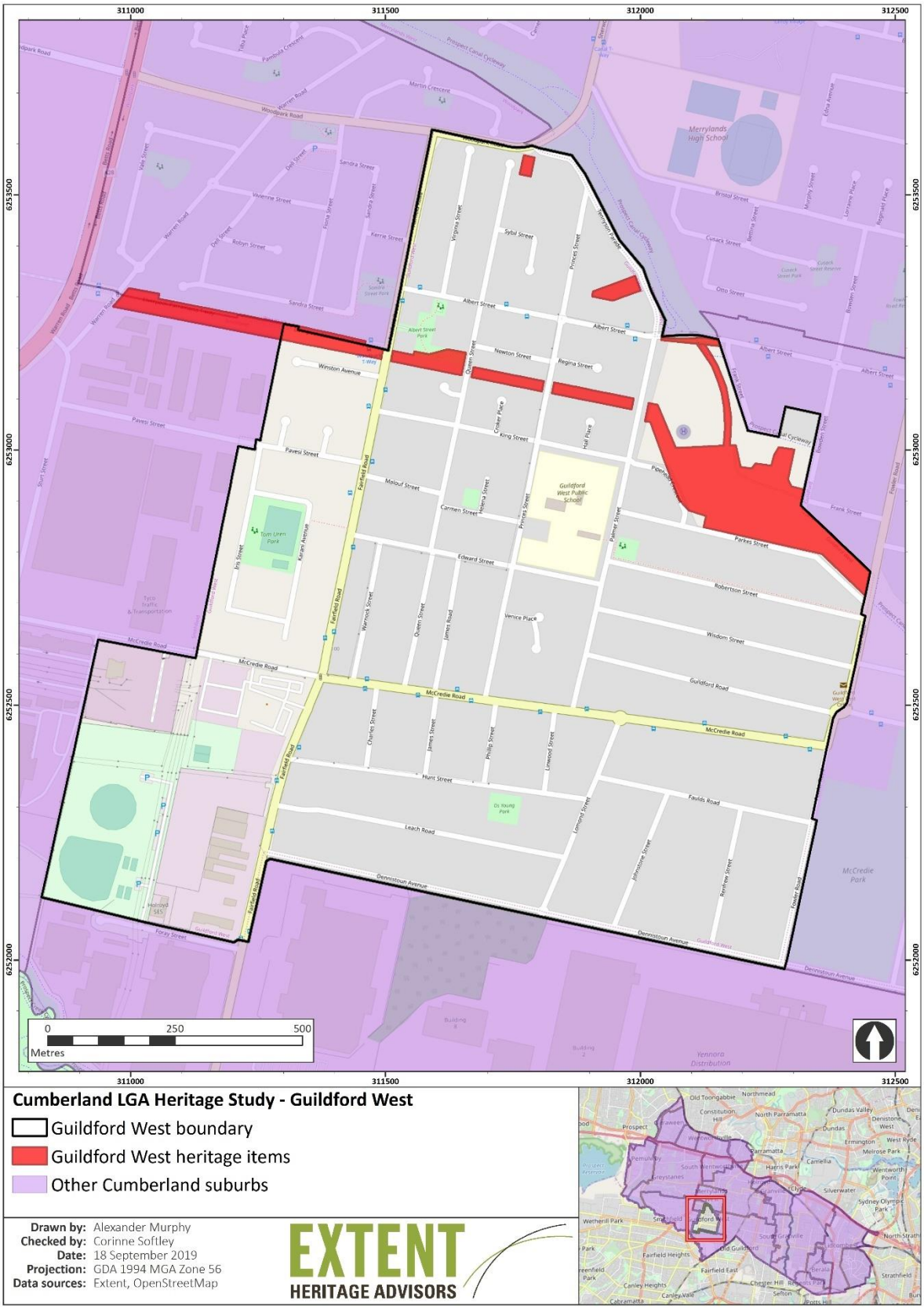


Figure 13. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Guildford West.

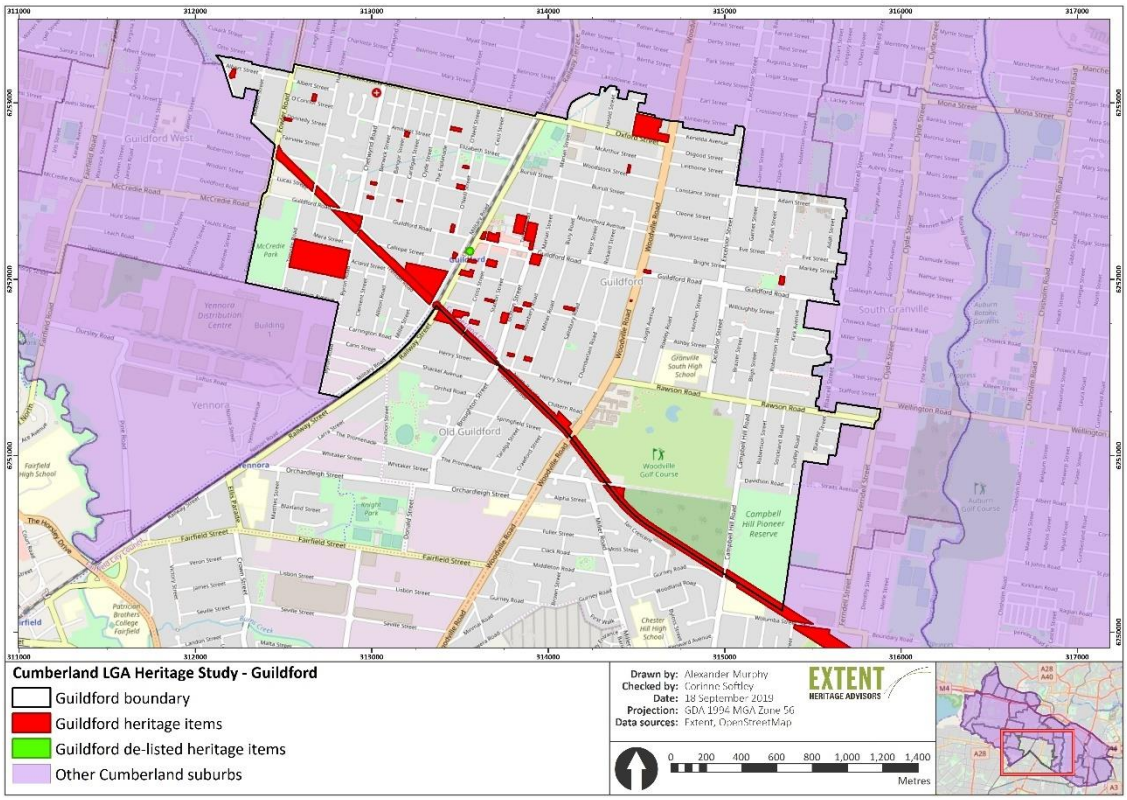


Figure 14. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Guildford, as well as de-listed places.



Figure 15. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Holroyd.

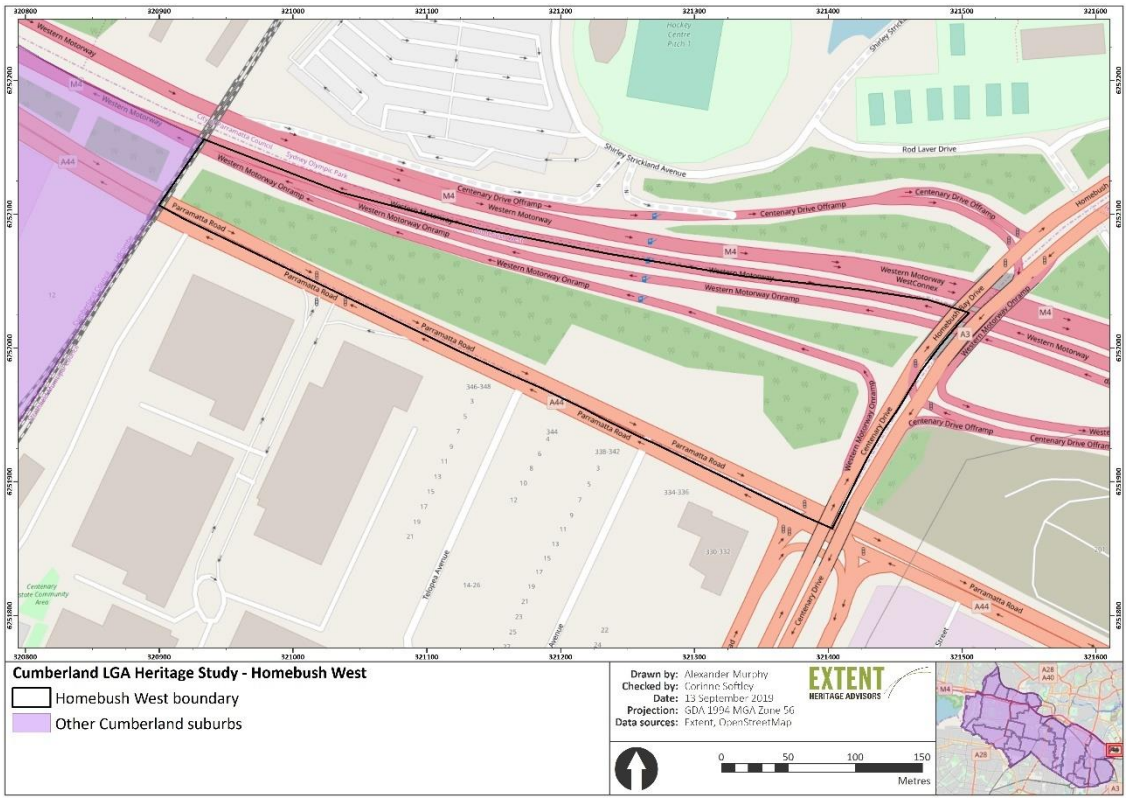
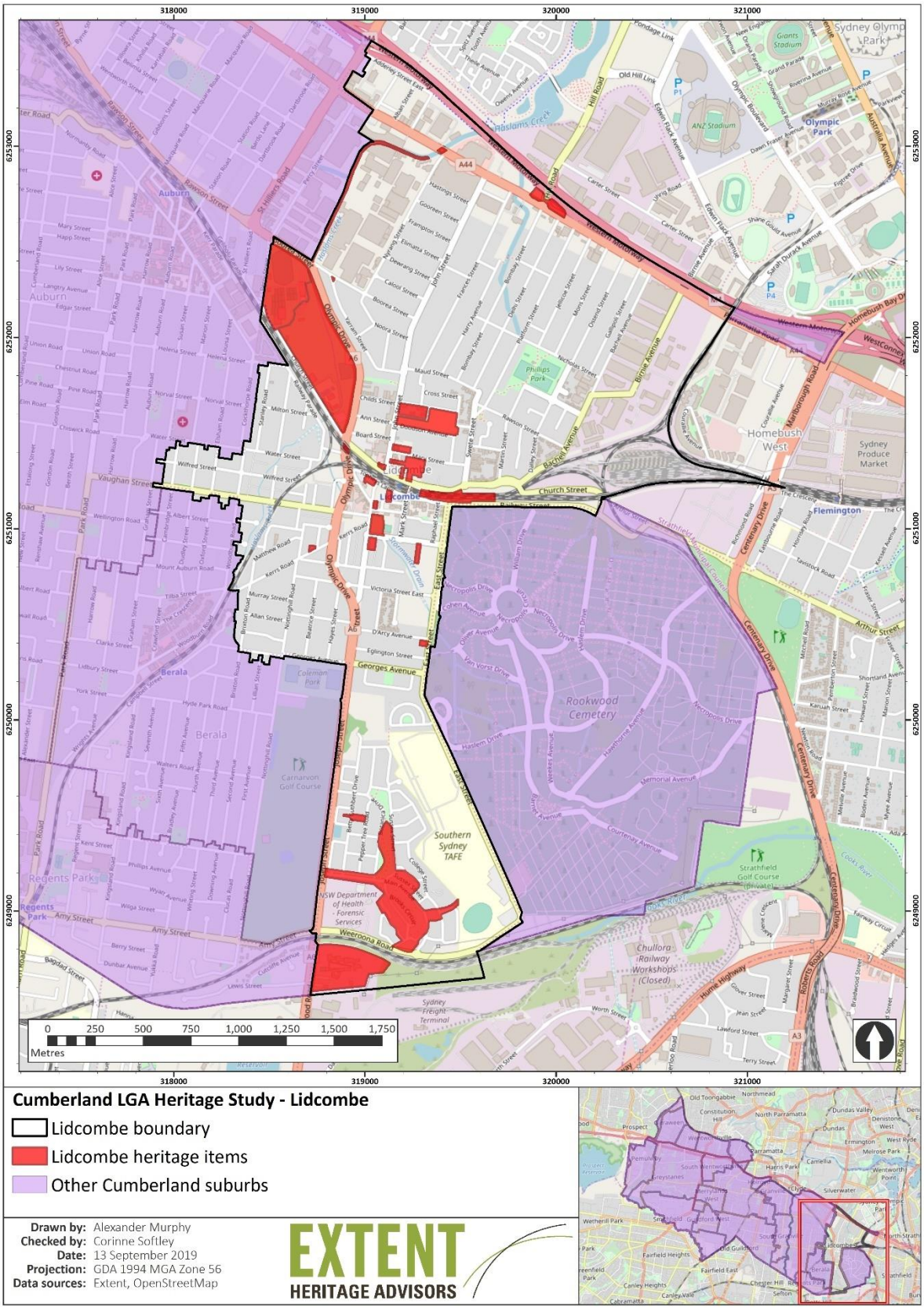


Figure 16. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Homebush West.


Cumberland LGA Heritage Study - Lidcombe
Lidcombe boundary
Lidcombe heritage items
Other Cumberland suburbs
Drawn by: Alexander Murphy
Checked by: Corinne Softley
Date: 13 September 2019
Projection: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56
Data sources: Extent, OpenStreetMap
EXTENT HERITAGE ADVISORS
0 250 500 750 1,000 1,250 1,500 1,750
Metres
318000
319000
320000
321000
6253000
6252000
6251000
6250000
6249000
Auburn
Berala
Regents Park
Lidcombe
Homebush West
Flemington
Rookwood Cemetery
Southern Sydney TAFE
Sydney Olympic Park
Olympic Park
Phillips Park
Coleman Park
Carnarvon Golf Course
Strathfield Golf Course (Private)
Chullora Railway Workshops (Closed)
Sydney Produce Market
Sydney Freight Terminal
NSW Department of Health - Forensic Services
Parramatta
Olympic Drive
Church Street
Georges Avenue
Weeroona Road
Amy Street
Centenary Drive
Western Motorway
Hume Highway
Roberts Road
Boorea Street
Maud Street
Victoria Street East
Arthur Street
Memorial Avenue
Courtenay Avenue
Haslem Drive
Necropolis Drive
Vaughan Street
Wilfred Street
Water Street
Ann Street
Board Street
Cross Street
Church Street
Bachel Avenue
Birnie Avenue
Membarough Road
Homebush Bay Drive
Hill Road
Old Hill Link
Footbridge Link
Australia Avenue
Sarah Durack Avenue
Edwin Flack Avenue
Olympic Boulevard
Dawn Fraser Avenue
Murray Road
Parkview Drive
Figtree Drive
Carter Street
Irving Road
Shane Gould Avenue
Haslams Creek
Cooks River
Park Road
Auburn Road
Rawson Street
Harrow Road
Norval Street
Chiswick Road
Pine Road
Elm Road
Gordon Road
Berith Street
Wellington Road
Albert Street
Mount Auburn Road
Clarke Street
Graham Street
Crawford Street
Woodburn Road
Tiba Street
Ldbury Street
York Street
Hyde Park Road
Kent Street
Regents Street
Phillips Avenue
Wyatt Avenue
Wilga Street
Berry Street
Dunbar Avenue
Baghdad Street
Lewis Street
Cuttsville Avenue
Wilga Road
Dowling Street
Wheeo Street
Oxlade Road
Knapsfield Road
Wrights Avenue
Alexander Street
Seventh Avenue
Fifth Avenue
Fourth Avenue
Third Avenue
Second Avenue
First Avenue
Walters Road
Sixth Avenue
Nottingham Road
Lilian Street
Britton Road
Allan Street
Nightingall Road
Beatrice Street
Hayes Street
Kerry Road
Matthew Road
Terry Road
Mark Street
Raphael Street
Dudley Street
Oxford Street
Cambridge Street
Gaffney Street
Stanley Road
Milton Street
Wilfred Street
Water Street
Ann Street
Board Street
Childs Street
Cross Street
Maud Street
Boorea Street
Noora Street
Jarvan Street
Hospital Road
Olympic Drive
Bachel Avenue
Birnie Avenue
Courall

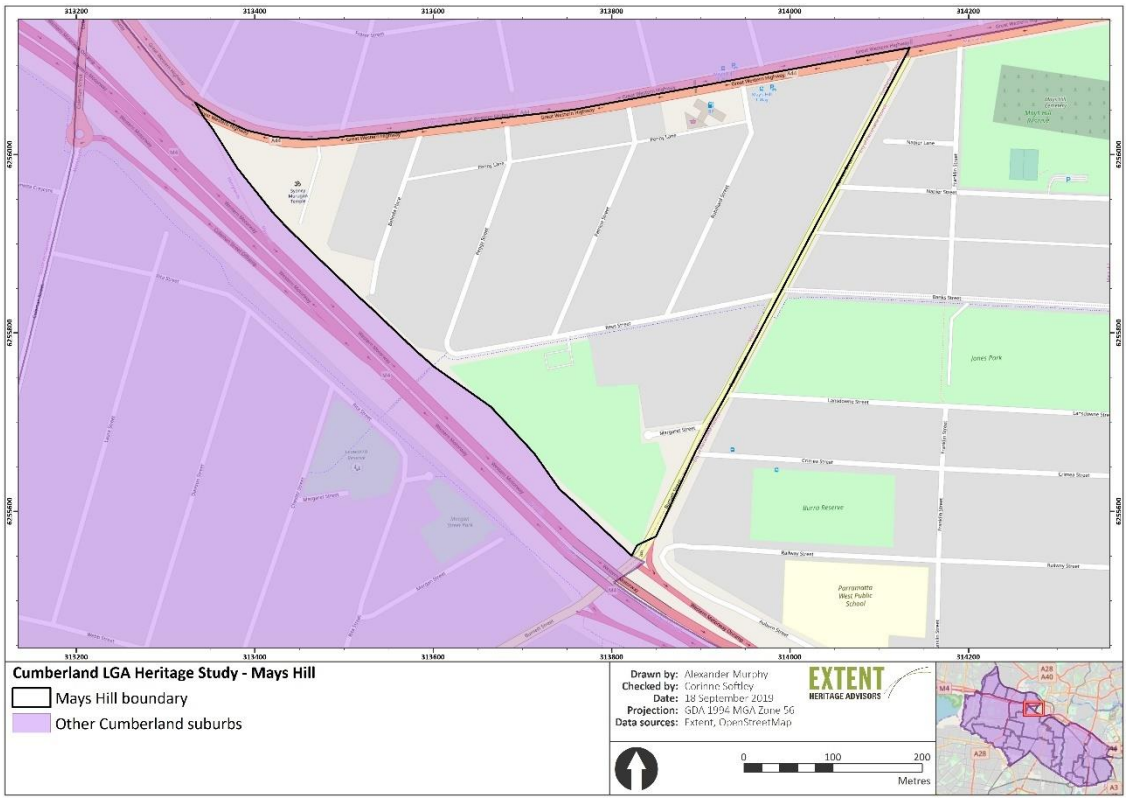


Figure 18. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Mays Hill.

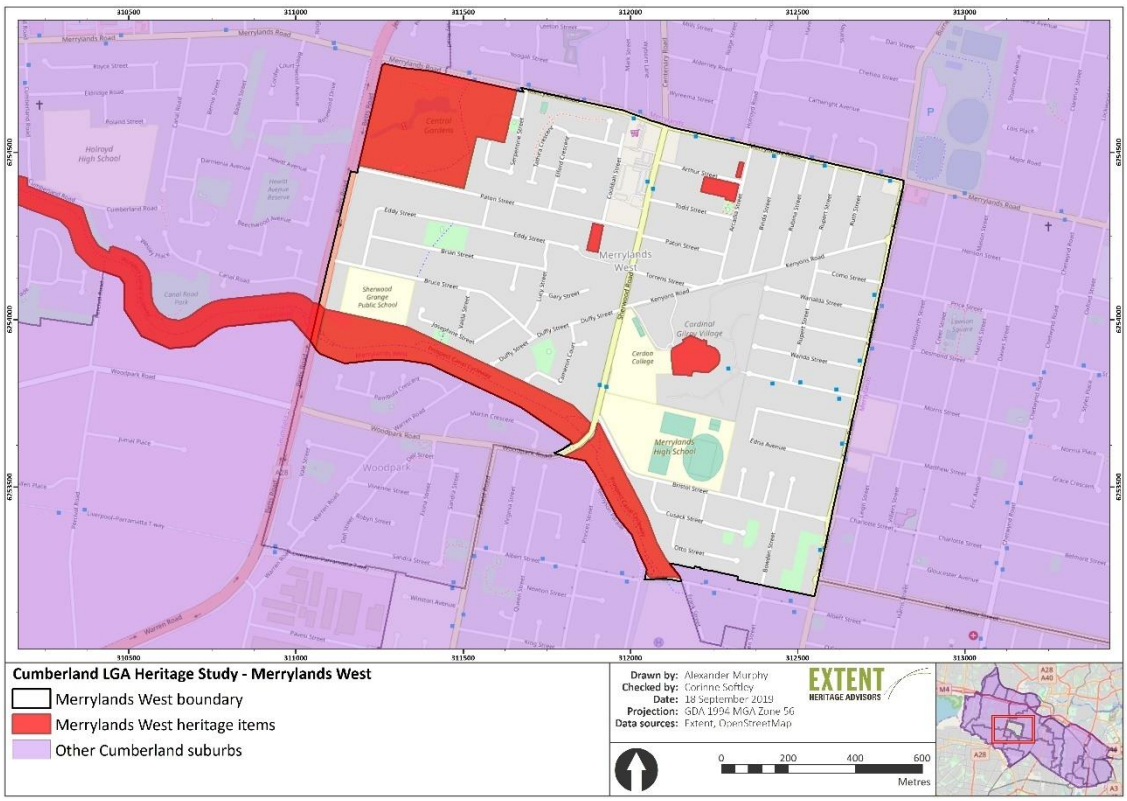


Figure 19. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Merrylands West.

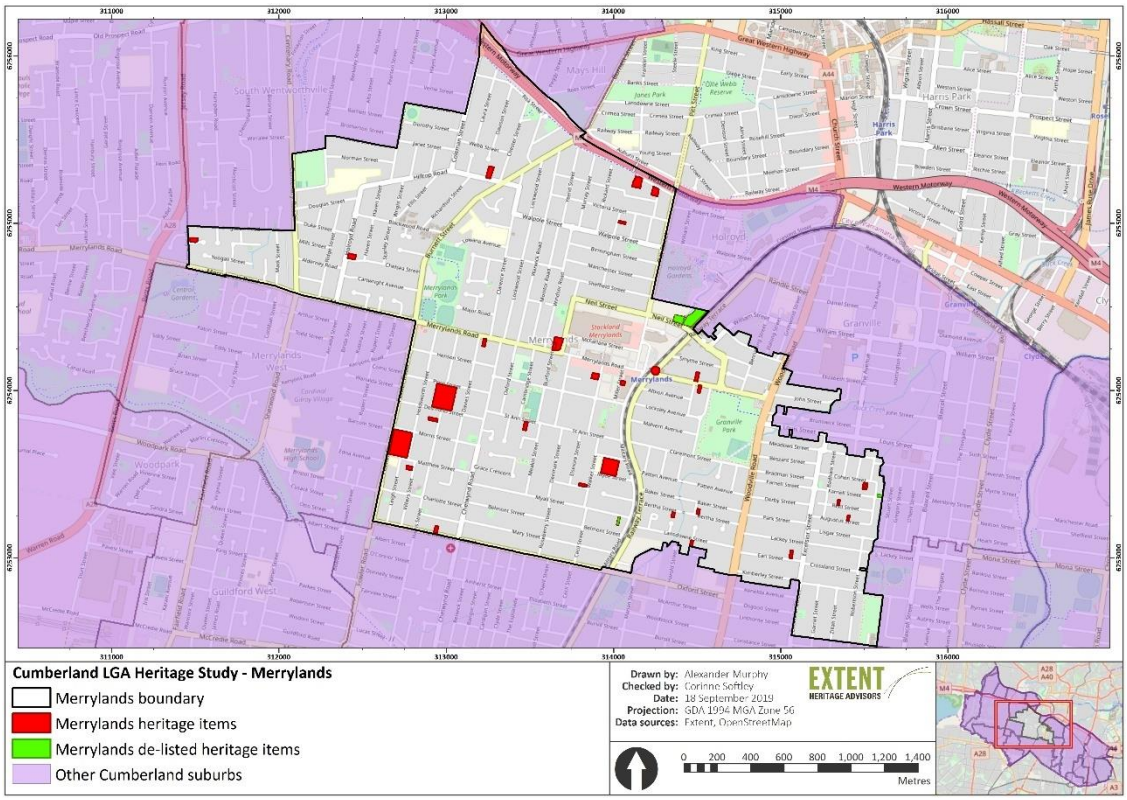


Figure 20. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Merrylands, as well as de-listed heritage places.

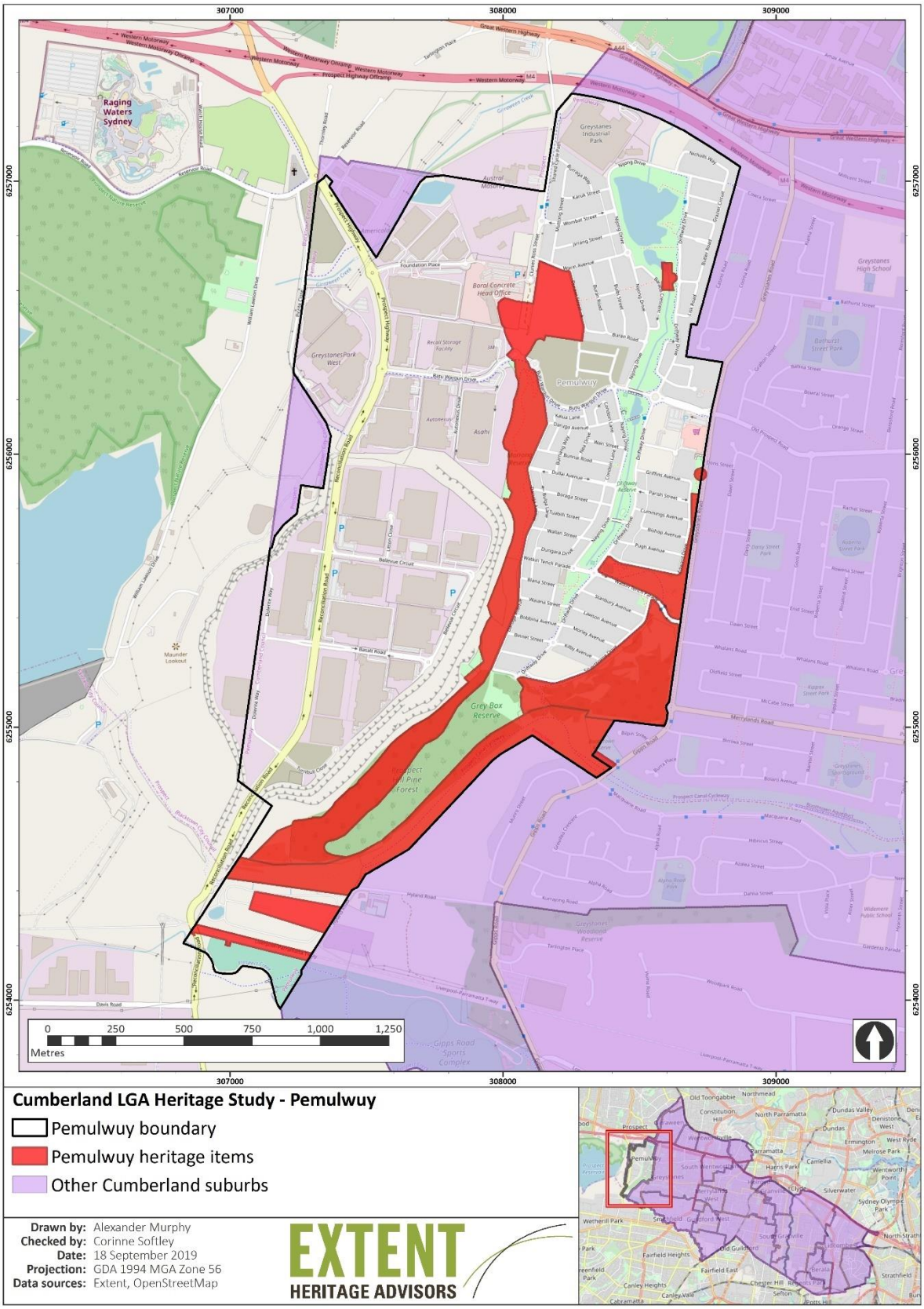


Figure 21. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Pemulwuy.

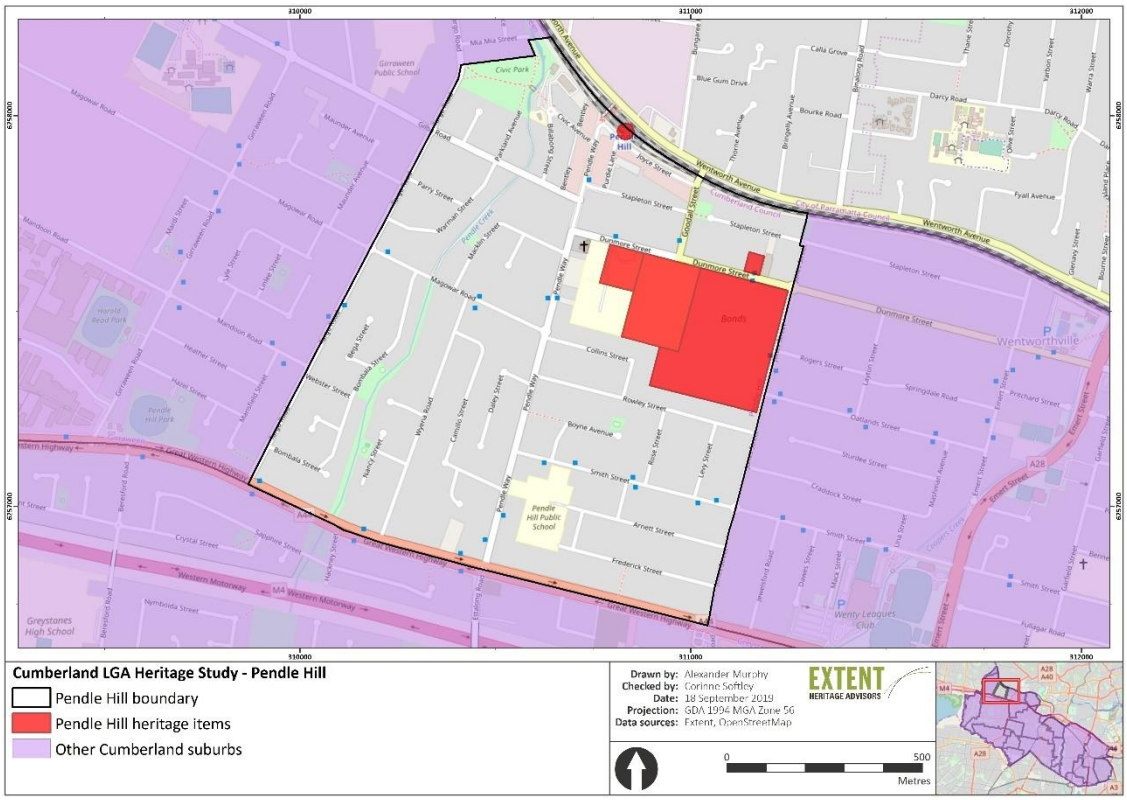


Figure 22. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Pendle Hill.

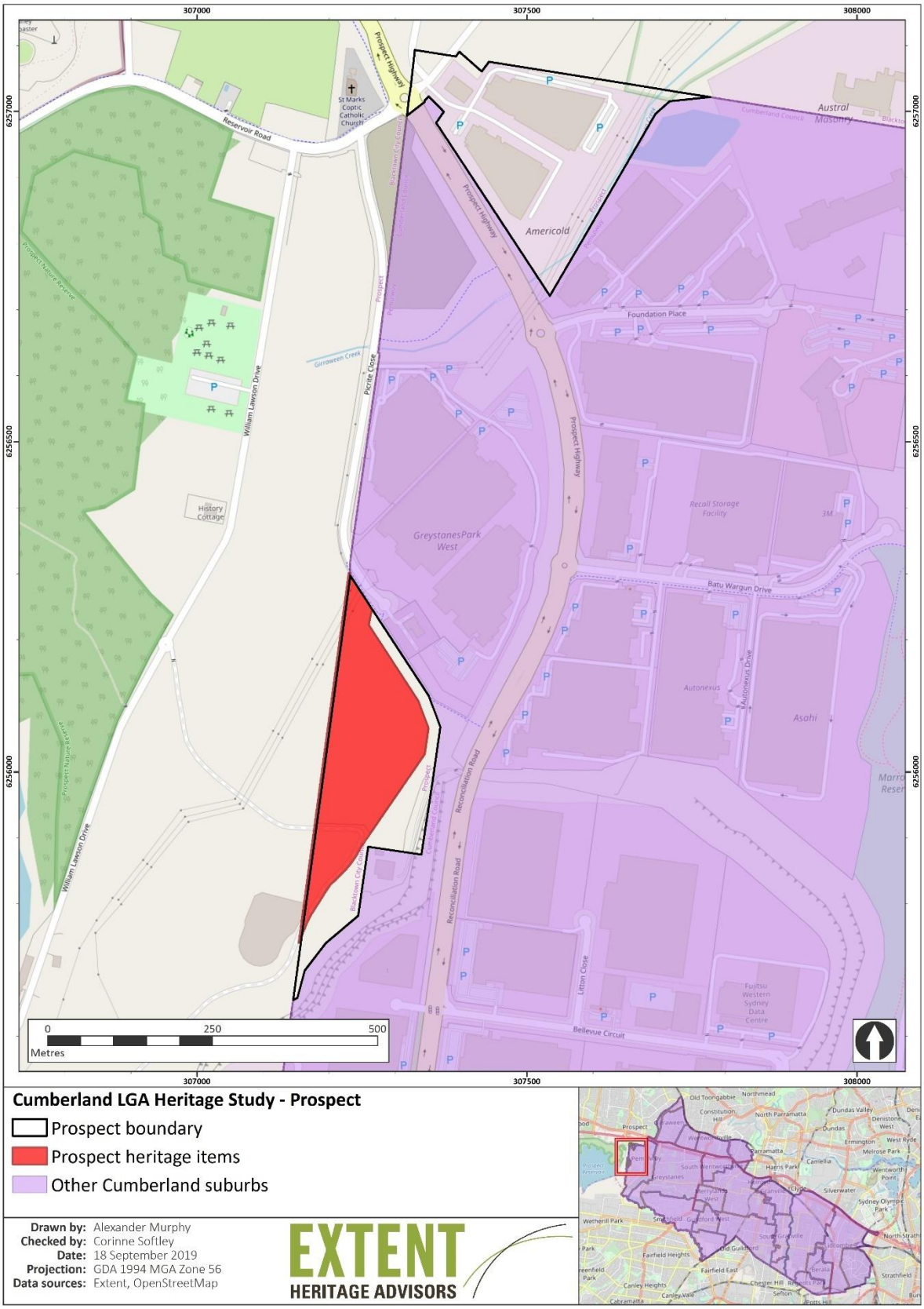


Figure 23. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Prospect.



Figure 24. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Regents Park.

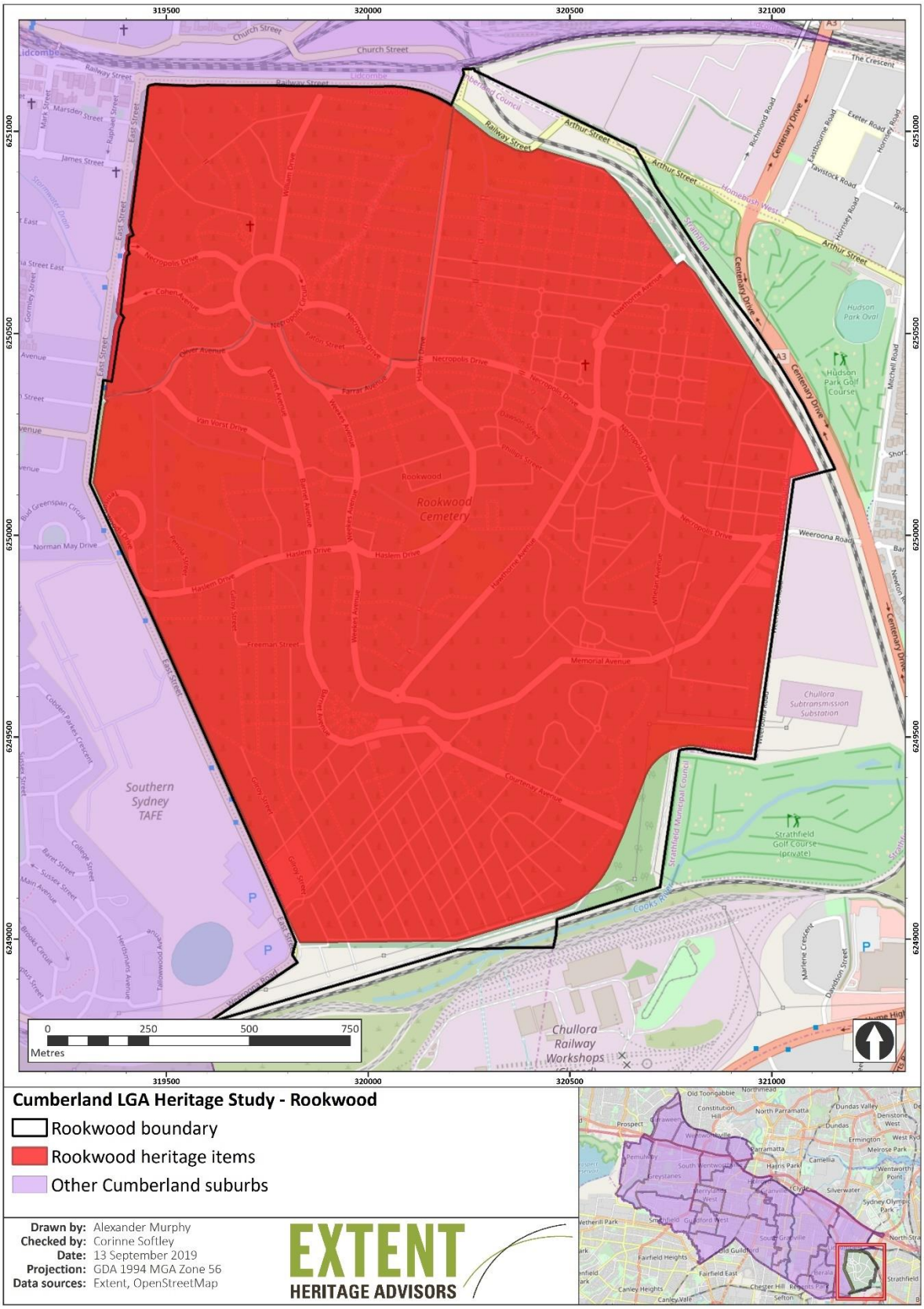


Figure 25. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Rookwood.

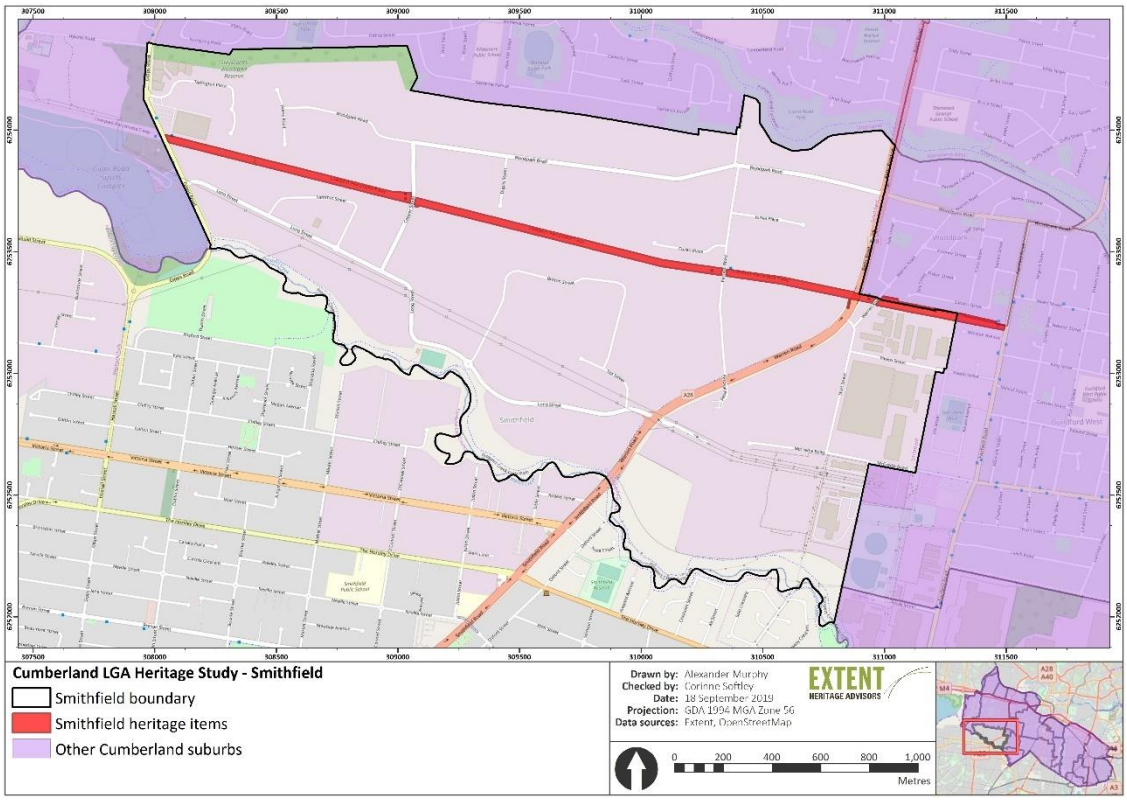


Figure 26. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Smithfield.

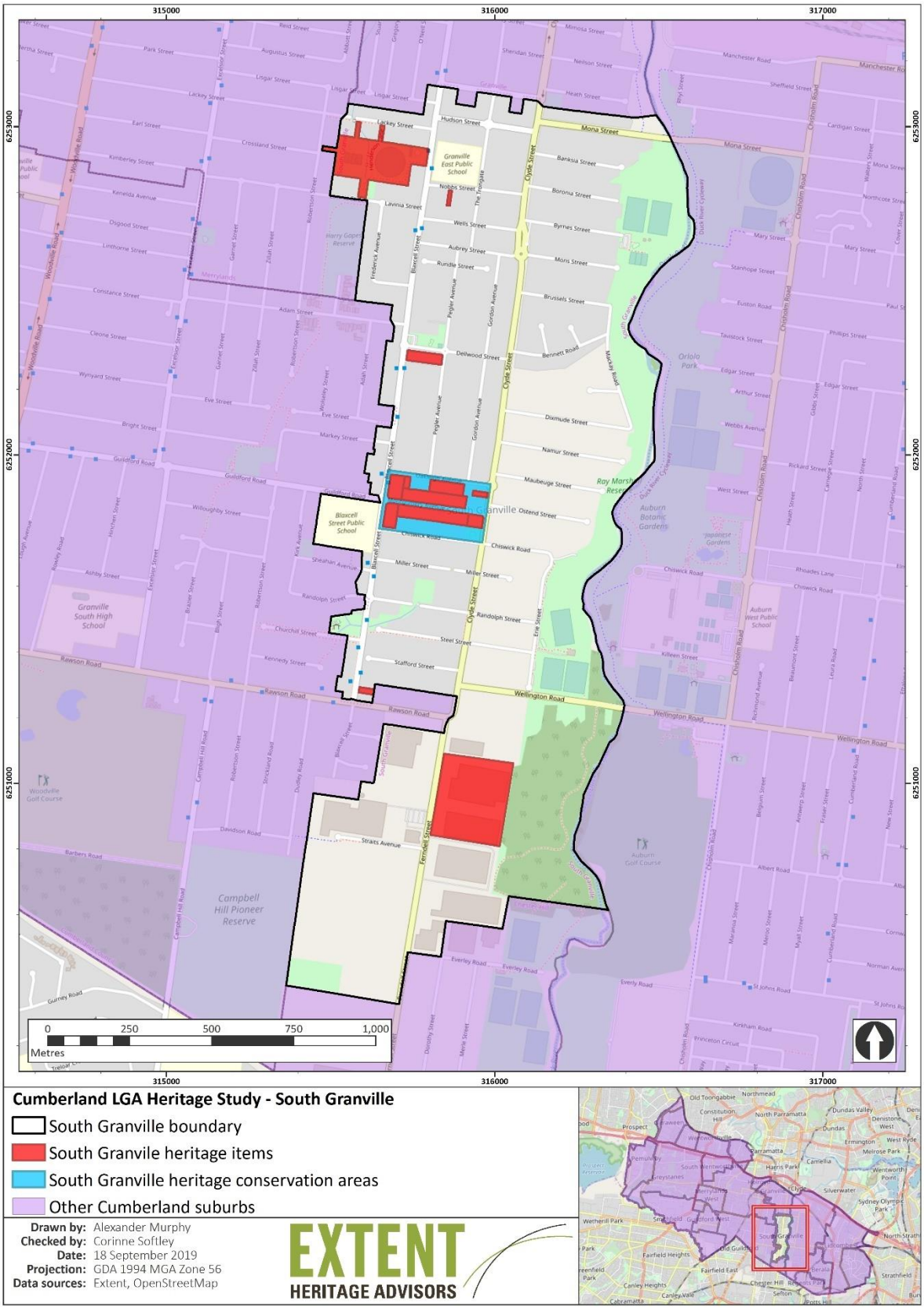


Figure 27. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in South Granville.

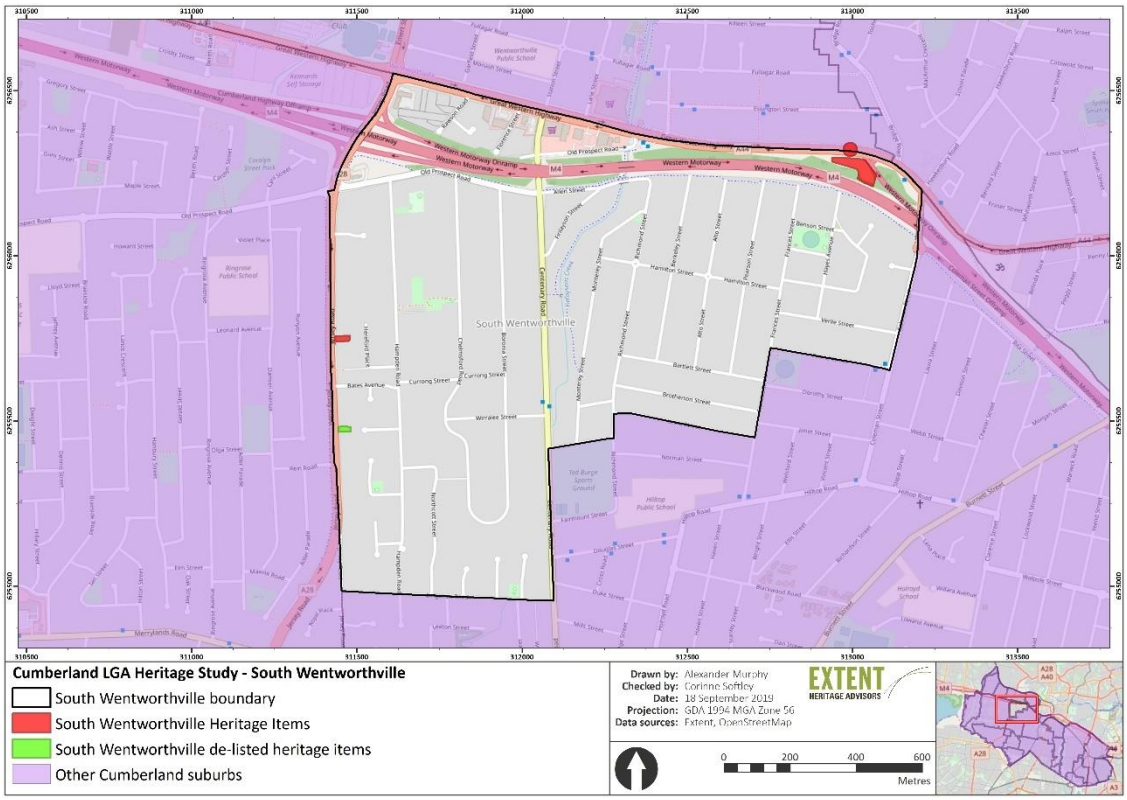


Figure 28. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in South Wentworthville.

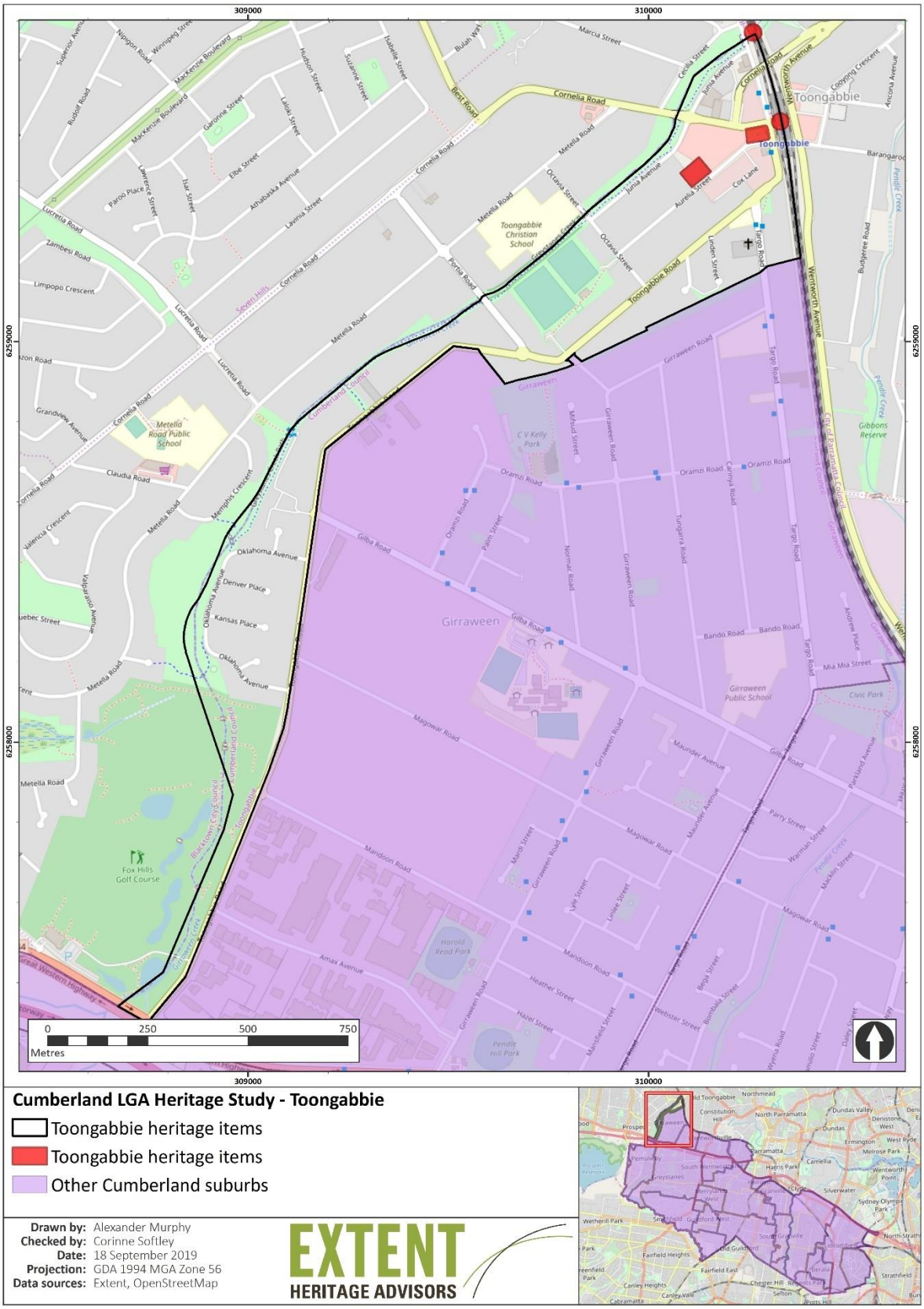


Figure 29. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Toongabbie.

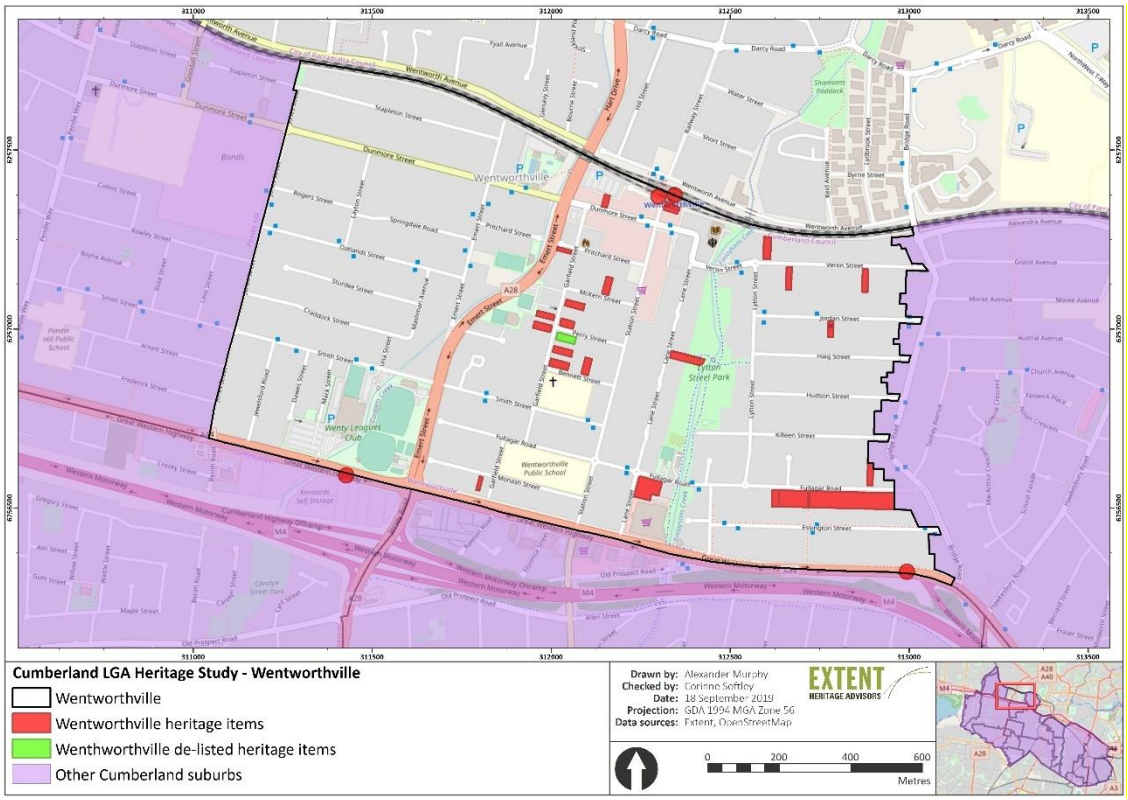


Figure 30. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Wentworthville, as well as de-listed heritage places.

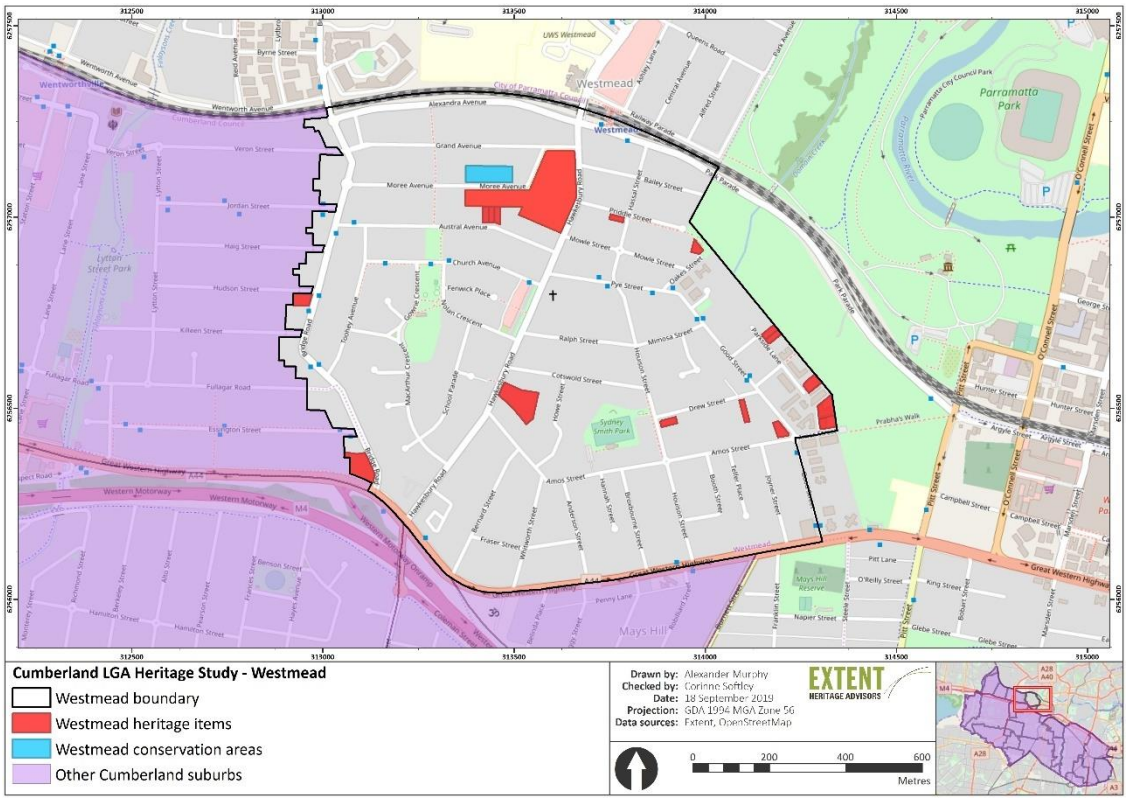


Figure 31. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Westmead.



Figure 32. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Woodbank.

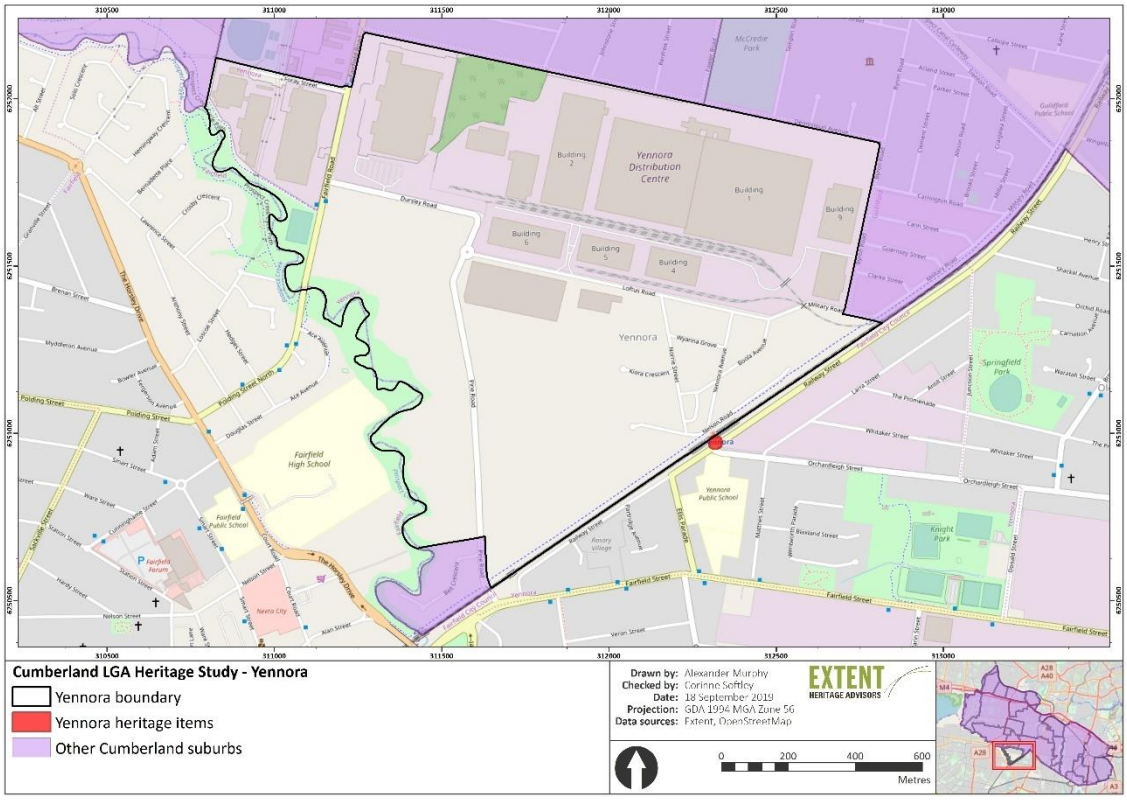


Figure 33. Visual representation of heritage curtilages in Yennora.

6. Consolidated inventory sheets – heritage items

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Auburn War Memorial		
Recommended Name	Auburn War Memorial		
Site Image			
Address	Railway Park/Auburn Memorial Park on Rawson Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1-2	-	1174373
Current LEP ID	I1 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	A49 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not Included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Monuments and Memorials	

Curtilage Map



Note: The above map shows the new curtilage for the Item due its relocation.

Statement of Significance

The Auburn War Memorial is significant at a local level for its historical, social and rarity values. The monument is socially significant to the local community as a place of remembrance relating to local involvement in WW1 (1914-1918), WW2 (1939-1945), Korea (1950-1954), Malaysia (1950-1957), Vietnam (1962-1973), and UN Peace Keeping Forces. The War Memorial is a rare example of its type in Auburn, though it is typical of suburbs and country towns.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is an elaborate war memorial monument erected by the Railway Department in 1921 to commemorate those who fell in WW1 (1914-1918). It now also commemorates WW2 (1939-1945), Korea (1950-1954), Malaysia (1950-1957), Vietnam (1962-1973), and UN Peace Keeping Forces.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item is socially significant to the local community as a place of remembrance relating to local military involvement.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The War Memorial is a rare example of its type in Auburn, though it is typical of suburbs and country towns.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The War Memorial, located between Railway Park and Auburn Memorial Park, consists of a sandstone pedestal and plinth with one soldier, flanked by two kneeling female figures in white marble. The plinth houses a range of bronze plaques. Behind the monument is a rounded, low marble wall with three anodised aluminium signs. The monument is surrounded by a formal garden which contains two stone floor plinths with bronze plaques. The area surrounding the plinth is also paved with brick and stone paving.

The War Memorial commemorates those who fell in WW1 (1914-1918), as well as WW2 (1939-1945), Korea (1950-1954), Malaysia (1950-1957), Vietnam (1962-1973), and UN Peace Keeping Forces.

Overall, the War Memorial is in good condition though there are some signs of deterioration to the stone.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Relocated twice – in 1987 to the carpark of the Auburn RSL and 2014 to its present location.

Overall, the War Memorial has a high level of integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1921

The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s, when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Pots, who was given 410 acres.

In 1855, the first railway line from Sydney to the Parramatta Junction allowed for suburban development around the area. The suburb of Auburn developed in the 1860s-80s from the subdivisions by John Yelverton Mills near the railway station. Mills named the suburb after the village in Oliver Goldsmith's poem 'The Deserted Village'. During this period, several main roads were built through the area and by 1880 it was reported that there were about 40 residences and a population of 200 people living in Auburn. By 1912–13, Auburn had established itself as suburb with the 11th largest number of new buildings in the metropolitan area for that year, with 268 approvals.

From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on Auburn's development. This process began in the 1860s when the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway rolling stock locally. Some notable industries that came to Auburn include Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives around Auburn, car and tractor maker Caldwell Vale, and Purcell Engineering. As the area was known for its clay-based soil, pottery and brickmakers flourished in the area, such as the Auburn Brick, Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

The War Memorial was erected by the Railway Department in 1921, to commemorate those who fell in WW1 (1914-1918). The item was relocated to the carpark of the Auburn RSL Club in 1987, then relocated to its present location in 2014. Over time, several new plaques have been installed to commemorate other military involvement.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- This listing should be converted from an archaeological item to a heritage item with landscape elements.
- Due to the relocation of the war memorial from the carpark of the Auburn RSL Club to its present location in the Railway Park/Auburn Memorial Park on Rawson Street, Auburn, the curtilage shown above provides the new heritage curtilage for the Auburn War Memorial to be used in the Cumberland LEP. The noted Lot/DP is correct for this listing sheet.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Auburn War Memorial	I1
Heritage Study	Auburn War Memorial	I1
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 1996, Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, The story of Parramatta and district, Sydney.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map, no. 235, Sydney NSW.
- New South Wales Real Estate Annual, 12 Nov 1913, p 9.
- Post Office file, Auburn Part 1, National Archives of Australia, CRS SP 32/1

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Facing south-west, context of memorial within park landscape.



Detail of memorial plaque with a poem by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.



Detail of memorial plaque with names listed.



Detail of 2015 plaque, a memorial to 'all Australians who served their country in war and peace'

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Clyde Marshalling Yards		
Recommended Name	Clyde Marshalling Yards		
Site Image			
Address	Rawson Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	Part Lot 52	-	1097362
	1 to 4	-	1007656
	6	-	1007656
	2	-	806999
	Part Lot 1	-	833989
	3	-	833989
	2	-	827674
	1 and 2	-	775808
	201	-	1007683
Current LEP ID	I2 and A4 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	A50 (Auburn LEP)		

Heritage Conservation Area	Not included	
Date Updated	March 2020	
Significance Level	LOCAL	
Site Type	Level 1	Group/Complex
	Level 2	Transport - Rail

Curtilage Map



Revised Curtilage recommended - refer below.

Statement of Significance

The former Clyde Railway Marshalling Yards is historically significant as part of the progress and expansion of the NSW Railway System, reflecting the growing needs of the Sydney community and industry around the turn of the century, and the need to provide and increase supporting railway facilities, workshops and marshalling yards with the expansion of the railway system at this time. It was one of a few large suburban workshops in NSW and specialised in wagon repairs.

While only remnants of the yards remain, they are able to provide some indication of the historic operations of the site. Collectively the remaining disused sidings, signal box, platform remains, former wheel turning shop and war memorial provide insight into the former yard layout and historical development of the place, though their context and ability to be read cohesively by physical remains alone is diminished by significant redevelopment over the site. In particular the remaining disused sidings and the former wheel turning shop are early remains dating from the c.1920s development of the site.

The Yard also demonstrate the close relationship between the NSW Railways and local industries, evidenced by the existing remnant sidings and branch lines that support nearby industrial sites, many of which were associated with railway track and rollingstock production.

The site is potentially socially significant to former railway workers at the yards, in particular the remnants of Clyburn Station within the yard, as a former station built just for workers to access the site. The former station demonstrates the extent of the railway industry and employment in the area.

The Clyde railway signal box, located within the yard is significant as part of a series of four elevated power signal boxes needed for track amplification works from Auburn to Blacktown during the 1950s, designed as a cohesive group in a post-World War II period functionalist style. The signal box is an example of this last group of signal boxes to be built to a standard railway design in NSW, and is a good example of this style. It retains some original equipment and remains in service.

The war memorial on site, featuring railway honour boards, is historically significant for its association with the war and war time services at the site, as well as likely socially significant for workers, families and their communities affected by war.

The Clyde Railway Marshalling Yards has some limited archaeological potential to yield information on the operations of the former yard and the relationship between the railways and surrounding industry. However, the site has lost almost all original marshalling yard elements and structures with little physical evidence remaining from the once major railway engineering and carriage building facilities.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The Clyde Marshalling Yard is significant in demonstrating the large volume of railway goods traffic generated by the Sydney metropolitan area, both in historical and current terms. It also demonstrates the close relationship between local industry and rail transport.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The site is potentially socially significant to former railway workers at the yards, in particular the remnants of Clyburn Station, a station built just for workers to access the site. It demonstrates the extent of the railway industry and employment in the area.
e) Scientific	The Clyde Railway Yards has some limited archaeological potential to yield information on the operations of the former yard and the relationship between the railways and surrounding industry.
f) Rarity	The Signal Box is one of four remaining of its type.
g) Representativeness	The signal box is an example of a post-World War II period functionalist style Signal Box.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Clyde Railway Yard Remains and Signal Box', dated 2016. As the description is comprehensive and matches the condition visible during the site inspection, no addition assessment has been undertaken.

CONTEXT
The Clyde Railway Yards comprises a large area in between Clyde and Auburn railway stations. In this assessment it has been divided into 3 sections - referred to as the 'Upside' on the north of the main lines, the 'Downside' for the area to the south of the lines, and the 'Corridor' for the area of tracks that run through the site in the rail corridor and including the Clyde Signal Box. Across the 3 areas, the following historic elements remain on site:

SIGNAL BOX (1959)
CLYBURN PLATFORM REMAINS (1948?)
WAREHOUSE (former Wheel Turning shop, pre-1918) and adjacent remnant traverser track
DISUSED SIDING (pre-1921)
WAR MEMORIAL (HONOUR BOARDS) (1945)
REMNANT LAVATORY FLOOR (Pre-1943)

CLYDE RAILWAY YARDS – UPSIDE (NORTH) – GENERAL DESCRIPTION
The Clyde Up Yards are located on the north side of the Main Western Suburban Line, and on the eastern side of Duck Creek. The original eastern boundary of the yards would have been to Rawson Street and north up to Parramatta Road, although the Yards historically would have serviced isolated industry beyond this. At present, the current yards consist of 1970s onwards to modern operational structures, many of which are still operational in function. Portions of the yard have been rededicated for private industrial use, such as the various concrete production industries and the Sunshine Sugar Mill, however some of these areas are still under the ownership of Railcorp and occupied under long-term lease agreements.

Areas that are still under use for railway functions are small and segmented throughout the Yard, and the built environment in these areas are quite updated, displaying modern 1990s brick office buildings, lightweight and demountable office blocks, and some large steel-clad warehouse and railway maintenance structures. A number of sidings are still extant within this yard, particularly in the southern portion adjacent the Main Western Suburban Line, most of which are still operational. The Clyde Up Yards still maintains one original function of providing railway access to industry in proximity of the yard, as evidenced by the continued use of railway track infrastructure to service the concrete and sugar production industries located within the Yard's curtilage.

DISUSED SIDING (pre-1921)
A small section of original siding remains extant in the Up Yards. These sections of siding, oriented north-south, are currently unused, however remains in place as evidence of an extensive network of sidings that would intercept Parramatta Road at a level crossing, and serviced industrial production north of Parramatta Road in the present North Auburn area. This network of sidings is further evidenced by the remnants still in place on the north side of Parramatta Road, east of the Duck River. One section of siding still in place crosses Parramatta Road, at 305 Parramatta Road Auburn, and continues on to cross the western end of Short Street, Auburn. Additionally, there is a small section of remnant siding in the pedestrian footpath in front of 317 Parramatta Road.

CLYDE RAILWAY YARDS – DOWNSIDE (SOUTH) – GENERAL DESCRIPTION
The Former Clyde Goods Marshalling Yard is located south of the Main Western Suburban Line, and bounded to the west by the Duck River. At present, the Yards comprise of a number of modern railway offices, warehouse and maintenance buildings, most of which date from the late 21st Century. The yards generally consist of modern sheet-clad buildings, either in steel or other external modern cladding material, some with concrete or masonry around the base.

Several areas around this precinct are leased by private operators that either use the facilities as part of their goods transport and freight operations, or undertake maintenance work for Railcorp under

contract. The majority of the original marshalling yard structures and elements including the steel girder frame pedestrian bridge, water tower and the site of the former marshalling yard offices, which were removed after cessation of operations at the Clyde Wagon Works and many local workings from the Yard, are no longer extant. Historic items located on the Downside are detailed below.

WAREHOUSE (former Wheel Turning Shop) AND ADJACENT RAIL TRACKS (former traverser tracks), (pre-1918)
With regards to historic fabric, the Clyde Down Yards retains a small portion of remnant tracks and one warehouse building consisting of structural members stamped by steel manufacturer Dorman Long. The remnant siding is the last remaining section of the original traverser tracks, that serviced the primary maintenance functions of the yard, being the Blacksmiths Shop, the Wheel-turning Shop, and the Wagon Repair Shop. The warehouse building, although truncated at its southern corner, is the intact remnants of the Wheel Turning shop, one of the earliest buildings on the site and the only building from its period presently surviving.

The warehouse has been progressively refurbished over time, leaving the structure largely modified, including the removal the south eastern corner of the building some time in the 1980s to early 1990s, resulting in a change from its original rectangular footprint (as shown in 1943 aerial photographs) to its present L-shape. These features are located in northernmost area of the current Heavy Maintenance Service Centre site, directly south of the privately leased Downer site.

WAR MEMORIAL (HONOUR ROLLS) (1945)
In recent years, a war memorial commemorating WWI and WWII was erected in the south eastern corner of the Clyde Down Yards. The memorial is comprised of a three metre (approx.) high curved masonry wall, with three aluminium window frame inserts which encase a timber hand-painted honour roll within each window. The honour rolls include Clyde Railway Yard employees that served in both WWI (1914-1918) and WWII (1939-1945). Several cast bronze plaques on concrete plinths adorn the memorial and its surrounds. While the masonry structure is modern in nature, the honour roll most likely originates from a previous internal location, such as an office or workshop, prior to being reinstalled into this new memorial.

CLYDE RAILWAY YARDS - RAIL CORRIDOR - GENERAL DESCRIPTION
The Main Western Line runs through the site with Auburn Station to the east and Clyde station to the west. For the purposes of this assessment the signal box adjacent to the corridor in the north west corner of the site has been included in this area. Within this portion of the site are the following historic remains:

CLYBURN STATION PLATFORM REMAINS (c. 1948)
The original Clyburn Station, a brick and concrete platform structure with single steel awning and associated pedestrian footbridge was demolished in 2009. The station, installed in approximately 1948, was a purpose-built private platform for use by Clyde Railway Yard employees only. It was originally located between the Main Western Suburban Line (to its south) and the main marshalling area for the Clyde Up Yard (to its north). It lay towards the eastern end of the Clyde Railway Yards.

Only remnant structures of the platform remain, including a small sections of masonry piers that supported the original platform structure, and a tiled concrete slab which was likely an associated amenities block on the Up (north) Side of the Yard where the former footbridge linked from the station.

SIGNAL BOX (1959)
The signal box is located alongside the north side of the railway line, east of the bridge over Duck River. Clyde signal box is an 'S' type post war version of the elevated two-storey power boxes. Others of this type are Auburn, Granville and Blacktown. It is a Functionalist style building, face brick with a winged design and curved corners. Extant moveable heritage includes original signal display equipment and a central U-shaped table. It has a relay interlocking system and 102 rotary switches. It remains in service.

REMNANT LAVATORY FLOOR (Pre-1943)
A concrete slab and tiled floor, representative of a former lavatory, is extant on the Clyde Up yards. It is likely that the lavatory was associated with a U-shaped former marshalling yards office (now demolished) located directly adjacent (east) of the site. The lavatory was demolished in the late 20th century, leaving the floor and associated plumbing somewhat intact. As the fabric has been assessed as being of little significance, it has not been included in the heritage curtilage.

MOVABLE
No items of movable heritage are known to be located on site, except for the previously mentioned Honour Rolls that are now encased within a modern memorial installation.

ARCHAEOLOGY
Due to the continued heavy use and operation of the site since its inception in the 1870s, much of the Yards have been modified and precincts re-established in order to maintain and update the railway functions of the site as necessary. Most original buildings have been removed, replaced or heavily refurbished with newer, more appropriate facilities as the railways and technologies progressed over the years. Due to the development and continuous redevelopment of the land in the precinct, the potential for significant Aboriginal and historic archaeological remains is low.

The only identified archaeological remnants are the disused siding (Up side, see above) and the Clyburn Platform remains (Corridor, see above).

While not included within the heritage curtilage, the Duck River Bridge, adjacent to the Up Yards precinct, is extant. This timber truss railway bridge was built to service Commonwealth Engineering on the north western side of the Duck River, and would have been accessed directly from the Clyde Railway Up Yards. This facility designed and built railway locomotives, rolling stock and trams, and was therefore used heavily to supplement the needs of the NSW Railways, with the remains of this bridge evidencing the close relationship between primary industries and the Railways in this early period.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

The site is heavily modified with very few remnant elements still extant which represent the former functions of the site. Whilst the site is still an active and critical railway operations site, built or archaeological features that represent its former focus as the carriage workshops is dislocated from any context. Most buildings and layouts of the site have been subject to complete removal and re-planning to accommodate upgraded and changing needs and functions of the railways.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1891

The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

In 1855, the first railway line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction allowed for suburban development around the area. The suburb of Auburn developed in the 1860s-80s from the subdivisions by John Yelverton Mills near the railway station. Mills named the suburb after the village in Oliver Goldsmith's poem 'The Deserted Village'. During this period, several main roads were built through the area and by 1880 it was reported that there were about 40 residences and a population of 200 people living in Auburn. By 1912–13, Auburn had established itself as suburb with the 11th largest number of new buildings in the metropolitan area for that year, with 268 approvals.

From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on the Auburn's development. This process began in the 1860s when the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway rolling stock locally. Some notable industries that came to Auburn include Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives around Auburn, car and tractor maker Caldwell Vale, and Purcell Engineering. As the area was known for its clay-based soil, pottery and brickmakers flourished in the area, such as the Auburn Brick, Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

The following history for Clyde Marshalling Yards has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Clyde Railway Yard Remains and Signal Box, dated 2016:

The Clyde Marshalling Yards were authorised to replace the Granville Yards for the interchange of south and west wagon traffic on 2 March, 1891. The contract for construction of the railway yards was granted to John Ahern. During construction, workers and their families lived in a nearby camp. The yards were located on the Down (north) side and opened on 1 November, 1891. The yards were used to marshal the Lidcombe-Granville Rail Corridor Upgrade locomotives and rolling stock, and in 1892, a wagon repair works was established on the down side of the line as the major repair centre for goods rolling stock. At this time, there were fourteen Up Sidings and eight Down Sidings. The yards were controlled by signal boxes at Auburn and Clyde North (JCIS, 2010). The yard was developed and changed over time. Various sidings to nearby industrial sites, many of which were associated with the railways, were added between the 1880s and the 1930s, as well as a large loop traversing the western end of the site (Weir Phillips, 2009).

By 1918, the wagon repair works was well established as the major goods wagon repair centre, working in conjunction with the Down Clyde Yard (JCIS, 2010). By 1926, Clyde's share of the increasing repair task was declining as new facilities were established in places such as Enfield, Flemington, White Bay and Abattoirs.

During World War II, the Clyde Wagon Works were not used for non-railway production. Rather, their contribution was in the repair and renovation of goods wagons (JCIS, 2010). After the war, a platform named Clyburn (combining the names of Clyde and Auburn) was opened for works staff in 1948. This platform was never available for use by the general public. The yards were a major centre for employment, for both local works and workers who commuted by train. Work at the yards was very dangerous in the era before the introduction of effective work safety practices. Many of the works were 'shunters', who were responsible for marshalling goods wagons into required configuration. This was the most dangerous occupation on the railways, with many works losing their lives on site (Artefact Heritage, 2013).

Clyde signal box opened in 1959 (the fourth built in the Clyde Yards area), which replaced the 1908 Clyde North Box. Specifically, it controlled access to the Carlingford Branch line and access to the

western end of Clyde down and Sydney yards, and private industrial sidings. It was one part of a much larger scheme to increase the tracks to four main lines between Lidcombe and St. Marys during World War II in order to provide maximum track capacity to the American ammunition and general store built at Ropes Creek. The signal box was one of four Functionalist style boxes between Auburn and Blacktown, these being Auburn, Clyde, Granville and Blacktown. The style was only used from Auburn to Granville as the railway system was largely in place by this time. These boxes represented the last time when conventional, elevated signal boxes were built utilising the traditional model of a ground floor relay room and an upper level where the interlocking frame was operated. A subsequent design of elevated boxes was used in the 1960s but these did not accord to the classic, two-level design with a rectangular footprint. The signal box remains in service.

During the 1960s, a freight terminal was built in the Clyde Yards. In 1973, the newly formed NSW Public Transport Commission created a Workshops Branch and a program of major upgrading workshops commenced. By the late 1970s, Clyde received new machinery, an amenity block, an administration building, two traversers, general components shop and a general repair shops. This new facility, located on the Sydney (east) end of the old workshops, was fully operational by 1981 (JCIS, 2010).

In 1980, the railways came under the newly formed NSW State Rail Authority and a Railway Workshops Board (1980-1989) was formed to take control of the workshops. The Clyde works were now a substantially new facility, with the main responsibilities of overhaul of freight bogies, refurbishment of wheelsets, preventative maintenance of Category 1 wagons and heavy unscheduled repair of wagons (JCIS, 2010). From the 1970s, as a result of the modernisation and rationalisation of freight rolling stock, use of the yard continually declined. The end came for the old Clyde as a wagon works in 1992, when much of the southern end of the site was occupied by the suburban rolling stock maintenance facility- MainTrain (Weir Phillips, 2009). After this, the remainder of the old wagon works site was largely abandoned and demolished leaving very few structure extant on site.

Remnants of the former marshalling yard and wagon works are scattered. Following the closure of the former Clyde Engineering Works (on the southern side of the main running line) and Commonwealth Engineering (on the northern side of the line), significant industrial development has occurred in the immediate vicinity (Weir Phillips, 2009).

Significant facilities upgrades have been carried out continuously over the 21st century, in response to the changes in the needs of the commuter community, and technology. By 2015, very few original structures remain or are heavily modified to accommodate for these additional needs. Changes in the organisation have also seen areas of the organisations land and functions leased out to external service providers for support.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The listing of Clyde Marshalling Yards should include be included on Schedule 5 of the Cumberland LEP as a built heritage item and as an archaeological item.
  The former LEP has classified a series of items of an industrial nature, including railway, road and water infrastructure, as 'archaeological' sites. This classification is historical and relates to the former use of the term 'Industrial Archaeology', which refers to the study of industrial and engineering history. The use of the term 'Industrial Archaeology' is no longer used and the term 'Industrial Heritage' is now preferred. Archaeological sites are legally defined as sites *which* contain one or more 'relics' and, in NSW, relics are specifically protected by the Sections 138 -146 of the Heritage Act 1977. The classification of a site as 'archaeological' consequently affects the statutory controls and procedures, including the need for excavation permits and pre-excavation procedures, triggered by Development Applications.
  As the item includes both built heritage items and archaeological features it is necessary to list on the Cumberland LEP as both.
- The heritage curtilage shown on the RailCorp Section 170 Heritage and Conservation register listing below should be considered as the revised curtilage for the Cumberland LEP.
- Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Source: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?id=4805747

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Clyde Marshalling Yards	I2 and A4
Heritage Study	Clyde Marshalling Yards	I2 and A4
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map, no. 235, Sydney NSW.
- New South Wales Real Estate Annual, 12 Nov 1913, p 9.
- Post Office file, *Auburn Part 1*, National Archives of Australia, CRS SP 32/1

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of Clyde Marshalling Yards.



Overview of Clyde Marshalling Yards.



View to siding at Clyde Marshalling Yard.



View to Clyde Signal Box.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Auburn Ambulance Station		
Recommended Name	Former Auburn Ambulance Station		
Site Image			
Address	54 Queen Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	196515
Current LEP ID	I3 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I1 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not Included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Health Services	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The former Auburn Ambulance Station is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and social values. The building is historically significant as the premises of the local St. Johns Ambulance brigade between 1930 and 1953 and as an important local utility that provides evidence of the growth of Auburn as a suburban centre. It is aesthetically significant as an intact example of a local Inter War Free Classical building. The location of the building and the integrity of its aesthetic qualities make it a notable landmark in its local area. Additionally, the site has social significance as related to the many Ambulance crews and their colleagues who were based at the building over the years.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The building is historically significant as it was the premises of the local St. Johns Ambulance brigade between 1930 and 1953 and is evidence of the growth of Auburn as a suburban centre.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	It is aesthetically significant as an intact example of a local Inter War Free Classical building to house an important local utility. The location of the building and the integrity of its aesthetic qualities make it a notable landmark in its local area.
d) Social	There is some social significance related to the many Ambulance crews and their colleagues who have been based at the building over the years.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The former Auburn Ambulance Station is an Inter War Free Classical building which is located on a prominent corner location.

The two-storey building has a symmetrical Queen Street (front) façade divided into three bays, expressed through the pronunciation of the engaged piers in the facade. The main pedestrian entrance is centred in the middle bay of this facade, with two square columns either side supporting an elaborate moulded entablature. The entablature is at ceiling height of the ground floor, this height being expressed through the rendering of a string course around the circumference of the external wall. The same render has been applied to the parapet above roof height, between the piers. The parapet has a curved capping and features the moulded name of the building.

The Harrow Road elevation contains the bays for the ambulances. The architectural style is similar to that of the front facade; however, the parapet is only situated above two of the bays. In the remaining wall, the gabled roof is extended to form an eave. Each bay of the front and side elevations contain airs or sets of timber framed, double hung sash windows. The lintels have been rendered. The four first floor windows situated in the end bays of the facades contain arched windows, with mouldings above. A small plaque has been set into the ground floor of the Harrow Road façade.

Overall, the condition is considered to be fair with some cracking evident in the render, efflorescence (salt) on the brickwork and deterioration of some timber elements. The deterioration of the building condition is exacerbated by the disuse of the building.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Contemporary security screens to windows on the first floor.
- Concrete tiled ground surface.
- Replaced guttering

Although the urban context of the site is substantially changed as the Ambulance station now located in a public space, the building retains a high level of integrity with much of its original fabric and detailing extant.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1930

The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s, when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Pots, who was given 410 acres.

In 1855, the first railway line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction allowed for suburban development around the area. The suburb of Auburn developed in the 1860s-80s from the subdivisions by John Yelverton Mills near the railway station. Mills named the suburb after the village in Oliver Goldsmith's poem 'The Deserted Village'. During this period, several main roads were built through the area and by 1880, it was reported that there were about 40 residences and a population of 200 people living in

Auburn. By 1912–13, Auburn had established itself as suburb with the 11th largest number of new buildings in the metropolitan area for that year, with 268 approvals.

From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on Auburn's development. This process began in the 1860s when the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway rolling stock locally. Some notable industries that came to Auburn include Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives around Auburn, car and tractor maker Caldwell Vale, and Purcell Engineering. As the area was known for its clay-based soil, pottery and brickmakers flourished in the area, such as the Auburn Brick, Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

The Auburn Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade was formed in 1913. First Aid classes were conducted in 1914 in the Council Chambers. The division continued to meet at the Council Chambers until 1916. The first ambulance station in Auburn opened in October 1916 on land acquired by J.T. Lang at the corner of Station Road and Rawson Street (likely located on the southeast corner). That station cost £2,450 to construct. In 1930, the new Ambulance Station was constructed on the site at 54 Queen Street and is estimated to have cost £2,600 to construct. The older Station (1916) was sold to the Carnarvon Golf Club. In 1953, a hall on Park Road became the premises of the Division and the Queen Street building was vacated.

Today, the building is no longer used as an ambulance station and remains vacant.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Opportunities for adaptive reuse should be investigated.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Auburn Ambulance Station	I3
Heritage Study	Auburn Ambulance Station	I3
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report*. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district,* Sydney.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map, no. 235, Sydney NSW.
- New South Wales Real Estate Annual, 12 Nov 1913, p 9.
- Post Office file*, Auburn Part 1*, National Archives of Australia, CRS SP 32/1

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Context of heritage item and surrounding development.



Context of heritage item and surrounding development.



Detail of former Ambulance Station signage and lights.



View of former Ambulance Station from behind.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Auburn Baptist Church		
Recommended Name	Auburn Baptist Church		
Site Image			
Address	16 Harrow Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	23	-	1084033
	1	-	1136463
Current LEP ID	I4 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I2 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not Included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Baptist Church building has local significance for its historic, aesthetic, social and representative values having served as a community church since 1928. The building is also significant for the evidence it provides of the nature of suburban development in the late Federation and early Inter War period. In particular, it provides evidence of the development of local social and cultural institutions that accompanied the initial residential growth of Auburn as well as later in the 1970s. The addition of the 1970s parish hall is an architecturally interesting modernist addition that contributes to the cultural significance of the church and in its ability to demonstrate the development of cultural institutions that accompanied the residential growth of the area. The Church retains its aesthetic significance as an intact suburban Inter-War Romanesque Church that externally appears to retain much of its original character and fabric. The Auburn Baptist Church demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Inter-War Romanesque church, built in c.1928.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The Baptist Church building has local historic and social significance as having served as a community resource since 1928. The building is also significant for the evidence it provides of the nature of suburban development in the early Inter War period.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Church building has aesthetic significance as a representative example of a suburban Inter War Romanesque Church that externally appears to retain much of its original character and fabric. The parish hall is an architecturally interesting modernist addition that makes an aesthetic contribution to the site.

d) Social	The Church provides evidence of the development of local social and cultural institutions to accompany the notable residential growth of the period.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The Auburn Baptist Church demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Inter-War Romanesque church, built c.1928.

Physical Description

Built in the inter-war period, the Church displays characteristics often associated with Inter-War Romanesque style architecture. These include an asymmetrical building configuration, low to moderately low-pitched roofs, round headed arches to the openings, and buttresses to the front and sides of the building. The Church building comprises a single storeyed, hipped roof baptistry, a double height, gable roof, nave entrance and a four storeyed, flat roofed tower to the street facing front, with a single storeyed, transverse gable roof, nave and transept toward the rear section of the property. A gable roofed parish hall occupies the south-eastern section of the site. Dark brickwork to the street facing facades, polychromatic brickwork to the nave and transept sections, and horizontal brick banding of contrasting colours emphasises the texture of the walls, with terracotta coloured cement concrete tiles to roofs and eaves. The main entrance to the Church is marked by a large corbelled brick arch, with an arched window above it with reinforced concrete mullions and stained glass. The tower has a continuous rendered moulding to the centre of its street facing facades, with stained glass window openings on each storey, and rounded arches to windows that terminate the moulding below the eaves. The moulding springs from two round headed arches with windows to the street facing façade and a corbelled brick entrance to the side of the tower.

The Church is set back from the street boundary with a concrete driveway and path, and cement steps leading to the front and entrances. A stepped low brick wall with a metal gate demarcates the boundary of the property. There are some small gardens fronting the Church, however the item is no longer as vegetated as it was historically due to the concrete driveway.

A 1970s brickwork and stepped gabled roof extension connects the Church to the Parish Hall. The Parish Hall is a typical example of Post-War Ecclesiastical architectural style. The stepped gable roof is supported atop simple stepped brick buttressed walls with three tall windows above a square concrete cantilevered awning. The windows align with two entrances addressed by concrete steps.

The Church does not appear to have been modified since its construction, with the exception of the possible replacement of the double front doors and the extension at the rear connecting the Parish Hall. The low wall on the street boundary is a later addition to the site, as well as the signage in the foreground.

Overall, the item is in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Brick extension from Church to Parish Hall
- Concrete path and driveway
- Low wall on the street boundary
- Contemporary signage

Overall, the Auburn Baptist Church retains a high level of integrity. The 1970s brick extension to the parish hall is an architecturally interesting modernist addition that contributes to the cultural significance

of the church in its ability to demonstrate the development of cultural institutions that accompanied the development of Auburn in the 1970s.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1926-1928

The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Pots, who was given 410 acres.

In 1855, the first railway line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction allowed for suburban development around the area. The suburb of Auburn developed in the 1860s-80s from the subdivisions by John Yelverton Mills near the railway station. Mills named the suburb after the village in Oliver Goldsmith's poem 'The Deserted Village'. During this period, several main roads were built through the area and by 1880 it was reported that there were about 40 residences and a population of 200 people living in Auburn. By 1912–13, Auburn had established itself as suburb with the 11th largest number of new buildings in the metropolitan area for that year, with 268 approvals.

From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on the Auburn's development. This process began in the 1860s when the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway rolling stock locally. Some notable industries that came to Auburn include Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives around Auburn, car and tractor maker Caldwell Vale, and Purcell Engineering. As the area was known for its clay-based soil, pottery and brickmakers flourished in the area, such as the Auburn Brick, Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

Around 1888, the Baptist families of Auburn were meeting in private homes as places of worship. It was soon decided by the denomination to build a Church. The first ceremony took place in the Congregational Hall on Park Road. The manager of the Sydney Meat Preserving Company soon placed the School Hall at the disposal of the Church.

A small structure was erected around 1896 to operate as a Baptist Church. This is a brick building, of which remnants are presently visible. The building also had a weatherboard wall which was constructed with the intention for further growth of the church. Soon after, the Church was extended, and a Manse was built.

Early in 1928, plans were prepared for a new Church with seating for 500 worshippers. The new Church was opened on 14 April 1928 by the first candidate for Baptism. In 1970 the Parish Hall was added to the site, a brick extension was constructed to connect the two buildings.

Today, the site remains in use as a church.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Auburn Baptist Church	I4
Heritage Study	Auburn Baptist Church	I4
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report*. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map, no. 235, Sydney NSW.
- New South Wales Real Estate Annual, 12 Nov 1913, p 9.
- Post Office file, *Auburn Part 1*, National Archives of Australia, CRS SP 32/1

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of church from footpath.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Auburn Botanic Gardens		
Recommended Name	Auburn Botanic Gardens		
Site Image			
Address	Chisholm Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	222366
	12 and 36	8	7097
	1-2	-	235351
	26-35	-	6713
	2	-	669013
	1	-	938994
	7017	-	93911
Current LEP ID	I5 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I3 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		

Date Updated	March 2020	
Significance Level	LOCAL	
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape
	Level 2	Landscape – Cultural / Recreation and Entertainment

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Auburn Botanic Gardens is of local significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic and social heritage values. The garden has historic significance through its origins in the Cumberland Planning Scheme (1946–1951) which set aside the area along the banks of the Duck River for recreation It also has significance through its association with the Whitlam Government's (1972–1975) pioneering federal government funding scheme, which recognised local governments through direct funding. As a part of this scheme, Auburn Council received funding in 1974 and 1975–76 to develop the gardens. Its original concept and design is credited to Council's former Engineer and Town Planner Mr Eric Black rather than a commercial landscape architectural firm. The site is significant for its aesthetic qualities as an expression of cultural planting in the local area and demonstrates a high degree of creative accomplishment of creative parkland design. The Gardens have a range of environments including such a riverside ecosystem, Australian rainforest and native garden, rose garden, fauna reserve and the Ryoan-ji style Japanese Garden. In addition, the Gardens have social significance to the people of Auburn, those involved in the former Auburn Council unemployment relief works, and visitors from around Australia and overseas who visit the Gardens and attend family events such as weddings or enjoy the festivals that are regularly held in the Gardens.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The Gardens have historic significance through its origins in the Cumberland Planning Scheme (1946–1951) which set aside the area along the banks of the Duck River for recreation. It also has significance through its association with the Whitlam Government's (1972–1975) pioneering federal government funding scheme, which recognised local governments through direct funding. As a part of this scheme, Auburn Council received funding in 1974 and 1975–76 to develop the gardens.
b) Associative	The Gardens is significant in that its original concept and design is credited to Council's former Engineer and Town Planner Mr Eric Black rather than a commercial landscape architectural firm.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Auburn Botanic Gardens is significant for its aesthetic qualities as an expression of cultural planting in the local area and demonstrates a high degree of creative accomplishment of creative parkland design. The Gardens have a range of environments including such a riverside ecosystem, Australian rainforest and native garden, rose garden, fauna reserve and the Ryoan-ji style Japanese Garden.
d) Social	The Auburn Botanic Gardens has social significance to the people of Auburn, those involved in the former Auburn Council unemployment relief works, and visitors from around Australia and overseas who visit the Gardens and attend family events such as weddings or enjoy the festivals that are regularly held in the Gardens such as the annual Japanese Cherry Blossom Festival.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

Auburn Botanic Gardens cover an area of 9.5ha. The site is surrounded by the Duck River Regional Corridor to the west, Chisholm Road to the east, Chiswick Road to the south and Webbs Avenue Playing Fields to the north.

The Botanical Gardens has a number of components, the largest being the Japanese Garden which is centred around a water feature with a Remembrance Walk, known as the Avenue of Remembrance, and a formal pond located to the north and west of the Japanese Garden. The Avenue of Remembrance is used to delineate the exotic garden spaces from the Australian themed garden spaces. The Avenue features a brick arch with imprinted bricks and a decorative wrought iron fence,

leading to a paved brick path lined with pine trees. There are two plaques located at the northern end of the Avenue which commemorate the part played by the Australian Government in the development of the Gardens and in particular the role played by the Hon Tom Uren and Victory in the Pacific in 1945 and the servicemen, women and civilians who gave service to Australia.

Auburn Botanical Gardens is used as a recreation space, with many organised groups visiting the area. The park contains a Community Picnic Area and barbecue area adjacent to Duck River. There are a number of vegetated landforms that surround the central lake feature which provide a strong sense of enclosure. The gardens are in strong contrast in form and landscape quality to much of the suburb of Auburn.

The Botanic Gardens consists of nine (9) biodiversity themes:

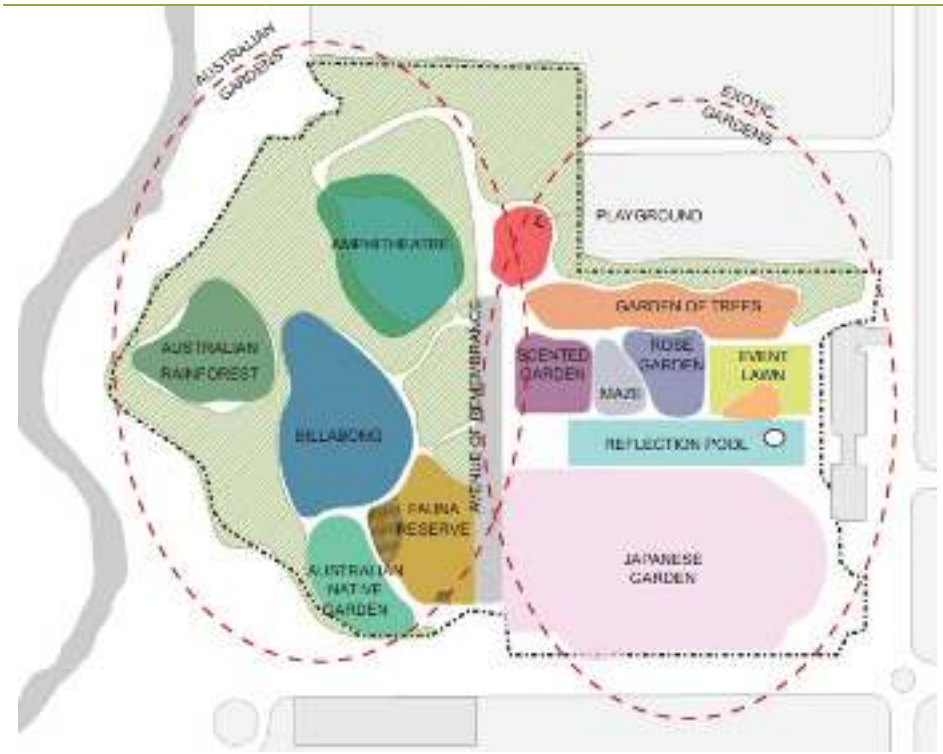
1. Japanese Lake & Hill
2. Central formal area containing the reflection pool and pergola, sunken
3. Rose garden and scented garden.
4. Woodlands Theatre
5. Australian Native Garden
6. Australian Rainforest
7. Aviary
8. Fauna Reserve
9. Bonsai Garden

The current vegetation of the Auburn Botanic Gardens precinct consists of a mix of indigenous native flora, ornamental flora, weed infestations, introduced lawn grasses and maintained garden areas of both native and exotic plants.

There are a number of buildings within the Auburn Botanic Gardens precinct. The more prominent buildings include:

1. Fauna Reserve
2. Aviary
3. Kiosk
4. Bonsai Garden
5. Community Picnic Area
6. Amenities
7. Woodland Theatre
8. Peacock Gallery
9. Bowling Green

The architectural features of the built environment, although varied in style are generally of a high quality and consistent with the surrounding themes of the area.



Existing site plan and uses, north of Chiswick Road.

The Auburn Botanic Gardens are in a good condition

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Aviary
- Fauna Reserve
- Equal access playground
- Bonsai garden
- Replanting of trees, as needed

Auburn Botanic Gardens is a well-maintained civic area.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1968 - 1977

The gardens owe their origin to the Cumberland Planning Scheme (1946–1951) which set aside a 9.5ha area along the banks of the Duck River for recreation. Both before and after the scheme, the council dumped rubbish and sewage along the banks and in brick and tile clay-pits for many years.

In July 1968, Black presented a detailed report to the council on proposing a mixture of sporting grounds and intensive cultivation of the Duck River parklands. Black envisaged a series of gardens representing national styles from around the world. This vision was later reduced, though some elements survived, including the Japanese gardens and lake, the formal gardens and reflection pool, and the different Australian habitats.

The next crucial step was the Whitlam Government (1972–1975) pioneering federal government recognition of local government through direct funding. Through the regional development program, Auburn Council received funding in 1974 and 1975–76 to develop the gardens.

The original concept and design of the Auburn Botanic Gardens is credited to Council's former Engineer and Town Planner Mr Eric Black. The Gardens were officially opened on the 11 September 1977 by His Excellency Sir Roden Cutler VC.

Originally, the Gardens were composed of a variety of spaces:

- Australian Garden
- Australian Rainforest
- Billabong Area
- Open Air Woodland Theatre
- Avenue of Remembrance
- Central Formal Area
- Garden of Trees
- Sunken Rose Garden
- Ornamental Reflection Pool
- Scented Garden
- Japanese Hill and Lake Garden
- Carpark
- Earth Mounds Planted with Native Shrubs and Trees
- Picnic Area
- Riverside Walk
- Floral Clock
- Kiosk
- Bonsai Garden
- Community Picnic Area
- Toilets
- Fern House

The Avenue of Remembrance was opened on the 12th September 1987 by the Hon Michael Cleary. Two plaques located at the northern end of the Avenue commemorate the part played by the Australian Government in the development of the Gardens and in particular the role played by the Hon Tom Uren and Victory in the Pacific in 1945 and the servicemen, women and civilians who gave service to our homeland in Australia's hour of need

The Aviary was added and officially opened on 5th December 1988 by the Hon Gary West. The Aviary was supported as a Bicentennial Project by the Commonwealth Government.

A Fauna Reserve was opened in 1994 and the equal access playground, a project supported by the Commonwealth Government, was opened by the Member for Reid, Laurie Ferguson MP on 28 May 2001.

The gardens have matured since their opening, to the extent that some areas have had to be replanted after maturing trees and plants came to the end of their life cycles. The New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Branch of the Department of Environment and Climate Change has identified the gardens as part of the recovery plan for certain environments and species, including Cooks River clay plain scrub forest, *Acacia pubescens* (downy wattle) and *Wahlenbergia multicaulis* (Tadgell's bluebell).

Community groups have added a bonsai garden and an aviary to the basic plan. The native fauna reserve, set up in consultation with Taronga Zoo, is a later addition by the council's parks and gardens department.

The Gardens host two important festivals each year, the Autumn Colours Festival in late May and the Cherry Blossom Festival in mid to late August.

In recent years other additions to Auburn Botanical Gardens include Peacock gallery and a Bowling Green. Peacock Gallery is functions as a public art space for the local community and council to showcase art. Their date of construction is unknown.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Auburn Botanic Gardens	I5
Heritage Study	Auburn Botanic Gardens	I5
National Trust Australia Register	Auburn Botanic Gardens	No ID number

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- The National Trust (NSW). *Auburn Botanic Gardens*, https://www.nationaltrust.org.au/initiatives/auburn-botanic-gardens/
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, SHI listing sheet for Auburn Botanic Gardens, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?id=1030008
- Kass, T., Perrin, E. 2008. *Auburn Botanic Gardens*, Dictionary of Sydney.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View along the Avenue of Pines.



View of Avenue of Pines looking towards entrance.



Plaque commemorating the ‘Australian Bicentennial Project’.



Plaque for the ‘Avenue of Remembrance’.



Plaque commemorating the 25th Anniversary of the Auburn Botanic Gardens.



View to Gazebo.



Australian Rainforest.



View towards the Australian Rainforest.



Entrance to Auburn Botanic Gardens (North side of Chiswick Road).



Japanese Garden.



Japanese Garden.



Japanese Garden.



Stone arrangement east of the Reflection Pool.



Reflection Pool.



Peacock Gallery on south side of Chiswick Road.



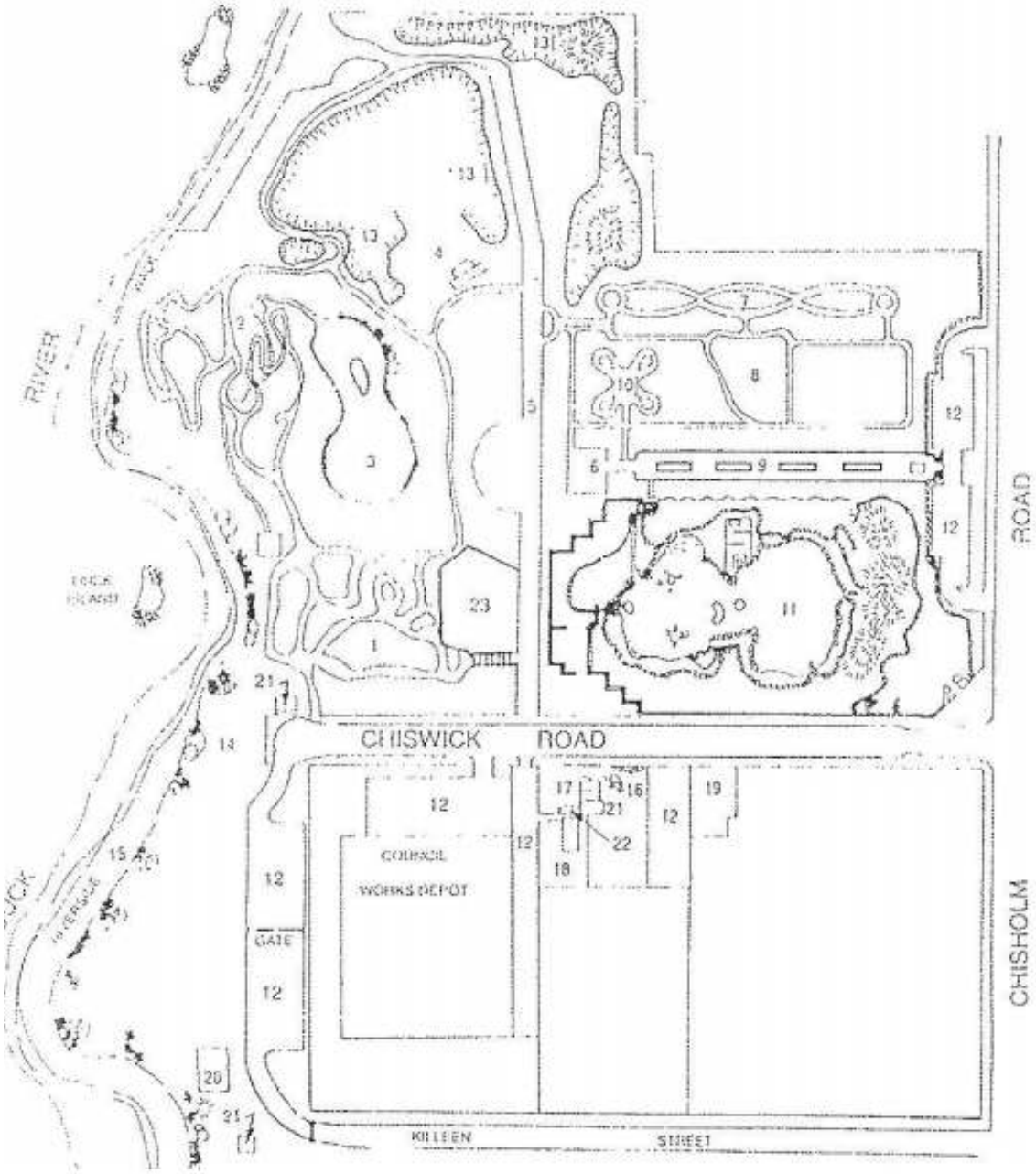
Overview of Peacock Gallery from Auburn Aviary.



Auburn Aviary front entrance.



Plaque commemorating opening of Auburn Aviary. Located at entrance to the aviary.



Auburn Council Sketch Plan of the Auburn Botanic Gardens Precinct and Themes, dated 1974.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Auburn North Public School and Ficus macrophylla, Moreton Bay Fig Tree		
Recommended Name	Auburn North Public School and *Ficus macrophylla*, Moreton Bay Fig Tree		
Site Image			
Address	153–159 Parramatta Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	631976
	1 to 4	-	782325
	416	-	821067
	7 to 18	-	9688
	1 to 4	-	182006
	11 to 12	-	1127373
	2	-	706849
Current LEP ID	I6 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I4 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		

Date Updated	March 2020	
Significance Level	LOCAL	
Site Type	Level 1	Built
	Level 2	Education

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Auburn North Public School buildings have local historic and aesthetic significance, having served as a community educational resource since the late nineteenth century. Built 1891, the buildings are also significant for the evidence they provide of the nature of suburban development in the Federation period. In particular they provide evidence of the development of local social and cultural institutions to accompany the notable residential growth of the period. Architecturally, the school buildings are representative examples of well detailed Federation, suburban school buildings of the period and externally they appear to retain much of their original character and fabric. The siting of the group and the integrity of its aesthetic qualities also make it a notable and attractive landmark in its local area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The school is historically significant for its role as an educational institution for the community since 1891. The buildings provide evidence of the nature of suburban development of local social and cultural institutions which accompanied the residential growth of the suburb during the early twentieth century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Architecturally, the school buildings are representative examples of well detailed Federation, suburban school buildings of the period and externally they appear to retain much of their original character and fabric. The siting of the group and the integrity of its aesthetic qualities also make it a notable and attractive landmark in its local area.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The main building of the Auburn North Public School comprises a large two storey building, constructed in brick with gabled roofs and situated adjacent to large outdoor play areas and yards. The building is face brick, with a corrugated iron roof, exposed rafters, regular roughcast rendered masonry chimneys and regular fenestration. The window heads are cement rendered. The windows are timber framed, double hung sash configurations.

The Adderley Street facade of the main building features the gable end of the main roof, with a prominent verge and simple, taper cut barge boards. The first storey contains three small square paned windows with arched heads. The name of the school and date of construction has been fixed onto the wall below these windows. The ground storey forms an annex with a smaller gabled roof. It is partially clad in weatherboard.

There are a number of other school buildings around the site that relate to later periods of use and expansion, though these are not well documented and were not readily visible during the site inspection.

The former listing sheet notes that the site contains Morton Bay Figs, though these were not visible during the public domain site visit.

Overall, the school appears to be well kept and in good condition.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- The early 'U-shaped' building appears to have been infilled with later brick addition. A number of modifications have been made to the grounds of the school, including the construction of a mesh boundary fence and bituminising of the recreational areas. Other buildings have been built on the grounds as the needs of the school expanded and upgrades were required over time.
- Typical accretions such as air-conditioning condenser units and signage are prevalent.

The main school building maintains much of its historic character. Though, as is the nature of school buildings, they are subject to change overtime and it is likely that the interiors and some elevations are of moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1891

The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

In 1855, the first railway line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction allowed for suburban development around the area. The suburb of Auburn developed in the 1860s-80s from the subdivisions by John Yelverton Mills near the railway station. Mills named the suburb after the village in Oliver Goldsmith's poem 'The Deserted Village'. During this period, several main roads were built through the area and by 1880 it was reported that there were about 40 residences and a population of 200 people living in Auburn. By 1912–13, Auburn had established itself as suburb with the 11th largest number of new buildings in the metropolitan area for that year, with 268 approvals.

From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on the Auburn's development. This process began in the 1860s when the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway rolling stock locally. Some notable industries that came to Auburn include Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives around Auburn, car and tractor maker Caldwell Vale, and Purcell Engineering. As the area was known for its clay-based soil, pottery and brickmakers flourished in the area, such as the Auburn Brick, Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

Auburn North Public School stands on the south western corner of Samuel Haslam's grant of 1806, facing Parramatta Road. An application for the establishment of a public school at Auburn North was forwarded to the Department of Education in 1889, however the request was refused. Approval for the building of a school was eventually given, later in 1889. The site of three acres was acquired in 1890 and the first building erected in 1891. The school was opened shortly afterwards. Additions to the building were made in 1895. In 1920 an Infants School was completed.

The school was enlarged in 1924 when over an acre was purchased and more land was acquired later in 1925.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should new development be proposed for the site, the Development Application should be accompanied by a detailed building assessment to understand which buildings are significant and how to manage change.
- Should any new buildings be proposed for the site, the architecture of the new buildings should not detract or adversely impact upon the heritage items and respect the heritage character.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Auburn North Public School and Ficus macrophylla, Moreton Bay Fig Tree	I6
Heritage Study	Auburn North Public School and Ficus macrophylla, Moreton Bay Fig Tree	I6
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map, no. 235, Sydney NSW.
- New South Wales Real Estate Annual, 12 Nov 1913, p 9.
- Post Office file, *Auburn Part 1*, National Archives of Australia, CRS SP 32/1

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to main building at Auburn North Public School.



View to mature tree within school grounds.



View to mature trees within school grounds.



View to roof elements of main building.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Eucalyptus mollucana, Auburn Public School		
Recommended Name	Auburn Public School and *Eucalyptus Moluccana*		
Site Image			
Address	Cnr Auburn Road and Beatrice Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	13-26	12	1389
	A and B	-	345876
	1-2	-	515598
	1-8, 11, 12, 38-44, 47-48	11	982836
	B	-	380954
Current LEP ID	I7 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I5 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		

Significance Level	LOCAL	
Site Type	Level 1	Built
	Level 2	Education

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Auburn Public School is of local significance for historic and social values. Built in 1886, the buildings have served as a community resource. The buildings are also historically linked to the suburban development of Auburn during the 1880s to the 1930s. In particular, they provide evidence of the development of local social and cultural institutions that accompanied the residential growth of Auburn during that period.

The school buildings are aesthetically significant as large single and two storey, intact and well detailed Victorian and Federation suburban school buildings that appear to retain much of their original character and fabric. The siting and integrity of the group and the integrity of its aesthetic qualities also make it a notable and attractive landmark in the local area. The portable classroom blocks are not considered to be significant. The buildings demonstrate representative qualities of both Victorian and Federation school buildings built between 1886 and 1915.

The *Eucalyptus Molucanna* is representative of indigenous vegetation that once was the dominant vegetation of the locality. It is significant for its aesthetic, historic, social and scientific values being a landmark tree in the locality, retained in the grounds of a local educational institution and has scientific potential as a seed source.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The Auburn Public School has local historic significance, serving as a community resource since 1886. The buildings are also significant for the evidence they provide of the nature of suburban development in between 1880 and 1930s. In particular, they provide evidence for the development of local social and cultural institutions that accompanied the residential growth of Auburn during that period.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The school buildings are aesthetically significant as representative examples of large single and two storey, well detailed Federation, suburban school buildings of the period and externally they appear to retain much of their original character and fabric. The main building has fine brickwork and stone detailing in the front facade. The stone detailing around the front windows is a good example of the art of stone masons at the time of the original construction. Similarly, the buildings exhibit good quality brickwork and are a good example of the type of school buildings that were being constructed. In particular, the cottage to the north of the site is a typically proportioned Federation cottage of the period. The siting of the group and the integrity of its aesthetic qualities also make it a notable and attractive landmark in its local area and it retains the original buildings on the site and in an area where nearly all the other original building stock has disappeared. The portable class room blocks are not considered to be significant.
d) Social	The school has social significance with the current and past community of Auburn including current and past pupils, parents and teachers.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The buildings demonstrate representative qualities of Victorian and Federation school buildings built between 1886 and 1915. The *Eucalyptus Moluccana* is representative of indigenous vegetation that once was the dominant vegetation of the locality. It is significant as a landmark tree in the locality, retained in the grounds of a local educational institution and has the potential as a seed source.

Physical Description

The Auburn Public School complex comprises a number of single and two storey buildings, mostly constructed in brick with gabled rooves and situated around large outdoor play areas and yards. The earliest of the buildings dates to 1885 and is one storey, with tall, narrow windows and a decorative timber barge board, with rendered side walls. The windows in the gable wall of this building have quoined reveals in sandstone.

It appears that the front verandahs are still present but at some time these have been filled in with timber cladding. Most of the other buildings in the complex are face brick, with shingled or corrugated iron rooves, exposed rafters, regular masonry chimneys and regular fenestration. The window heads are either cement rendered or arched brickwork. The windows are timber framed, double hung, sash configurations. A portable classroom block has been installed at the School, containing at least two extra large classrooms.

The site contains a large established *Eucalyptus mollucana* tree that is approximately 20 meters in height. The tree is located in the playground of the school complex in the vicinity of the Victorian school buildings along Beatrice Street. The tree is a remnant planting of the original vegetation of the Cumberland plain and is a substantial example of its type.

Overall, the item is in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Demountable buildings have been added to the site*
- New coated steel palisade fence
- Contemporary school signage

As per the former listing sheet for the item, “the School buildings do not appear to have been extensively modified since construction”. The item is considered to have high integrity as viewed from the street. However, as the site has continued to function as a school it is likely the interiors have undergone some change and are of a moderate level of integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1886

The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O’Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Pots, who was given 410 acres.

In 1855, the first railway line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction allowed for suburban development around the area. The suburb of Auburn developed in the 1860s-80s from the subdivisions by John Yelverton Mills near the railway station. Mills named the suburb after the village in Oliver Goldsmith’s poem ‘The Deserted Village’. During this period, several main roads were built through the area and by 1880 it was reported that there were about 40 residences and a population of 200 people living in Auburn. By 1912–13, Auburn had established itself as suburb with the 11th largest number of new buildings in the metropolitan area for that year, with 268 approvals.

From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on the Auburn's development. This process began in the 1860s when the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway rolling stock locally. Some notable industries that came to Auburn include Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives around Auburn, car and tractor maker Caldwell Vale, and Purcell Engineering. As the area was known for its clay-based soil, pottery and brickmakers flourished in the area, such as the Auburn Brick, Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

A formal application for a public school at Auburn was made in 1884. The application was approved in that year and in 1885 the site was purchased. Auburn Public School was completed in 1886. The school was built to accommodate 200 pupils and by the end of the first week it 180 had enrolled. In the same year, a wooden infants building was added. As a result of the annual inspection of 1903, the school was raised to the rank of 'Superior'. Four classrooms for girls were added in 1910 and a new boys' building in 1916. Another building was completed in 1921 and six rooms in 1925; four of which were for girls and two for boys.

Remnant vegetation of the Cumberland plain, the *Eucalyptus Moluccana* tree, was probably retained when the school was established in the late 19th century.

Today, the site remains in use as a school.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should new development be proposed for the site, the Development Application should be accompanied by a detailed fabric analysis.
- Should any new buildings be proposed for the site, the architecture of the new buildings should not detract or adversely impact upon the heritage items and respect the heritage character.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Auburn Public School and *Eucalyptus Moluccana*	I5
Heritage Study	Auburn Public School and *Eucalyptus Moluccana*	I5
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 1996, Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, The story of Parramatta and district, Sydney.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map, no. 235, Sydney NSW.
- New South Wales Real Estate Annual, 12 Nov 1913, p 9.
- Post Office file, Auburn Part 1, National Archives of Australia, CRS SP 32/1

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of school and gates, facing south.



View of school and gates, facing south.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Dwelling		
Recommended Name	Post-War Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	245 Auburn Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	B	-	388606
Current LEP ID	I8 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I6 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 245 Auburn Road, Auburn is of local heritage significance for its social and representative values. This site is architecturally representative of typical post-war suburban housing that was prolific throughout major cities in Australia as it responded to a period of economic restraint as well as population growth. The item retains its aesthetic significance through the retention of much of its original detail, form and landscaping. This dwelling is a representative example of vernacular architecture common in Post-War suburbia. It has social significance as community housing.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item does not meet this criterion.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	This site is architecturally representative of typical Post-War suburban housing that was prolific throughout major cities in Australia as it responded to a period of economic restraint as well as population growth. The item retains its aesthetic significance through the retention of much of its original detail, form and landscaping.
d) Social	The item has social significance as community housing.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item has representative significance as vernacular architecture common in Post-War suburbia.

Physical Description

The building is a triple-fronted timber weatherboard residence with terracotta roof on a raised masonry base with concrete slab verandah. It has timber-framed doors and windows, with the main entrance in the central front, and casement windows to the fronts on either side. The central front also has a wide opening which is filled with glazed timber-framed French opening doors framed with sidelights on either side.

To the side rear is a detached shed constructed of corrugated steel sheet, and to the rear and attached to the residence building is a steel carport structure at the end of a concrete driveway which is accessed from Vaughan Street.

The building is set within a deep corner setback with minimal landscaping, enclosed with a low white timber picket fence.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- The front façade maintains its original triple-fronted character, however to the rear there are a number of attached and detached modern structures such as carports and sheds
- Steel grilles to all windows
- A penetration in the roof to allow for a steel heater stack

Overall the integrity of the building is considered to be high.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1950s-1960s

The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

In 1855, the first railway line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction allowed for suburban development around the area. The suburb of Auburn developed in the 1860s-80s from the subdivisions by John Yelverton Mills near the railway station. Mills named the suburb after the village in Oliver Goldsmith's poem 'The Deserted Village'. During this period, several main roads were built through the area and by 1880 it was reported that there were about 40 residences and a population of 200 people living in Auburn. By 1912–13, Auburn had established itself as suburb with the 11th largest number of new buildings in the metropolitan area for that year, with 268 approvals.

From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on the Auburn's development. This process began in the 1860s when the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway rolling stock locally. Some notable industries that came to Auburn include Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives around Auburn, car and tractor maker Caldwell Vale, and Purcell Engineering. As the area was known for its clay-based soil, pottery and brickmakers flourished in the area, such as the Auburn Brick, Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

The period after WW2 was austere and stringent due to general shortages and rationing of many things including building supplies. Accompanying this was an increased demand for cheap and quick-to-

construct housing with the returning soldiers, the baby-boomer generation, and immigration. Housing in these post-war expansion areas and subdivisions does not carry the decoration and prestige of earlier affluent periods, but while it may have been limited in terms of budget, labour and materials, challenged more traditional designs with its un-symmetrical frontages, open-plan floor plans, and use of new building techniques and materials. This housing is still very common in many suburbs around major centres that expanded and subdivided in this period, including most of Sydney's western suburbs.

This particular dwelling was constructed between the 1950s and 60s and is an example of housing constructed as a part of this port-war housing development in Auburn. It remains in use as a private dwelling.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Dwelling	I8
Heritage Study	Dwelling	I8
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map, no. 235, Sydney NSW.
- New South Wales Real Estate Annual, 12 Nov 1913, p 9.
- Post Office file*, Auburn Part 1*, National Archives of Australia, CRS SP 32/1

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images	
None.	

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Dwelling		
Recommended Name	Victorian Italianate Dwelling		
Site Image			
Address	258 Cumberland Road, Auburn, NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	14	-	19559
Current LEP ID	I9 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I7 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The site has local significance for its historic, aesthetic, rarity and representative values. Built in 1876, the dwelling is a rare example of a late-nineteenth century Victorian Italianate dwelling dating from the first subdivision of the area. Through its character and location, the site also provides evidence of the influence of the railway and industrial development on the residential suburb of Auburn. The original fabric of the building is largely intact, and it has attractive and interesting decorative detail and a mature garden setting that contribute to the aesthetic values of the item. The

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The site has local historic significance as a rare example of a suburban residence erected in the late nineteenth century on a new subdivision, which was reflective of the growing influence of railway and industrial development in the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	It provides a good example of a substantial Victorian Italianate residence. The original fabric of the building is largely intact and has attractive and interesting decorative detail and mature garden setting.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The site is a rare example of a substantial Victorian Italianate dwelling from the late nineteenth century in this area.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Victorian Italianate cottage, built in 1876.

Physical Description

Built in the Victorian Italianate style, the building is situated on a large block with mature landscaping to the front, including the public verge. It features a corrugated steel hipped main roof and extended gable with decorative timber bargeboards and finial over the faceted front bay window. The window has three arched, timber framed, double-hung sash windows highlighted with moulded reveals. A bullnose verandah extends along the front of the building, supported by decorative cast iron posts and brackets. There are two corbelled brick chimneys. The building is painted brick, while the bay window is fully rendered. The wall at the rear of the verandah features two full height, double-hung sash windows with timber frames. The front door is located adjacent to the front wing and is a panelled door with coloured leadlight glazing and detailed mouldings around the panels. What appears to be the original picket fence extends along the street frontage.

There is a carport at the end of a concrete driveway on the southern side of the property.

The site contains mature plantings that are overgrown and ad hoc in nature. While they are not considered to be formal, planned plantings associated with the residence, they contribute towards the overall character of the dwelling.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Security grilles and screens on all windows and doors*
- Weatherboard shallow-pitched gablet on top of the main roof
- Modern corrugated steel cladding
- Modern carport and concrete driveway

The form and detailing of the building is highly intact, despite some modern upgrades and accretions. This property is one of the few extant early Victorian properties situated on a large block that remains intact with very few modifications.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1876

The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

In 1855, the first railway line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction allowed for suburban development around the area. The suburb of Auburn developed in the 1860s-80s from the subdivisions by John Yelverton Mills near the railway station. Mills named the suburb after the village in Oliver Goldsmith's poem 'The Deserted Village'. During this period, several main roads were built through the area and by 1880 it was reported that there were about 40 residences and a population of 200 people living in Auburn. By 1912–13, Auburn had established itself as suburb with the 11th largest number of new buildings in the metropolitan area for that year, with 268 approvals.

From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on the Auburn's development. This process began in the 1860s when the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway rolling stock locally. Some notable industries that came to Auburn include Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives around Auburn, car and tractor maker Caldwell Vale, and Purcell Engineering. As the area

was known for its clay-based soil, pottery and brickmakers flourished in the area, such as the Auburn Brick, Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

The improved transportation infrastructure to the region, including rail and road networks, and the relocation of many industries and other utilities to Auburn resulted in a growth in residential development around the emerging town centres and within walking distance from the places of employment.

The nature of these early residences varied according to their location. Most were constructed simply from timber with weatherboard cladding and shingled or galvanised iron rooves. Many were simple, single storey workers' cottages, of which a number remain. Others, built around the turn of the century, were constructed from brick or timber or a combination of the two, with tiled rooves and timber detailing.

This brick residence in Cumberland Road is situated on one of the early subdivisions of the Auburn region in the late nineteenth century. It was owned by Martin Long. This residence is an example of one of the earliest residential types to be constructed in Auburn in this area. It may also provide evidence of one of the earliest uses of brick in the region. This property is one of the few extant early Victorian properties situated on a large block that remains intact with very few modifications.

Today, the building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Mature landscaping which currently obscures the building should be maintained.
- A paint colour scheme to represent the Victorian era would be more sympathetic.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Victorian Italianate Dwelling	I9
Heritage Study	Victorian Italianate Dwelling	I9
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map, no. 235, Sydney NSW.
- New South Wales Real Estate Annual, 12 Nov 1913, p 9.
- Post Office file, *Auburn Part 1*, National Archives of Australia, CRS SP 32/1

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to landscaping and façade of dwelling.



View to façade of dwelling.



Carport at southern side of dwelling.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Federation Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	31 Gelibolu Parade, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	A	-	350976
Current LEP ID	I10 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I8 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 31 Gelibolu Parade is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in c1910-1915, the dwelling relates to the early twentieth century development of Auburn, which continued to be driven by industrial activity in the wider area. The item has aesthetic value, contributing positively to the streetscape character of the area. The item demonstrates representative qualities of a Federation period residence built in Auburn, c.1915.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The dwelling relates to the early twentieth century development of Auburn, which continued to be driven by industrial activity in the wider area. From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on Auburn's residential development.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic values through its positive contribution to the streetscape character of the area.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation bungalow built in Auburn c.1915.

Physical Description

The building is a Federation double fronted bungalow with a Marseilles tiled low-pitched gable roof and a projecting gable, tuck-pointed brickwork and roughcast render walls and gable ends. The street facing façade comprises of timber and roughcast rendered gable ends to the main roof and to the projecting gable, with timber shingles to the main gable end. A verandah with a brick parapet wall and pier with decorative metal panel, and a Marseilles tiled skillion roof faces the street and provides entry to the house. This is addressed by a temporary ramp over the front steps. The windows are timber framed, double hung sash windows set in a segmental arch. The window located on the projecting gable end are covered by a corrugated metal awning on timber brackets. The windows are fronted by a lightweight aluminium framed flyscreen. The entrance door is a single leaf door with a transom also set within a segmental arch opening. A horizontal band of rendered and painted bricks runs continuously across the street facing facades of the building so as to demarcate the lower brickwork sections of the building from the upper roughcast render sections. The front fence is a low brick wall, with brick coping and piers set with decorative metal grills. The front façade appears to feature a refreshed paint scheme.

The eastern side of the verandah has been boarded up with fibre cement panels. The bargeboards to the projecting gable have been replaced, guttering and downpipes introduced to the southern side of the building, and a junction box has been added to the northern façade. The item features a rear brick extension with a skillion roof. A large shed is located at the rear of the property. The structure is a fibre cement sheets with a corrugated iron roof.

The property retains a modest setback consistent with the streetscape. The front yard features some informal plantings and young trees that not of heritage significance.

Overall, the item is in fair condition and well-maintained. There is some paint peeling from the bargeboard that it typical for a building of this age.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Fibro sheet privacy screen at the eastern end of the verandah*
- Replaced bargeboards to projecting gable
- Junction box to northern façade
- Guttering and downpipes to southern façade
- Repainted façade elements
- Flyscreen to front windows
- Ramp covering front step to verandah

Overall, the integrity of the item is moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1910-1915

The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s, when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Pots, who was given 410 acres.

In 1855, the first railway line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction allowed for suburban development around the area. The suburb of Auburn developed in the 1860s-80s from the subdivisions by John Yelverton Mills near the railway station. Mills named the suburb after the village in Oliver Goldsmith's poem 'The Deserted Village'. During this period, several main roads were built through the area and by 1880 it was reported that there were about 40 residences and a population of 200 people living in Auburn. By 1912–13, Auburn had established itself as suburb with the 11th largest number of new buildings in the metropolitan area for that year, with 268 approvals.

From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on Auburn's development. This process began in the 1860s when the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway rolling stock locally. Some notable industries that came to Auburn include Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives around Auburn, car and tractor maker Caldwell Vale, and Purcell Engineering. As the area was known for its clay-based soil, pottery and brickmakers flourished in the area, such as the Auburn Brick, Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

Gelibolu (Turkish for Gallipoli) Street was previously known as North Parade up until approximately 1986, when the Auburn Gallipoli Mosque was constructed on the street to commemorate the relationship between the Australian and Turkish troops in World War I. The land at 31 Gelibolu Parade appears to have been subdivided between 1910-1915. The style of the building and the available mapping suggests the building may have been constructed around this time.

Today, the building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I10
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I10
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report*. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map.
- New South Wales Real Estate Annual, 12 Nov 1913, p 9
- SANDS Directory 1910, *Auburn: North Parade,* p.209.
- SANDS Directory 1932-1933, *Auburn: North Parade,* p. 179.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of front of house from public domain.



View of front of house from public domain.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Dwelling		
Recommended Name	Inter-War Dwelling		
Site Image			
Address	3 Kihilla Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	A	-	313590
Current LEP ID	I11 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I9 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 3 Kihilla Street, Auburn is of local heritage significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1926, the dwelling has historic significance as a working-class residence erected in areas of suburban expansion in the early twentieth century. It has aesthetic significance as a good representative example of a worker's residence typical of the style from the Inter-War period. The original fabric of the building is largely intact and it has attractive and interesting decorative detail.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c. 1926, the dwelling has historic significance as a working class residence erected in areas of suburban expansion in the early twentieth century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as good example of a typical worker's residence. The original fabric of the building is intact and they have attractive and interesting decorative detail.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item forms part of the intact collection of worker's residences in Kihilla Street which were typical of many such bungalows constructed in Auburn around the 1920's, during a population boom in the area.

Physical Description

This item is a single storey, Inter-War dwelling with Federation style influences. It sits on an average sized block in Kihilla Street. It has a hipped roof with a gabled wing extending from the main structure. The terracotta main roof is extended over a deep verandah with timber verandah posts and decorative timber brackets supported by brick piers, linked by a brick balustrade. The gable has prominent eaves with tapered barge boards. The gable end has been stuccoed. A small face brick chimney protrudes through the hipped roof at the rear of the gable and another in the opposite hip of the roof. The walls are constructed from dark face brick. A window is situated in the street facade of the projecting wing, with security grilles and an awning with decorative timberwork over it. Another window is located in the wall adjacent to the main entrance, also with grilles.

The property was originally enclosed with a wrought iron fence between brick piers at the corners of the property, however the iron fence elements have been removed. The brick piers remain intact and show evidence of repair and some remnants of the fence fixings. Two original decorative wrought iron gates remain in place. Through one of the gates is a tiled entrance pathway that runs through the front yard, positioned in the centre of the property. A series of three paved steps lead to the tiled verandah, and the centred main entrance.

The dwelling has a consistent setback within the street. There are no notable plantings within the front garden.

The dwelling is in good condition overall, showing no signs of fabric deterioration.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Removal of original wrought iron fence elements
- Security grilles on windows*

Apart from these small accretions, the item is highly intact in form and decoration.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1926

The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

In 1855, the first railway line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction allowed for suburban development around the area. The suburb of Auburn developed in the 1860s-80s from the subdivisions by John Yelverton Mills near the railway station. Mills named the suburb after the village in Oliver Goldsmith's poem 'The Deserted Village'. During this period, several main roads were built through the area and by 1880 it was reported that there were about 40 residences and a population of 200 people living in Auburn. By 1912–13, Auburn had established itself as suburb with the 11th largest number of new buildings in the metropolitan area for that year, with 268 approvals.

From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on the Auburn's development. This process began in the 1860s when the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway rolling stock locally. Some notable industries that came to Auburn include Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives around Auburn, car and tractor maker Caldwell Vale, and Purcell Engineering. As the area

was known for its clay-based soil, pottery and brickmakers flourished in the area, such as the Auburn Brick, Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

The Inter-War Years comprised of periods of both economic prosperity and stringency, especially during the Great Depression, and both such conditions were reflected in the architectural fabric of Auburn. During the 1920's a number of residences were erected in 'Californian Bungalow' style, based on the 'Federation Bungalow', with many features borrowed from Californian originals. These residences in Kihilla Street are typical of many such residences constructed in Auburn around the 1920's, during a population boom in the area.

The establishment of Investment Companies and Building Societies enabled local workers on low incomes to own simple cottages such as this one, on reasonably sized blocks. After the Great Depression, in the early 1930's building activity was considerably slowed, and only the simplest of structures were erected.

Today, the dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Dwelling	I11
Heritage Study	Dwelling	I11
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn*, retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map, no. 235, Sydney NSW.
- New South Wales Real Estate Annual, 12 Nov 1913, p 9.
- Post Office file, *Auburn Part 1*, National Archives of Australia, CRS SP 32/1

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Front façade viewed from Kihilla Road.



Overview of dwelling from Kihilla Road.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Dwelling		
Recommended Name	Inter-War Georgian Revival Residence		
Site Image			
Address	8-10 Mary Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	505982
Current LEP ID	I12 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I10 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 8-10 Mary Street is of local significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic and rarity values. Built in 1931, the building is historically linked with the suburban and urban development of Auburn within the Inter-War years. The item is historically associated with prominent local Dr Mr Lawson who used the ground floor as his doctor surgery and resided upstairs. The building is a rare example of an Inter-War suburban residence erected on land relatively close to the town centre. The item retains its aesthetic significance as an intact Inter-War residence with Georgian revival influences. This is enhanced by the level of original fabric and architectural detailing retained. It remains a good, rare example of a large residence, erected in the municipality of Auburn during the Inter-War period.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1931, the building is historically linked with the suburban and urban development of Auburn within the Inter-War years.
b) Associative	The item is historically associated with prominent local, Dr Mr Lawson. The item remained in the Lawson family until 2011.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item retains its aesthetic significance as an intact Inter-War residence with Georgian Revival influences. This is enhanced by the level of original fabric and architectural detailing retained.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	It is a rare example of a large residence erected in the municipality of Auburn during the Inter-War period. This is enhanced by its architecture and proximity to the town centre.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

Located at the corner of Mary Street and Harrow Road, the site consists of a double storey Inter War Georgian Revival residence. It has a simple, rectangular massing with a symmetrical street facade featuring an entrance portico in the classical order. The entrance portico features a moulded entablature with decorative pediment. The corners of the building are quoined. Paned, double hung sash windows with timber frames are situated at regular intervals in the facade and a small pair of French doors open onto the balcony over the entrance portico. The windows have moulded sills and small, moulded projecting entablatures with brackets. The balcony features a decorative metal balustrade with Art Deco design influences, similar in style to the metal detailing of the low boundary wall around the site. This low wall features a central gateway, leading directly to the entrance portico behind. Two tall palm trees are situated either side of the entrance portico in the front yard. A garage forms part of the ground floor and is accessed from Harrow Road. It is set forward from the main residence, forming a bay in the side wall. The garage features a highly dilapidated timber door.

A small gateway, off the street, leads to the rear yard of the building. A tall, narrow, rendered brick chimney is situated in the side wall of the building. The roof is hipped and clad in terracotta tiles. A small dormer window is situated in the eastern hip of the roof.

Overall, the building is in good condition. The building has been repainted in the recent past, however there is some staining to the render at the rear of the building. The garage door is highly dilapidated.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Aluminium panelled fence along Harrow Road*
- Roller shutters to windows along Harrow Road
- Garage door along east elevation*
- Refreshed façade with new paint.

Overall, the item is considered to have a high level of integrity. Externally, very few modifications to this residence have occurred. The entrance lighting on the columns of the portico may be a later addition, as well as the roof tiling which may have been replaced, along with the side downpipe. However, as the building has continued to function as a residence and doctors' surgery from the 1930s to 2011, it is likely the interiors have undergone some change.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1931

The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s, when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Pots, who was given 410 acres.

In 1855, the first railway line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction allowed for suburban development around the area. The suburb of Auburn developed in the 1860s-80s from the subdivisions by John Yelverton Mills near the railway station. Mills named the suburb after the village in Oliver Goldsmith's poem 'The Deserted Village'. During this period, several main roads were built through the area and, by 1880, it was reported that there were about 40 residences and a population of 200 people living in

Auburn. By 1912–13, Auburn had established itself as suburb with the eleventh largest number of new buildings in the metropolitan area for that year, with 268 approvals.

From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on Auburn's development. This process began in the 1860s when the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway rolling stock locally. Some notable industries that came to Auburn include Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives around Auburn, car and tractor maker Caldwell Vale, and Purcell Engineering. As the area was known for its clay-based soil, pottery and brickmakers flourished in the area, such as the Auburn Brick, Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

The Inter War Years comprised periods of both economic prosperity and stringency, especially during the Great Depression, and both such conditions were reflected in the architectural fabric of Auburn. During the 1920's, a number of residences were erected in the 'Californian Bungalow' style, based on the 'Federation Bungalow', with many features borrowed from Californian originals. After the Great Depression, in the early 1930's building activity was considerably slowed, and only the simplest of structures were erected. This residence on Mary Street appears to be an exception to these trends.

The item was the residence of a prominent local doctor, Dr. Lawson and was constructed in 1931. Initially built as a single storey residence with a large fence, approximately 6 foot high. The Council received many complaints from local residents over the height of the fence. The house was designed by architect, Mr Jarvie.

It is unknown when the second addition was made to the dwelling, but it appears to be done pre-1943. The ground floor was used for waiting rooms and a surgery while the residence was located upstairs. With exception of the fence along Harrow Road, the boundary fence appears to be original, suggesting that the residence was not situated on a larger block. The dwelling remained in the Lawson family until at least 2011. Today, the dwelling remains in use as a private residence, however unoccupied.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the aluminium side boundary fence should be removed and replaced with a sympathetic design solution.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Inter-War Georgian Revival Residence	I12
Heritage Study	Inter-War Georgian Revival Residence	I12
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report.* Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map, no. 235, Sydney NSW.
- New South Wales Real Estate Annual, 12 Nov 1913, p 9.
- Post Office file, *Auburn Part 1*, National Archives of Australia, CRS SP 32/1

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of item from public domain, corner of Mary Street and Harrow Road.



View of fence along the eastern elevation.



View of modified garage entry along the eastern elevation. Highly dilapidated timber garage door.

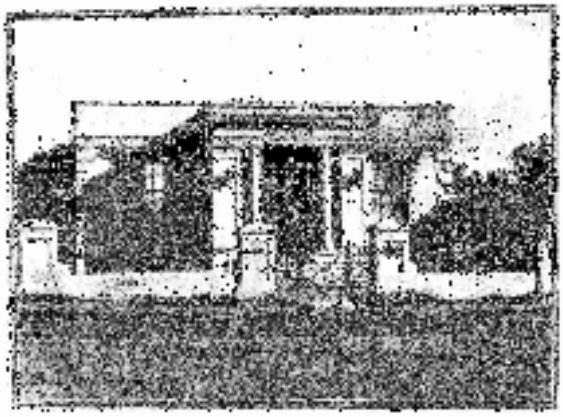


Image of Dr Lawson's new surgery c.1931. Source: The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate. 'Camera Glimpses of Auburn'. Thursday 14 May 1931, p.16.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Dwelling		
Recommended Name	Victorian Residence		
Site Image			
Address	16 Queen Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	921837
Current LEP ID	I13 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I11 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 16 Queen Street, Auburn is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c. 1875, the dwelling is a representative example of an early residence erected in the late nineteenth century on one of the earlier subdivisions. It is aesthetically significant as a good example of a Victorian residence where the original fabric of the building is largely intact and it has attractive and interesting detail. Through its character and location, the site also provides evidence of the influence of the transport routes and industrial development in the residential suburb of Auburn.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is locally significant as an early Victorian cottage erected in the late nineteenth century as part of early subdivisions in the area. Through its character and location, the site also provides evidence of the influence of the transport routes and industrial development in the residential suburb of Auburn.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	It is aesthetically significant as a good example of a Victorian residence where the original fabric of the building is largely intact and it has attractive and interesting detail.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a good representation of an early suburban cottage in the Victorian Regency style for this area.

Physical Description

The item is a grand, one storey residence with a simple square building footprint on an irregular triangular allotment. It has a hipped terracotta roof with accented ridge tiles. The roof eaves are supported by decorative masonry corbelled brackets. It has a symmetrical street facade, featuring a full length, hipped verandah roof. The corrugated iron roof sheeting is painted in an alternating stripe scheme of green and steel grey. The verandah is supported by simple timber posts and simple timber balustrading. The verandah flooring is timber. The front façade fenestration is symmetrical, with the front door in the centre and a single large window to either side. The door reveals are accented with a rusticated rendered quoining to match the quoining around the large double hung, timber framed, sash windows and at the corners of the building. The sills appear to be timber with an elaborately decorative profile. The building is surrounded by a yard on all sides, the front yard area being quite shallow.

A sandstone boundary wall is located along the street frontage, with taller pillars and capping positioned at regular intervals along the wall. The central pillars frame a wire gate forming the street entrance to the yard and property. One of the capping stones at this entrance is carved with “GLENARA 16”.

There is a concrete driveway at the southern corner of the property on the corner of Queen and Louisa Streets, with a detached weatherboard garage with roller door.

The dwelling is in good condition overall.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Screen door to entry

The item is highly intact with very few external modifications and accretions.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c. 1875

The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O’Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

In 1855, the first railway line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction allowed for suburban development around the area. The suburb of Auburn developed in the 1860s-80s from the subdivisions by John Yelverton Mills near the railway station. Mills named the suburb after the village in Oliver Goldsmith’s poem ‘The Deserted Village’. During this period, several main roads were built through the area and by 1880 it was reported that there were about 40 residences and a population of 200 people living in Auburn. By 1912–13, Auburn had established itself as suburb with the 11th largest number of new buildings in the metropolitan area for that year, with 268 approvals.

From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on the Auburn’s development. This process began in the 1860s when the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway rolling stock locally. Some notable industries that came to Auburn include Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives around Auburn, car and tractor maker Caldwell Vale, and Purcell Engineering. As the area

was known for its clay-based soil, pottery and brickmakers flourished in the area, such as the Auburn Brick, Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

The improved transportation infrastructure to the region, including rail and road networks, and the relocation of many industries and other utilities to Auburn resulted in a growth in residential development around the emerging town centres and within walking distance from the places of employment. The nature of these early residences varied according to their location. This is a surviving cottage on one of the early subdivisions of Auburn, built c.1875.

Today, the dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Dwelling	I13
Heritage Study	Dwelling	I13
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district,* Sydney.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map, no. 235, Sydney NSW.
- New South Wales Real Estate Annual, 12 Nov 1913, p 9.
- Post Office file, *Auburn Part 1,* National Archives of Australia, CRS SP 32/1

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to verandah and rendered quoining.



Front façade of dwelling showing sandstone fencing and detail.



View of sandstone boundary wall to dwelling.



Detail to roof of dwelling.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Grey Box Reserve		
Recommended Name	Grey Box Reserve		
Site Image			
Address	Corner of St Johns and Park Roads, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	828311
Current LEP ID	I14 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I12 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Parks/Garden/Tree	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Grey Box Reserve is of local heritage significance for its historic, aesthetic, scientific, social and representative heritage values. The reserve is representative of remnant native vegetation that used to cover the local region. The trees have historic, aesthetic, scientific and social significance through their local landmark quality at the corner of St Johns Road and Park Road, evidence of continuing seed source of the original indigenous vegetation and recognition by the local community in the establishment of "Grey Box Reserve".

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item contains natural elements that are historically representative of the indigenous landscape that used to dominate the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic and scientific significance through their local landmark quality at the corner of the St Johns Road and Park Road, evidence of continuing seed source of the original indigenous vegetation.
d) Social	The has social significance to the local community who have established the "Grey Box Reserve" as a natural asset of a now rare landscape.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	Representative of remnant indigenous vegetation that used to cover the local region.

Physical Description

A group of Grey Box (Eucalyptus mollucana) that has been selected by the local community to be representative of the local indigenous vegetation that was originally the dominant tree in the local region. Much of the reserve is grass with a selection of Australian native shrubs located in the planter bed around the trees. There is a small stone with a plaque set in a small rock, located in the reserve at the corner of St Johns and Park Roads.

The plaque reads:

AUBURN COUNCIL

GREY BOX GUM RESERVE

THE EUCALYPTUS MOLUCCANA (GREY BOX) TREES IN THIS RESERVE ARE ONE OF THE LAST REMAINING STANDS OF INDIGENOUS TREES WITHIN THE AUBURN COUNCIL AREA

COUNCIL PURCHASED THE RESERVE IN 1993 IN AN ENDEAVOUR TO PRESERVE THE TREES FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

COUNCILLOR S.L. HEDGES
MAYOR
COUNCILLOS AND OFFICERS OF Council

P.N CURTIN – DEPUTY MAYOR

P.J BOYCE	C.M. CASSIDY
G.J DUNN	J. HADCHITI
S.K. HASLEM O.A.M	W.J. KAIN
T.H KEEGAN	L. LAM
H. LANE	J.D. MOORE

GEORGE TOEMOE – GENERAL MANAGER

The item is considered to be in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- N/A

As the trees are mature remnants native vegetation the item is considered to have high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1788-1855

The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

In 1855, the first railway line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction allowed for suburban development around the area. The suburb of Auburn developed in the 1860s-80s from the subdivisions by John Yelverton Mills near the railway station. Mills named the suburb after the village in Oliver Goldsmith's poem 'The Deserted Village'. During this period, several main roads were built through the area and

by 1880 it was reported that there were about 40 residences and a population of 200 people living in Auburn. By 1912–13, Auburn had established itself as suburb with the 11th largest number of new buildings in the metropolitan area for that year, with 268 approvals.

From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on the Auburn's development. This process began in the 1860s when the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway rolling stock locally. Some notable industries that came to Auburn include Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives around Auburn, car and tractor maker Caldwell Vale, and Purcell Engineering. As the area was known for its clay-based soil, pottery and brickmakers flourished in the area, such as the Auburn Brick, Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

The trees were likely naturally seeded from the nineteenth century and are remnant vegetation of the local region recognised by the local community as an important local resource in 1988. The site was probably a spare block of land until recognised by the local community in the formation of the park. Auburn Council purchased the land in 1993 in an endeavour to preserve the remnant landscape, formally creating the Grey Box Reserve.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Grey Box Reserve	I14
Heritage Study	Grey Box Reserve	I14
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map, no. 235, Sydney NSW.
- New South Wales Real Estate Annual, 12 Nov 1913, p 9.
- Post Office file, *Auburn Part 1,* National Archives of Australia, CRS SP 32/1

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to Grey Box trees.



View to Plaque within Grey Box Reserve.



Detail of Plaque in Grey Box Reserve.



View to Grey Box Reserve from Corner of St Johns and Park Roads.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Horse Trough		
Recommended Name	Horse Trough		
Site Image			
Address	Corner of Water Street and Auburn Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	-
Current LEP ID	I15 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I13 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Movable/Collection	
	Level 2	Farming/Grazing	

Curtilage Map



Revised Curtilage recommended - refer to below.

Statement of Significance

The horse trough has historic significance as a remnant public infrastructure relating to past agricultural processes and technologies. This item demonstrates how agricultural and industry has developed over time. The item is associated with Annis and George Bills, who erected a number of horse troughs throughout NSW and VIC in the Inter-War period. The item represents a period when working horses for agriculture and industry was prevalent.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item has historical significance as a remnant public infrastructure relating to past agricultural processes and technologies. This item demonstrates how agricultural and industry has developed over time.
b) Associative	The item is associated with Annis and George Bills, who erected a number of horse troughs throughout NSW and VIC in the inter-war period.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item represents a period when working horses for agriculture and industry was prevalent.

Physical Description

The item is a precast concrete horse trough with internal steel reinforcing. The trough is divided into two compartments, one substantially larger than the other. The concrete uses a large dark bluestone aggregate throughout the trough with the exception of the name plate which has a fine white stone aggregate inserted, giving it some visual prominence. Engraved into this name plate is “DONATED BY / ANNIS & GEORGE BILLS / AUSTRALIA”**.** The engraved letters are painted black.

The trough itself is formed of one piece of precast concrete, with the decorative rounded backing pediment attached as a separate piece, as are the three blocks which form the feet of the trough. There is a steel ring that protrudes from the front edge of the trough, which would have been used to tether horses.

The trough is positioned on the northern verge of Water Street, on the corner of Auburn Street. A concrete pad, footpaths and street kerbing are all positioned closely, or abutting, the trough.

The condition of the trough is good, although it does exhibit signs of weathering and expected wear and tear. The embossing profile around the edges of the back pediment and around the trough is no longer pronounced, and some exposed metal reinforcing is corroding. It does not show any signs of impact damage despite its proximity to the roadway.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- No alterations or additions to the item itself, it is highly intact with all original pieces in position. However, other concrete elements such as kerbing edges and footpaths have been installed in close proximity or abutting against the trough.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1920-1950

Horse troughs were used in the era before motor vehicles, where industry and transport were dependant on working animals. Bills horse troughs were installed from the late 1920s to early 1940s to provide relieve to work animals throughout New South Wales and Victoria. Bills horse troughs were funded by a trust left by George Bill, a businessman prominent in Sydney, Melbourne and country Victoria, on his death in 1927. The trust set out in George Bills’ will was to:

> *"..construct and erect and pay for horse troughs wherever they may be of the opinion that such horse troughs are desirable for the relief of horses and other dumb animals either in Australasia, in the British Islands or in any other part of the world subject to the consent of the proper authorities being obtained."*

Each trough cost £13 plus transport and installation. Earlier troughs were individually designed until the early 1930s when they began production to a standard design, of which the horse trough on Water Street is an example. Production of troughs ceased by 1945 with the rise of motor vehicles.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The item is at a high risk of damage by motor vehicles, as this intersection is highly trafficked. Relocation to a more appropriate location (for example, in a 'No Stopping Zone') along Water Street may be a good outcome.
- As the listing concerns the horse trough only, the heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the new Cumberland LEP.
- Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Horse Trough	I15
Heritage Study	Horse Trough	I15
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References
None.

Limitations
1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images	
None.	

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Inter War Dwelling		
Recommended Name	Inter-War Dwelling		
Site Image			
Address	21 Yillowra Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	798097
Current LEP ID	I16 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I14 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The item is locally significant for its historic, associative, aesthetic and rarity values. Built in 1916, the dwelling has historic and aesthetic significance as a good example of a typical inter-war fibre cement clad workers cottage on the same allotment plan since the original subdivision of the area. The building is of associative significance as it was constructed by the Voluntary Workers Association (VWA) for an incapacitated returned soldier. The item is also rare in that this example is the only such residence built by the Voluntary Workers Association in Auburn.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is a good example of a modest residence by the Voluntary Workers Association for the support of returned servicemen. It was built at the time this area was first subdivided. The allotment was offered to the VWA from the local council. The VWA was formed in 1916, making this one of their earlier projects, and the only one of its type built in Auburn.
b) Associative	The item is associated with the Voluntary Workers Association, an important community-based organisation from 1916 who built houses and provided support to returned soldiers and their families during and after WWI.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	While the item is a good example of a typical, modest workers cottage, it has minimal decorative detailing and does not utilise any materials of distinction.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.

f) Rarity	The item has rarity values as the only such residence built by the Voluntary Workers Association in Auburn.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

This cottage may have come directly from the 'Hudson's Redicuts Catalogue'. It is a simple, narrow, gable rooved 'box' in fibro. The residence has a set back entrance on one side, with two cement steps leading to the front door, covered by the roof gable and a bullnose verandah which wraps around the full length of the street facade. The gable has small eaves and taper cut barge boards. The roof is clad in painted corrugated iron as is the bullnose verandah. The timber verandah posts are turned, with carved timber brackets being the only decorative feature on the façade. The narrow street facade of the residence also features a pair of timber framed sash windows. The front landscaping has been fully concreted.

There is one mature tree to the north of the dwelling, though this is not a significant or notable planting.

The condition of the item is good. It retains much of its original fabric and overall aesthetic.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- A steel open carport added to the gable-ended front of the building*
- A refreshed paint scheme has been added

The building is highly intact with minor alterations and additions and therefore has high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1916

The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

In the 1860s-80s some of the larger estates were subdivided for residential use, at which point the Auburn community originated from. John Yelverton Mills subdivided his estate near the railway station and named the suburb after the village in Oliver Goldsmith's poem 'The Deserted Village'. During this period, several main roads were built through the area and by 1880 it was reported that there were about 40 residences and a population of 200 people living in Auburn.

From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on the Auburn's development. This process began in 1855 when the first Government railway line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction allowed for suburban development around the area. In the 1860s the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway rolling stock locally, like from manufacturers Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives around Auburn. Some other notable industries that came to Auburn include car and tractor maker Caldwell Vale, and Purcell Engineering. As the area was known for its clay-based soil, pottery and brickmakers flourished in the area, such as the Auburn Brick, Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

By 1912–13, Auburn had established itself as suburb with the 11th largest number of new buildings in the metropolitan area for that year, with 268 approvals.

In 1916 Council offered the block of land at 21 Yillowra Street to the Volunteer Workers Association who proceeded to build a cottage on the allotment for the use of returned WWI servicemen and their families. Most of the building materials were donated and the labour was voluntary.

Today, the dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, a paint analysis should be undertaken to an find an appropriate heritage paint scheme to apply to the dwelling.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Inter-War Dwelling	I16
Heritage Study	Inter-War Dwelling	I16
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland Council Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map, no. 235, Sydney NSW.
- New South Wales Real Estate Annual, 12 Nov 1913, p 9.
- Post Office file, *Auburn Part 1*, National Archives of Australia, CRS SP 32/1

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images

None.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Jack Lang Plaque		
Recommended Name	Jack Lang Plaque		
Site Image			
Address	4 Auburn Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	119916
	1	-	66358
Current LEP ID	I17 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I15 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Monuments and Memorials	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below.

Statement of Significance

Installed in 1967, the Jack Lang Plaque is of local significance for its associative significance, as a tribute to Mr John T Lang (1900 – 1958) who was the Mayor of Auburn, Colonial Treasurer of NSW, Premier of NSW and a pioneer of social welfare legislation over his lifetime.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item does not meet this criterion.
b) Associative	The item is dedicated to Mr John T Lang who was the Mayor of Auburn, Colonial Treasurer of NSW, Premier of NSW and a pioneer of social welfare legislation over his lifetime.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The item consists of a bronze plaque which reads:

"A tribute to a distinguished man of the people who occupied this site from 1900 – 1958 Mr. John T. Lang: Mayor of Auburn 1909 – 1910; Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales 1920 – 1922; Premier of New South Wales 1925 – 1927. A pioneer of social welfare legislation. Erected by The Citizens Council of Auburn. This plaque unveiled by his worship the Mayor of Auburn ALD. S. L. HEDGES on 7th November 1967."

The plaque shows signs of oxidisation and there are some paint droplets on the plaque from painting works to the wall surrounding.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- None

Overall, the integrity of the item is high.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1967

The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s, when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Pots, who was given 410 acres.

In 1855, the first railway line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction allowed for suburban development around the area. The suburb of Auburn developed in the 1860s-80s from the subdivisions by John Yelverton Mills near the railway station. Mills named the suburb after the village in Oliver Goldsmith's poem 'The Deserted Village'. During this period, several main roads were built through the area and by 1880 it was reported that there were about 40 residences and a population of 200 people living in Auburn. By 1912–13, Auburn had established itself as suburb with the 11th largest number of new buildings in the metropolitan area for that year, with 268 approvals.

From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on Auburn's development. This process began in the 1860s when the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway rolling stock locally. Some notable industries that came to Auburn include Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives around Auburn, car and tractor maker Caldwell Vale, and Purcell Engineering. As the area was known for its clay-based soil, pottery and brickmakers flourished in the area, such as the Auburn Brick, Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

John Thomas (Jack) Lang (1876-1975), estate agent and politician, was born on 21 December 1876 in George Street, Sydney. In 1906 he became secretary of the Starr-Bowkett Ballot and Sale Society, a workers' co-operative home-buying group. In 1903 Lang was secretary of the Granville Labor League, in 1906 of the Nepean Federal Council of the party, and in 1913 president of the Granville Electoral Council. He was also secretary of the Newington Progress Association. He was associated with St Joseph's Hospital and took part in Catholic social life. In 1907-14 he represented Newington Ward on the Auburn Council and was Mayor in 1909-11 and the local seat of Granville in 1913. Lang was commonly referred to as 'The Big Fella' in reference to his physicality.

Jack Lang was a significant figure in New South Wales and Federal government and politics from the time of his election as a Political Labor Party (later Australian Labor Party) member to the NSW Legislative Assembly in 1913. During Lang's political career he is celebrated as the pioneer of social welfare legislation. He is remembered as a great reformer during his first premiership introducing the 44 hour working week, child endowment, widow's pension, and workers compensation. Lang also abolished fees for secondary school during this time.

As twice premier of NSW, he was one of Australia's most controversial politicians both loved and hated. Lang's second premiership occurred during the Great Depression. This was a tumultuous period that resulted in his dismissal from office by the NSW Governor for refusing to repay interest on Commonwealth loans. As a result, he was expelled from the Labor party in 1941. In 1971, Lang was re-admitted into the Party with the support of his young protégé, Paul Keating. Lang passed away in September 1975.

The plaque in Auburns town centre is recognition of Lang's contribution to the local government. The plaque was erected by the citizens and council of Auburn in 1967. It is unclear why the location at 4 Auburn Road was selected for the memorial. The land which formed part of Thomas Turners land grant in 1890 was acquired by the Commonwealth and transferred to Auburn Council in 1950.

Mr Lang's professional history has been outlined in the table below.

Position	Start Date	End Date	Duration
Member of the NSW Legislative Assembly	06 Dec 1913	15 Aug 1946	32 years 8 months 10 days
Member for Granville	06 Dec 1913	21 Feb 1917	3 years 2 months 16 days
Member for Granville	24 Mar 1917	18 Feb 1920	2 years 10 months 26 days
Member for Parramatta	20 Mar 1920	17 Feb 1922	1 year 10 months 29 days
Colonial Treasurer	13 Apr 1920	10 Oct 1921	1 year 5 months 28 days
Colonial Treasurer	10 Oct 1921	20 Dec 1921	2 months 11 days
Colonial Treasurer	20 Dec 1921	13 Apr 1922	3 months 25 days
Member for Parramatta	25 Mar 1922	18 Apr 1925	3 years 25 days
Member for Parramatta	30 May 1925	07 Sep 1927	2 years 3 months 9 days
Premier	17 Jun 1925	18 Oct 1927	2 years 4 months 2 days
Colonial Treasurer			
Acting Minister for Agriculture	23 Mar 1926	03 Sep 1926	5 months 12 days
Secretary for Lands and Minister for Forests	25 Nov 1926	26 May 1927	6 months 2 days
Member for Auburn	08 Oct 1927	18 Sep 1930	2 years 11 months 11 days
Premier	04 Nov 1930	13 May 1932	1 year 6 months 10 days
Member for Auburn	25 Oct 1930	18 May 1932	1 year 6 months 24 days
Colonial Treasurer	04 Nov 1930	13 May 1932	1 year 6 months 10 days

Member for Auburn	11 Jun 1932	12 Apr 1935	2 years 10 months 2 days
Member for Auburn	11 May 1935	24 Feb 1938	2 years 9 months 14 days
Member for Auburn	26 Mar 1938	18 Apr 1941	3 years 24 days
Member for Auburn	10 May 1941	15 Jul 1943	2 years 2 months 6 days
Member for Auburn	02 Oct 1943	24 Apr 1944	6 months 23 days
Member for Auburn	27 May 1944	15 Aug 1946	2 years 2 months 20 days

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Owing to the size and location of the plaque the heritage curtilage should be reduced. The revised curtilage shown below should be updated as the new heritage curtilage for the item in the new Cumberland LEP.
- Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Jack Lang Plaque	I16
Heritage Study	Jack Lang Plaque	I16
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Dictionary of Biography. *John Thomas Lang* (1876-1975), http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/lang-john-thomas-jack-7027
- Kass, T 1996. *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report.* Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map, no. 235, Sydney NSW.
- New South Wales Real Estate Annual, 12 Nov 1913, p 9.
- Parliament of NSW, *The Hon. John Thomas Lang (1876 – 1975),* https://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/members/Pages/profiles/lang_john-thomas.aspx

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Context photograph showing location of plaque.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Keighery Hotel		
Recommended Name	Keighery Hotel		
Site Image			
Address	51 Rawson Street, Auburn, NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	655963
	1	-	978290
Current LEP ID	I18 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I16 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Keighery Hotel has local significance for its historic, social, aesthetic and representative values. It is as an example of a hotel established in the early twentieth century, prominently situated in the centre of the town of Auburn. The hotel is historically significant for providing temporary accommodation for some of the early industry workers who came to the area in the early twentieth century. It was amongst the earliest leisure facilities to be established in the area and provided stimulus to the growth of the town centre in the immediate vicinity. It is socially significant as a popular place of gathering and meeting in the Auburn community. The building has aesthetic significance as an intact Inter-War Georgian Revival building which is enhanced by the prominent corner location. The hotel demonstrates key representative qualities of an Inter-War Georgian Revival commercial building.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The hotel is historically significant as it would have provided temporary accommodation for some of the early workers to come to the area in the early twentieth century, as well as provided stimulus to the growth of the town centre in the immediate vicinity. The hotel was amongst the earliest leisure facilities to be established in the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	This hotel is an Inter-War Georgian Revival Building, characterised by the pediment, bracketed eaves, quoining to brickwork, multi-paned windows of horizontal proportions, string courses, Palladian motif, face brickwork and references to the Classical Order.
d) Social	It is socially significant as a popular place of gathering and meeting in the Auburn community.

e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The hotel demonstrates key representative qualities of an Inter-War Georgian Revival commercial building.

Physical Description

The two-storey hotel is an Inter-War Georgian Revival building characterised by pediments, quoining to brickwork, multi-paned windows, string courses, and references to the Classical Order in terms of columns and pilasters. There are three pediments with decorative fanlight motifs to the Rawson Street façade which indicate the primacy of this side of the building. French doors open out onto a balcony with a decorative metal balustrade placed in line with the pediments. There is a larger balcony along Station Road demarcated by two tapering Classical order influenced columns and decorative metal balustrades. The polychromatic brickwork to the first floor and to the ground and first floors of the end bay of the building along Station Road is contrasted by pilasters and quoining to the corners and bays of the building. There are cast brackets to the roof parapets and eaves. Multi-paned double hung sash windows with timber plantation shutters are placed in a regular sequence to the first-floor facades along Rawson Street and Station Road. The roof is hipped with a medium pitch with Marseilles tiles. An awning with hotel signage wraps around the corner of the building.

The ground floor façade has been modified over time with double leafed, panelled doors with fixed glass panes and ceramic tiling till lintel height. There are full glass shopfronts to the end bays of the ground floor façade along Rawson Street. There is an asphalted carpark to the north section of the site, which serves the hotel. The building features a flat roofed rear addition.

Overall, the condition of the item is good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Ground floor ceramic tiling, doors and windows changed
- Contemporary shopfront fit-out at the western end ground level along the Rawson Street façade
- Contemporary signage to the Rawson Street façade
- Asphalt carpark at the rear
- Rear skillion addition

The overall integrity of the item, as viewed from the public domain, is considered to be high as the item retains a high level of original fabric, architectural detail and form. It is likely however that due to the continued use of the building as a public house and hotel that the interiors have undergone some change and are of a moderate level of integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1932

The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s, when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Pots, who was given 410 acres.

In 1855, the first railway line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction allowed for suburban development around the area. The suburb of Auburn developed in the 1860s-80s from the subdivisions by John Yelverton Mills near the railway station. Mills named the suburb after the village in Oliver Goldsmith's poem 'The Deserted Village'. During this period, several main roads were built through the area and by 1880 it was reported that there were about 40 residences and a population of 200 people living in Auburn. By 1912–13, Auburn had established itself as suburb with the 11th largest number of new buildings in the metropolitan area for that year, with 268 approvals.

From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on Auburn's development. This process began in the 1860s when the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway rolling stock locally. Some notable industries that came to Auburn include Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives around Auburn, car and tractor maker Caldwell Vale, and Purcell Engineering. As the area was known for its clay-based soil, pottery and brickmakers flourished in the area, such as the Auburn Brick, Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

Hotels were amongst the earliest leisure facilities to be established in the area. Initially they catered to travellers but in the late nineteenth century they were established to cater for local residents. Hotels provided accommodation for single men who had recently arrived in the district and were to be employed in local industries. Such accommodation was in great demand. The earlier hotels were usually located in a prominent position in the town centres, or on the major transport routes such as Parramatta Road.

The Keighery Hotel was opened in 1932, with Greg Keighery as publican. Today, the building remains in use as a hotel / pub.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**

4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Keighery Hotel	I17
Heritage Study	Keighery Hotel	I17
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report*. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map, no. 235, Sydney NSW.
- New South Wales Real Estate Annual, 12 Nov 1913, p 9.
- Post Office file, *Auburn Part 1*, National Archives of Australia, CRS SP 32/1

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Context of heritage item.



View from corner of Rawson Street and Station Road.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Lea's Temperance Hall (former)		
Recommended Name	Two-Storey Californian Bungalow and Former Site of Lea's Temperance Hall		
Site Image			
Address	24 Mary Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	A	-	73573
Current LEP ID	I19 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I17 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Community Facilities	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Former Lea's Temperance Hall at 24 Mary Street, Auburn has some local historic, associative, aesthetic and rarity significance. The site was the former Lea's Temperance Hall (otherwise known as Clifton Boarding House). Lea's Temperance Hall was built in the 1890s and was the venue for the first meeting of Auburn Council in 1892 in lieu of the first Auburn Council Chambers which was not erected until 1896. Lea's Temperance Hall was built by Henry Lea in support of the Temperance movement which was popular around the world in the from the mid-1880s to WWI. The Hall was also used as a boarding house and hotel until its demolition in 1922. In 1922 the former Hall was replaced with the current structure, a two-storey Californian Bungalow style home which was owned by Dr Eric Hyam Freidman, an prominent local Doctor in the local community. While modified, the building still retains some key aesthetic features. This building is rare are multi-storey example of its type in the Auburn area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The site was the former Lea's Temperance Hall (otherwise known as Clifton Boarding House). Lea's Temperance Hall was built in the 1890s and was the venue for the first meeting of Auburn Council in 1892 in lieu of the first Auburn Council Chambers which was not erected until 1896. Lea's Temperance Hall was built by Henry Lea in support of the Temperance movement which was popular around the world in the from the mid-1880s to WWI. The Hall was also used as a boarding house and hotel until its demolition in 1922. In 1922, the former Hall was replaced with the current structure, a two-storey Californian

	Bungalow style home which was owned by Dr Eric Hyam Freidman who was an eminent local Doctor in the local community.
b) Associative	The former Hall on this property was associated with the Auburn Council, being the site of the first meeting of Council in 1892. The current building is associated with Dr Eric Hyam Freidman who was an eminent local Doctor in the local community.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	While modified, the two-storey Californian Bungalow building still retains some key aesthetic features.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The site may have archaeological potential.
f) Rarity	This building is a rare multi-storey example of this building type in the Auburn area.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The current building on site is a two-storey residence on the corner of Park Road and Mary Street. It is modelled on the Californian Bungalow style, although it is a rare multi-storey example of its type. The building has a simple, rectangular massing with a visually prominent, low pitched, street facing, hipped roof. It has wide, exposed timber eaves with what appears to be a cement tile roof. The building is rendered brick. The corner façade has been heavily modified to remove the original timber shingle façade treatment, replacing it with a fully rendered treatment. The whole façade is painted in a pink colour scheme. Only one row of timber sliding and casement windows that wraps around the corner remains. A number of the stained-glass timber framed windows with corbelled sills remain intact however, the individual awnings per window have been removed. A small, diamond shaped window is also situated in this facade, on the ground floor. The side and rear walls feature a number of single and grouped casement windows, similar to those mentioned above. An air-condition unit, as well as modern signage have been attached to the façade.

The site is bounded by a low rendered wall with modern powder-coated steel fence and gate elements that terminates at driveways on both Mary and Park Streets. Most of the rear of the property is covered with a large carport. There is a detached two-storey rendered building to the rear that appears to be a second occupancy.

The front ground floor of the building appears to be used as a professional office/occupancy.

The condition of the building is good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Facade rendered*
- Timber shingle cladding has either been removed, post 2004 based on description on former listing sheet*
- Verandah enclosed*
- Air-conditioning unit added to façade*
- Modern signage fixed to facade*
- The roof cladding appears to have been replaced
- There is a substantial detached building and large carport structure to the rear*

The integrity of the building is low, as most of its original Californian Bungalow features are no longer evident as viewed from the street.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1922

The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

In 1855, the first railway line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction allowed for suburban development around the area. The suburb of Auburn developed in the 1860s-80s from the subdivisions by John Yelverton Mills near the railway station. Mills named the suburb after the village in Oliver Goldsmith's poem 'The Deserted Village'. During this period, several main roads were built through the area and by 1880 it was reported that there were about 40 residences and a population of 200 people living in Auburn. By 1912–13, Auburn had established itself as suburb with the 11th largest number of new buildings in the metropolitan area for that year, with 268 approvals.

From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on the Auburn's development. This process began in the 1860s when the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway rolling stock locally. Some notable industries that came to Auburn include Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives around Auburn, car and tractor maker Caldwell Vale, and Purcell Engineering. As the area was known for its clay-based soil, pottery and brickmakers flourished in the area, such as the Auburn Brick, Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

The site on which the current building stands was the site of the former Lea's Temperance Hall (otherwise known as Clifton Boarding House). Lea's Temperance Hall was built in the 1890s and was the venue for the first meeting of Auburn Council in 1892 in lieu of the first Auburn Council Chambers which was not erected until 1896. The hall was built by Henry Lea in support of the Temperance movement which was popular around the world in the from the mid-1880s to WWI. The hall was also used as a boarding house and hotel, containing 11 rooms, until its demolition in 1922.

In 1922 the hall was replaced with the current structure, a two-storey Californian Bungalow style home which was owned by Dr Eric Hyam Freidman, an eminent local Doctor in the local community. The dwelling is now in used as a cultural centre.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Given the highly modified nature of the site, as viewed from the street, it is recommended that a detailed fabric analysis of the built elements is prepared to better understand the heritage integrity of the site. This should include interiors. This will assist owners in the appropriate future planning and management of the property. The results of this assessment should be integrated into the heritage listing sheet for the item, when made available.

- Heritage interpretation should be implemented in the vicinity (e.g. the footpath) of the property, to identify its former history as the venue for the first meetings of the Auburn Council.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Lea's Temperance Hall (former)	I19
Heritage Study	Lea's Temperance Hall (former)	I19
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- "The Roof Over Our Heads", a Bicentenary project of the (former) Auburn District Historical Society.
- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- New South Wales Real Estate Annual, 12 Nov 1913, p 9.
- Post Office file, *Auburn Part 1*, National Archives of Australia, CRS SP 32/1

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Detail of signage on hall.


View to fencing.


View to fencing on northern elevation.


View to eastern elevation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	St Joseph's Hospital (former Duncraggan Hall)		
Recommended Name	St Joseph's Hospital - former Duncraggan Hall		
Site Image			
Address	21 Alice Street, Auburn 2144 NSW, and 2A Normanby Road, Auburn 2144 NSW		
Lot/Section/DP	101	-	850653
	102	-	850653
Current LEP ID	I20 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I18 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Health	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

St Joseph's Hospital, formerly known as Duncraggan Hall, is of high local significance and potentially State significance for its historic, social, associative, aesthetic and representative values. Historically it is associated with the Buchanan family, local timber merchants in the 1880s who constructed the Italianate residence known as Duncraggan Hall, on the former Chisholm lands. In 1892, the Sisters of Charity occupied the building and subsequently established the St Joseph's Hospital, still in operation today as an associated public hospital to St Vincent's Hospital in Sydney. It has social significance for its long-standing use as a health care facility in the area and has associative significance as having been operated by the Sisters of Charity, the first female religious order in Australia, active since the 1830s and who founded St Vincent's Hospital in Sydney. The item is also associated with the Buchanan family, pioneering industrialists in the local area. The building is aesthetically significant as a fine and intact example of a large Victorian Italianate mansion, well set off by its substantial and attractive garden which contains many fine mature trees.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant as a highly extravagant mansion in the local area, demonstrating the wealth of early merchants, the Buchanan family, local timber merchants. It has been occupied by the Sisters of Charity since the 1880s, operating as St Joseph's Hospital since the 1880s up to the present day.
b) Associative	The item is associated with the Buchanan Family, wealth timber merchants of the area. The item has long associations with the Sisters

	of Charity order who established a hospital on the site and have operated it for over a century.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as a fine and intact example of a large Victorian Italianate mansion. Its substantial and attractive garden which contains many fine mature trees. The Hall is situated on a high point in the Auburn landscape, with a large landscaped garden and driveway in the foreground.
d) Social	The item has served the local community as a hospital for over a century.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item is a rare example of a two-storey Victorian Italianate mansion in the local area.
g) Representativeness	The item is a good representation of a Victorian Italianate mansion.

Physical Description

Setting
Duncraggen Hall is an established Victorian Italianate residence situated within the grounds of the St Josephs Hospital, Auburn. The site is located on a large parcel of land in the centre of the suburb of Auburn. Within the hospital complex there are a number of contemporary buildings associated with the operation of the hospital. Duncraggen Hall is located off Alice Street fronted by St Josephs Village at the corner of Alice Street and Normanby Road. St Joseph's Hospital is located off Normanby Road, northwest of Duncraggen Hall and west of St Joseph's Village. Both Duncraggen Hall and St Joseph's Hospital have been extensively altered with the several phases of rear additions that extend south to Mona Street.

Duncraggen Hall
This grand, two storey residence was constructed from cement rendered brickwork in the Victorian Italianate style. It features a large central tower with classical mouldings around the windows and eaves. There is a small wrap-around balcony at mid-level on the tower with a fine elaborate cast iron balustrade. The first-floor level of the tower features a niche, in which the initials of the original owner are inscribed 'JB'. The portico at the tower entrance is flanked by two large urns. The hipped roof is clad in terracotta tiles, replacing the earlier slate tiles. The original residence features deep verandahs with intricate cast iron lacework balustrades and decorative cast iron posts and brackets. The walls of the main building feature floor to ceiling windows and doors, opening directly onto the verandahs. The extensions to the rear are more simply constructed in rendered brickwork, with hipped rooves but without the verandahs.

St Joseph's Hospital
The St Joseph's Hospital entrance fronting Normanby Road is a post-war addition that fronts the original St Joseph's Hospital established in the 1880s. The later entrance is comprised of a three storeyed addition. The entrance is addressed by a flat awning supported on brick piers with a fascia that reads 'ST JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL' in blue lettering. The windows are narrow vertical fixed sashes separated by brick piers.

St Joseph's Village
St Joseph's village, located on the corner of Alice Street and Normanby Road, is a two-storey complex of residential units. The building is a contemporary structure built of red and yellow bricks with a hipped roof with projecting gables clad in terracotta tiles. The windows are sliding sash windows with aluminium frames and fronted by security screens. Verandahs on the ground and first floors have concrete cantilevered floors clad in tiles, and a metal balustrade enclosing the space.

Landscape
The landscape sited directly opposite Duncraggen Hall features a hedged shrub and concreted driveway. The Alice Street elevation is fronted by a grassed area with some smaller hedges and some established gum trees. The area retains established paths and gardens reminiscent of Victorian gardened landscapes. Duncraggen Hall is situated on a high point in the Auburn landscape, with a

large landscaped garden and driveway in the foreground. This area has been replanned to accommodate parking and circulation between the various buildings that make up the Hospital site.

Condition
The buildings have been well maintained and are in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Large extension to the rear of the Duncraggen Hall.
- A number of smaller buildings associated with the hospital functions

The integrity of the historic buildings, namely Duncraggen Hall, is considered to be high. However, it is likely that due to the continued use of the site, the interiors are likely to have a lower integrity grading as the building have been upgraded for operational requirements.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1876-1892

Auburn
The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

In 1855, the first railway line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction allowed for suburban development around the area. The suburb of Auburn developed in the 1860s-80s from the subdivisions by John Yelverton Mills near the railway station. Mills named the suburb after the village in Oliver Goldsmith's poem 'The Deserted Village'. During this period, several main roads were built through the area and by 1880 it was reported that there were about 40 residences and a population of 200 people living in Auburn. By 1912–13, Auburn had established itself as suburb with the 11th largest number of new buildings in the metropolitan area for that year, with 268 approvals.

From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on the Auburn's development. This process began in the 1860s when the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway rolling stock locally. Some notable industries that came to Auburn include Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives around Auburn, car and tractor maker Caldwell Vale, and Purcell Engineering. As the area was known for its clay-based soil, pottery and brickmakers flourished in the area, such as the Auburn Brick, Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

Duncraggan Hall

Designer/Maker: Harry Kent (?) / Leighton Irwin and Co.
Builder/Maker: Graham Evans and Co.

Duncraggan Hall was constructed soon after the land was purchased by John Buchanan, a timber merchant, from Fred Chisolm in the 1880's. The name may have been borrowed from the homestead in Sir Walter Scott's 'The Lady of the Lake'.

Due to the depression of the 1890's, John Buchanan sold the residence and its thirteen acres of land to the Sisters of Charity in 1892. Thereafter the Hall became 'St. Josephs Sanitorium for

Consumptives'. In 1903 'St Joseph's Hospital Two' was constructed on the land and the nuns have since occupied the Duncraggan Hall as their convent.

The tower of Duncraggan Hall once featured a mansard roof with dormer windows and a cast iron cresting. It was, however lowered during World War One. A new wing was opened in 1916 with 20 new beds. In 1920 electric light was installed throughout the Hospital. In 1927 a new kitchen was built and hot water was installed throughout the hospital. Another new ward was built and furnished in 1928 as well as 12 additional rooms for nursing staff. A new wing of 56 beds was constructed in 1974.

St Joseph's continues to operate as a hospital serving the local community of Auburn. There have been several additions to the site in the 2000s with the construction of the village, and the progressive addition of other hospital buildings in 2009 and 2012.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.	**X**	**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The historic buildings on this site should be investigated further for their potential to be listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR). It appears to be of State significance for its aesthetic, historic and rarity values.

- A Conservation Management Plan (CMP) should be prepared for this site to understand in greater detail the history and significance of the place, as well as how to manage change.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	St Joseph's Hospital (former Duncraggan Hall)	I20
Heritage Study	St Joseph's Hospital (former Duncraggan Hall)	I20
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map, no. 235, Sydney NSW.
- New South Wales Real Estate Annual, 12 Nov 1913, p 9.
- Post Office file, *Auburn Part 1*, National Archives of Australia, CRS SP 32/1

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of St Joseph's Hospital



View to main entrance.



View to other buildings associated with St Joseph's Hospital.



View to St Joseph's Hospital from Normanby Street.



View of St Joseph's Hospital and Carpark.



View of Hospital from corner of Normanby and Alice Streets.



St Joseph's Hospital (Source: National Museum of Australi Call No. 1986.0117.0737).

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	St Phillip's Anglican Family Church		
Recommended Name	St Phillip's Anglican Family Church		
Site Image			
Address	48 Hall Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	28, 29 and 30	11	995
Current LEP ID	I21 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I19 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The St. Phillips Anglican Church and Kindergarten buildings have local historic and social significance as having served as a community resource since 1921. The buildings are also significant for the evidence they provide of the nature of suburban development in the Federation period. In particular, they provide evidence of the development of local social and cultural institutions to accompany the notable residential growth of the period, the Church serving the local Anglican community. The Church building has aesthetic significance as an intact example of a suburban Federation Gothic Church and externally it appears to retain much of its original character and fabric.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The St. Phillips Anglican Church and Kindergarten buildings are historically significant for their use as a community resource since 1921. The buildings are also significant for the evidence they provide of the nature of suburban development in the Federation period. St Phillip's Church of England was the first place of worship to be erected in Auburn.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Church building has aesthetic significance as an intact example of a suburban Federation Gothic Church and externally it appears to retain much of its original character and fabric.
d) Social	The St. Phillips Anglican Church and Kindergarten buildings have social significance as having served as a community resource since 1921. The Church served the local Anglican community.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.

f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

Located at the corner of Hall Street and Macquarie Street, the building is a large brick Church building with influences of Federation Gothic style. It has a complex roof form comprising parapeted gable roofs to the nave and chancel, transverse gable roofs to the transept, and half hipped roofs to the sacristy and vestry on either side of the chancel. The roofs are covered in shingles with sandstone parapets and terracotta cappings. There are six gablets with ventilators to different sections of the roofs. The tuck-pointed brick Church has wall buttresses marking the structural bays and pointed arched windows and doors with sandstone reveals to three large windows and brick corbelling to the entrance door and smaller windows. Leadlight is used for all the windows, with timber panels to the doors. Moulded cement crosses have been mounted to the apex of the gable ends. The church is bounded by cyclone fencing alongside the street footpath.

The site contains two later buildings - one facing Hall Street which is a brick building with hipped roofs, and another facing Macquarie Street which is a brick gabled roof with a projecting gable. These are the kindergarten and Ministers Office associated with the Church.

The landscape associated with the Church consists of several mature tree and plantings which are considered to form a part of the heritage landscape.

Overall, the building is considered to be in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- New Kindergarten and Minister Office buildings
- Low brickwork fence to the sacristy and vestry exteriors
- Protective wire mesh to the windows
- Signage to the property
- Cyclone fencing*

Overall, the dwelling maintains its general form and structure and is considered to be of high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1921

The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Pots, who was given 410 acres.

In 1855, the first railway line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction allowed for suburban development around the area. The suburb of Auburn developed in the 1860s-80s from the subdivisions by John Yelverton Mills near the railway station. Mills named the suburb after the village in Oliver Goldsmith's poem 'The Deserted Village'. During this period, several main roads were built through the area and by 1880 it was reported that there were about 40 residences and a population of 200 people living in

Auburn. By 1912–13, Auburn had established itself as suburb with the 11th largest number of new buildings in the metropolitan area for that year, with 268 approvals.

From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on the Auburn's development. This process began in the 1860s when the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway rolling stock locally. Some notable industries that came to Auburn include Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives around Auburn, car and tractor maker Caldwell Vale, and Purcell Engineering. As the area was known for its clay-based soil, pottery and brickmakers flourished in the area, such as the Auburn Brick, Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

The first regular church services in Auburn were held in private homes. No church buildings were constructed until the 1880s. St Phillip's Church of England was the first place of worship to be erected in Auburn in 1886. The records of the services of St. Phillips date back to 1883, when services were held in a school hall, situated on the corner of Parramatta Road and St. Hilliers Road. These were monthly services. The present St. Phillips Church was constructed in 1921 and the church was dedicated by the Archbishop of Sydney in that same year.

At present, the building still remains in use as an Anglican Church.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should any new buildings be proposed for the site, the architecture of the new buildings should not detract or adversely impact upon the heritage items and respect the heritage character.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	St Phillip's Anglican Family Church	I21
Heritage Study	St Phillip's Anglican Family Church	I21
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report*. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn*, retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map, no. 235, Sydney NSW.
- New South Wales Real Estate Annual, 12 Nov 1913, p 9.
- Post Office file, *Auburn Part 1,* National Archives of Australia, CRS SP 32/1

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of front entrance to church.



View of Church and associated structures.



Detail of rear elevation of Church.



View to carport and later structures within Church grounds.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Uniting Church Auburn Parish and adjacent Victory Hall		
Recommended Name	Uniting Church Auburn Parish and Victory Hall		
Site Image			
Address	Northeast corner of Helena Street and Harrow Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	24	11	68372
	25-27	11	982836
Current LEP ID	I22 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I21 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage – refer below.

Statement of Significance

The Uniting Church is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. The Church is historically significant as evidence for the development of local social and cultural institutions which accompanied the inter-war residential growth of Auburn. It has social significance as a continuous focal point of religious activity for a group of people in the community from 1888 onwards. The building is an aesthetically significant and intact suburban Inter-War Mission style Church with a prominent street-addressing façade. The church appears to retain much of its original character and fabric and is a good representative example of its type.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The Church is historically significant as evidence for the development of local social and cultural institutions which accompanied the inter-war residential growth of Auburn.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as good example of suburban Inter War architecture. It has a prominent façade character, and externally appears to retain much of its original character and fabric.
d) Social	The item is socially significance as a continuous focal point of religious activity for a group of people in the community from 1888 onwards.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a representative example of suburban Inter War architecture.

Physical Description

The building is constructed from brick with a number of engaged piers dividing the structural bays. The roof is a simple gable with a steep pitch, tiled with slate roof tiles. In the centre of the main façade is a small brick antechamber which is essentially a fully enclosed brick porch. The antechamber has a tiled hipped roof which is partially covered by tall engaged piers with a squared parapet at the top, which borders the front double doors. The piers project above the parapet line, with moulded ends. A small, moulded finial is situated at the apex of the gable, possibly a former cross.

The main façade of the church is a large, gable-ended, oversize façade element with a prominent parapet, with engaged piers. In the gable above the centralised door is a window opening with a moulded pointed arch and two smaller, narrow stained-glass windows with pointed arches. The side and rear facades are unpainted brick, with narrow windows with pointed arches located between the engaged piers of the main side walls of the Church. The cement sills span between the buttresses.

The Victory Hall, built in the 1920s of weatherboard, was destroyed by fire in 2005. It has since been replaced by a new, modern church hall building to the immediate east of the church, fronting Helena Street.

Overall, the Church is in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- The integrity of the church building is highly intact with few modifications evident to the external façade.
- A disabled access ramp has been installed in front of the building leading up to the front entrance.
- The adjacent Victory Hall was destroyed by fire and replaced with a modern building for the Uniting Church.

The church itself is highly intact and thus is of a high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1901-1925

The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

In 1855, the first railway line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction allowed for suburban development around the area. The suburb of Auburn developed in the 1860s-80s from the subdivisions by John Yelverton Mills near the railway station. Mills named the suburb after the village in Oliver Goldsmith's poem 'The Deserted Village'. During this period, several main roads were built through the area and by 1880 it was reported that there were about 40 residences and a population of 200 people living in Auburn. By 1912–13, Auburn had established itself as suburb with the 11th largest number of new buildings in the metropolitan area for that year, with 268 approvals.

From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on the Auburn's development. This process began in the 1860s when the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway rolling stock locally. Some notable industries that came to Auburn include Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives around Auburn, car and tractor maker Caldwell Vale, and Purcell Engineering. As the area was known for its clay-based soil, pottery and brickmakers flourished in the area, such as the Auburn Brick, Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

Prior to the Uniting Church's use of the site, Methodist services were held in the Auburn Hall in 1887 until a church was built at the corner of Helena Street and Harrow Road in 1888. This was superseded by a new Church completed in 1910 which had a Victory Hall added in 1922.

In December 2005, the weatherboard Victory Hall adjacent to the Church was completely destroyed by fire. A new hall was built in its place, larger in footprint and a completely modern deviation from the original, more traditional style of church building. Historically, it was a Methodist Church, however today it continues as a place of worship for the Uniting Church.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Due to construction the contemporary Victory Hall it is recommended the curtilage be revised to embody the Church and the garden landscape alone. The heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the Cumberland LEP.
- Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Uniting Church Auburn Parish and adjacent Victory Hall	I22
Heritage Study	Uniting Church Auburn Parish and adjacent Victory Hall	I22
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district,* Sydney.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map, no. 235, Sydney NSW.
- New South Wales Real Estate Annual, 12 Nov 1913, p 9.
- Post Office file, *Auburn Part 1,* National Archives of Australia, CRS SP 32/1

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



New Victory Hall.



Uniting Church.



Side elevation of Uniting Church.



Rear and side elevations of New Victory Hall.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Victorian Dwelling		
Recommended Name	'Lohengrin'- Federation Dwelling		
Site Image			
Address	25 Harrow Road, Auburn, NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	9	-	75059
Current LEP ID	I23 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I22 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

'Lohengrin' is an early Federation dwelling which is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. This site has local historic significance as a representative example of an early Federation style residence. Built in c.1898 the building historically relates to one of the earlier subdivisions of Auburn that occurred in association with the commercial and industrial development of Auburn. The item has aesthetic significance as a quality example of a Federation residence where the original fabric of the building is largely intact.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1898, the item historically relates to one of the earlier subdivisions of Auburn that occurred in association with the commercial and industrial development of Auburn.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as a good example of a Federation residence where the original fabric of the building is largely intact and it has attractive and interesting detail.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of the type of early Federation period cottages built in the Auburn area.

Physical Description

This one storey brick Federation style cottage has a simple 'box-like' massing with a dutch gable roof. The roof cladding appears to be replacement concrete tiles. The building is set on brick foundations. It has a side driveway leading to a rear yard.

The front of the building features a verandah with a striped, half bullnose roof, and a central projecting gabled entry porch over the stairs and front door which appears to be a later addition. The porch is supported on turned timber posts and decorative timber brackets. The valance and gable end are clad with timber shingles. The front door is timber framed and panelled with side and top light windows. Two timber framed, double hung, sash windows are located in the wall either side of the front door. They also have side and top light windows. The sills are stone.

The front of the property is fully concreted, with a detached carport with decorative detailing to match the main house, over the driveway. There are some mature plantings located in the southern corner of the front house. The property is enclosed with a modern timber picket fence along Harrow Road, with a brick and Colorbond fence along the southern boundary of the allotment.

Overall, the dwelling is well-maintained and in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Modern detached carport over concreted front driveway
- Modern concrete tiled roof
- Modern timber picket fence along Harrow Road and a modern brick and Colorbond fence along the southern boundary of the allotment

The building is highly intact but there are a number of modifications and additions such as the carport and the gabled entry porch which, although sympathetic to the original heritage fabric, detract from the overall integrity of the dwelling. It is of moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1898

The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

In 1855, the first railway line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction allowed for suburban development around the area. The suburb of Auburn developed in the 1860s-80s from the subdivisions by John Yelverton Mills near the railway station. Mills named the suburb after the village in Oliver Goldsmith's poem 'The Deserted Village'. During this period, several main roads were built through the area and by 1880 it was reported that there were about 40 residences and a population of 200 people living in Auburn. By 1912–13, Auburn had established itself as suburb with the 11th largest number of new buildings in the metropolitan area for that year, with 268 approvals.

From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on the Auburn's development. This process began in the 1860s when the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway

rolling stock locally. Some notable industries that came to Auburn include Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives around Auburn, car and tractor maker Caldwell Vale, and Purcell Engineering. As the area was known for its clay-based soil, pottery and brickmakers flourished in the area, such as the Auburn Brick, Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

The improved transportation infrastructure to the region, including rail and road networks, and the relocation of many industries and other utilities to Auburn resulted in a growth in residential development around the emerging town centres and within walking distance from the places of employment.

The nature of these early residences varied according to their location. This surviving cottage sits on 600 acres of land originally granted to James Chisholm and was one of the earliest subdivisions in Auburn. The dwelling 'Lohengrin' first appears within the Sands Directory in 1898 and was owned by the Edward Evans. Evans and his family were involved in teaching music and dancing within the community and they even had a ballroom added onto the house. The residence remained within the Evans family until at least 1933.

The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Victorian Dwelling	I23
Heritage Study	Victorian Dwelling	I23
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933. *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map, no. 235, Sydney NSW.
- New South Wales Real Estate Annual, 12 Nov 1913, p 9.
- Post Office file*, Auburn Part 1*, National Archives of Australia, CRS SP 32/1

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to front façade of dwelling.



View to front and side elevations of dwelling.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Auburn Signal Box		
Recommended Name	Auburn Railway Signal Box		
Site Image			
Address	Rawson Street, opposite Karrabah Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	Part Lot 3803	-	1168594
Current LEP ID	I01023 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	A01023 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	STATE		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Transport - Rail	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended- refer below.

Statement of Significance

The Auburn Railway Signal Box is of State significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic, social and representative values. It is significant as the first of a series of four elevated power signal boxes needed for track amplification works from Auburn to Blacktown during the 1950s, designed as a cohesive group in a post-World War Two period functionalist style. This Signal Box is a good example of the last group of signal boxes to be built to a standard railway design in NSW that remained in operation until 2009. It has a high degree of intactness and retains its original operational equipment including the CTC panel, desk and illuminated wall diagram.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The Auburn Railway Signal Box is of historic significance as the oldest building remaining in the Auburn railway precinct. It is further significant as the first of four signal boxes constructed in 1954 to assist traffic management between Auburn and Granville when the number of main lines was increased from three to five as part of the rebuilding of the Main Western line after 1948.
b) Associative	The signal relays are reported to be made by well-known international signalling firm McKenzie & Holland who began supplying interlocking machines and signalling equipment to the NSW Railways in 1881 and continued until 1927.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Signal Box is aesthetically a good example of post-World War Two period functionalist style railway architecture demonstrating key elements of the style including brick banding, ribbon windows and curved cantilevered awnings. The Signal Box has technical significance as it retains much of its original equipment including its

	original toggle switch control panel, desk and illuminated wall diagram and some original equipment in the downstairs relay room.
d) Social	The place has the potential to contribute to the local community's sense of place and can provide a connection to the local community's history.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The Signal Box is representative of the four signal boxes built between Auburn and Blacktown after World War Two in the functionalist style, the others being Granville, Clyde and Blacktown.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Auburn Railway Signal Box', dated 2010. As the description features a comprehensive physical description, no amendment has been made to the physical description.

SIGNAL BOX (1954)
External: Auburn Railway Signal Box is an 'S' type post war version of the elevated power boxes. Others of this type are Clyde, Granville and Blacktown. The signal box operates by relaying interlocking machines and features 90 Kellogg Keys levers.

Constructed of polychromatic face brick, it is a two-storey electric power signal box with a single storey relay wing and designed in the Functionalist style. The massing reflects a dominant entrance/ amenities tower contrasting with curved walls of the signal box. Windows are shaded by a cantilevered concrete awning. Upper level ribbon windows are timber framed, as are doors, however the ground floor signal room windows have been replaced with aluminium fixed or double hung types. The flat roof is concealed behind the brick parapet.

Internal: Internally, a two-flight staircase leads to the operating (or upper level) signal room that contains the original toggle switch control panel, desk and illuminated wall diagram (paper based, dated 3/6/52). Staff toilet facilities are on the first floor. The ground floor relay room still operates with some original equipment such as the main control panel. A brick single storey relay room annex with flat metal tray roof has been added to the east end. Original doors, and wall and ceiling linings are also evident.

MOVEABLE ITEMS
The only moveable items observed were the original desks and equipment.

The Signal Box is in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- 1981: Air conditioning installed in Signal Box upper level
- c1985: Some of the Signal Box window frames removed and replaced with modern materials and brick relay room annex added to Signal Box

The building has a high degree of integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1954

The following history has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Auburn Railway Signal Box'.

A single railway track was opened through Auburn in 1855, and the line was duplicated in 1856. The original station was opened at this location in 1876. Nothing is known of the original buildings but they were replaced with a standard, second class set featuring a substantial main brick station building, approved by George Cowdery, Engineer for Existing Lines, in 1886.

In 1909 the NSWGR approved the demolition of the two original side platforms (slightly staggered) and they were replaced between 1909 and 1913 with an island platform and a standard Federation style building. There were 2 subways provided under the platform, with a ticket booking office on the platform between them, and an on-platform parcels office is shown in a 1938 plan. Plans also show a goods lift was installed on the platform c1950.

With the 1954 quadruplication of the line, the station was almost completely rebuilt, at which time the former c1913 platform building was demolished and a new simple canopy structure built. A second island platform was also built which featured simple steel canopies with small control rooms. Access to the platforms was provided by subway.

Improvements to the station were undertaken during the late 1980s and the 1954 station has been almost completely rebuilt.

The present Signal Box was opened on 20 June 1954 to assist in the management of traffic between Auburn and Granville when the number of main line tracks was being increased from three to five. Specifically, the Signal Box controlled access to Clyde down and up yards. It was one part of a much larger scheme to increase the tracks to four main lines between Lidcombe and St. Marys during World War II in order to provide maximum track capacity to the American ammunition and general store built at Ropes Creek. It took over 32 years until all aspects of the quadruplication were completed between Westmead and Blacktown. Quadruplication reached St. Marys in 1978, while the Granville to Westmead section was finally completed in 1986.

When opened in 1954, the Auburn Railway Signal Box was the first of four Functionalist style boxes between Auburn and Blacktown, these being Auburn, Clyde, Granville and Blacktown. The style was only used from Auburn to Granville as the railway system was largely in place by this time. These boxes represented the last time when conventional, elevated signal boxes were built utilising the traditional model of a ground floor relay room and an upper level where the interlocking frame was operated. A subsequent design of elevated boxes was used in the 1960s but these did not accord to the classic, two-level design with a rectangular footprint.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**

2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

This listing should be converted from an archaeological item to a built item on the Cumberland LEP.

The former LEP has classified a series of items of an industrial nature, including railway, road and water infrastructure, as 'archaeological' sites. This classification is historical and relates to the former use of the term 'Industrial Archaeology', which refers to the study of industrial and engineering history. The use of the term 'Industrial Archaeology' is no longer used and the term 'Industrial Heritage' is now preferred. Archaeological sites are legally defined as sites *which* contain one or more 'relics' and, in NSW, relics are specifically protected by the Sections 138 -146 of the Heritage Act 1977. The classification of a site as 'archaeological' consequently affects the statutory controls and procedures, including the need for excavation permits and pre-excavation procedures, triggered by Development Applications.

- The item should be renamed to 'Auburn Railway Signal Box' to match the State Heritage Register listing for the item.
- The heritage curtilage should be revised to match the State Heritage Register curtilage for the item, shown below.
- Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	Auburn Railway Signal Box	01023
Local Environmental Plan	Auburn Railway Signal Box	I01023
Heritage Study	Auburn Railway Signal Box	I01023
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Register listing sheet for Auburn Railway Signal Box, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?id=5011925

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to Signal Box from Rawson Street.



View to north-western and north-eastern elevations of Signal Box



Detail of north-western elevation of Signal Box.



Detail to windows as replaced on Signal Box.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Electricity Substation No 167		
Recommended Name	Electricity Substation No 167		
Site Image			
Address	93 Parramatta Road and 2 Silverwater Road, Auburn, NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	A and C	-	347473
	167	-	610769
Current LEP ID	I01790 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I01790 (Auburn LEP),		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	STATE		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Utilities – Electricity	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Electricity Substation No. 167, also known as Auburn Zone Substation No. 167, is significant at a State level for its historic, associative, aesthetic, rarity and representative values. The Electricity substation is significant as the main high voltage electricity distribution point for this part of Sydney when constructed in 1924 by the Municipal Council of Sydney. It is representative of the Municipal Council's extension of its role as a regional electricity supplier to what were then outlying areas of Sydney. Auburn marks the western extent of the Council's network, with power further west being supplied from a private company based in Parramatta. Electricity Substation No. 167 was the most substantial piece of early electrical infrastructure constructed in western Sydney in the 1920s and is the only one which remains in service for its original purpose. It was integral to the development of the Auburn area as a major industrial area in the mid- to late-20th century. Electricity Substation No. 167 is significant at State level as a large and attractive industrial structure which features Art Nouveau and Art Deco detailing to the street facade. Stylistically, the substation is a grand example of this type of substation architecture, which is generally characterised by smaller buildings. It is the largest of this style of substation and externally retains its character as an early 20th century industrial building. The building was substantially and sympathetically extended in the late 1920s by the Municipal Council of Sydney in response to the rapid growth of the Auburn area and increased demand for electricity.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Electricity Substation No. 167 is significant at a State level both for its association with a significant historical phase, in the expansion of electricity provision to outlying areas of Sydney in the 1920s, and as demonstration of the continuity of historical activity in the provision of electricity to this area. Electricity Zone Substations are the critical

	backbone of the electricity network and serve as the points where the high voltage power supplied from the generation system is received and transformed for distribution to the network of small distribution substations and thence to customers. Electricity Substation No. 167 was the major high voltage distribution point for this area of Sydney during the 1920s and was a key piece of infrastructure in the expansion and development of industry in the Auburn area in the mid to late 20th century. This zone substation is the largest piece of electrical infrastructure that was built by the Municipal Council of Sydney in western Sydney. Electricity Substation No. 167 has been continually upgraded over the intervening years and continues to serve its original function as an item of critical infrastructure within Sydney's electricity network.
b) Associative	Electricity Substation No. 167 is significant at State level for its association with the work of Walter Frederick White (ARIA) from c. 1924 to 1947 at the City Architect's Office, Municipal Council of Sydney and its successor organisation, Sydney County Council. While White did not design the original building, he was responsible for its 1929 extensions. Other electricity substations that White is also known to have designed are No. 269, Bondi (1928) and No. 349, Randwick (1930), both of which were prestige structures in the Mediterranean/Spanish Mission styles designed to complement the building stock of these suburbs. Further research should reveal additional surviving substations built by the Municipal Council of Sydney and Sydney County Council that can be attributed to WF White.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Electricity Substation No. 167 is significant at State level for its size and style. Electricity zone substations were considerably larger structures than ordinary substations. No. 167 is a large and attractive structure which features Art Nouveau and Art Deco detailing to the street facade. It is the largest of this style of substation constructed by the Municipal Council of Sydney, a style that was typically characterised by much smaller buildings. The high standard of electricity substation design of the 1920s and 1930s demonstrates the undertaking of the Municipal Council of Sydney (and later the Sydney County Council) to apply architectural design to utilitarian structures.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion. While it continues its original function, its internal equipment has been completely altered over the life of the building.
f) Rarity	Electricity Substation No. 167 is significant at State level as the largest and most intact of the zone substations constructed by the Municipal Council of Sydney in the Interwar Art Nouveau style. It shares stylistic similarities with two other similar period and style zone substations but is the best example of the type. Zone Substation No. 80, Chatswood (1923) is a smaller example of the style which has had a greater degree of modification than the subject Zone Station. Zone Substation No. 129, Hunters Hill (1928, located in Gladesville), is another smaller example of the style which was originally of a similar design to Electricity Substation No. 167. No. 129 has, however, been considerably altered, including the demolition of a two-storey portion of the building on the front facade which has been replaced with a brick wall. Both Zone Substations No. 80 and No. 129 have been assessed by EnergyAustralia for its s. 170 Heritage and Conservation Register as having local significance.
g) Representativeness	Electricity Substation No. 167 is significant at State level as typical, in scale and function, of the high voltage substations built throughout

	Sydney in the 1920s and 1930s for the expansion of the electricity network. It is the largest and most intact example of its style.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Electricity Substation No 167', dated 2009. As the description features a comprehensive physical description, no amendment has been made to the physical description.

The Auburn Zone substation is a large and impressive two storey structure. It is prominently located at a major corner intersection and acts as a local landmark.

Built in 1924, it was designed by the City Architect of the Municipal Council of Sydney (Mr Broderick) in the Interwar Art Nouveau style. It was substantially and sympathetically extended in 1929 (by MCS City Architect WF White) to become the largest of its style of substation built by the Municipal Council of Sydney.

The Auburn Zone substation is a brick and cement render structure. The lower storey is finished in tuck-pointed face brick, and the upper storey is finished with a smooth cement render.
The MCS logo and "ELECTRICITY SUBSTATION" are embossed in large lettering on the facade. The facade is asymmetrical with an elaborate entrance and hipped roof to one side, and a parapet and simpler plant entrance to the other.

The street facade features Art Nouveau and Art Deco detailing.

The style of Federation Arts and Crafts is evidenced by elements of Art Nouveau including the lettering style, treatment of the facade, a curvilinear cornice above the main doorway surmounted by stylised rendered pilasters, dentils and a small gable.

The two entrance doors are later modifications and are a steel-roller shutter type.

The condition of the site is generally good. Some timber windows require repainting and there are instances of graffiti.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- 1933: Connected substation # 72 (Five Dock) to #167 Auburn
- 1934: new Merz Price Balanced Voltage System Protection to be installed once Clyde Engineering Works substation is online.
- Roof, gutters and downpipes replaced. Gutters and downpipes are sympathetic in style. Two entrance doors replaced with steel roller doors. Later chain wire boundary fences.
- Transformer yard and equipment has been upgraded and replaced multiple times.
- 2007: Internal crane recorded and removed to allow for equipment upgrades and installation of a new crane.
- 2008-9: Media report of upgrade - 2 new transformer bays of precast concrete panels and columns lined with a brick fade, new equipment inside - completion is due in early 2009 (The Auburn Review, 1/7/08).

As the substation is an operational asset, the interiors have been substantially altered with the replacement of most internal equipment in line with operational standards. The substation is considered to have a moderate degree of integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1924

The following history has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Electricity Substation No 167', dated 2009.

The Auburn Zone Substation No. 167 is a purpose designed and built structure dating from 1924, constructed by the Municipal Council of Sydney. The zone substation is located at the border between the area supplied by the Municipal Council of Sydney and that supplied by the private Parramatta and Granville Electric Company. Auburn Zone substation No. 167 was constructed as the main high voltage electricity distribution point for this part of Sydney and was the largest electrical facility built in western Sydney at that time.

The substation was substantially and sympathetically extended c. 1929 in response to increased demand for electricity driven by the rapid growth of the Auburn area. Its development marks the extension of the Municipal Council of Sydney's role as a regional electricity supplier to, what were in the 1920s, outlying areas of Sydney. Substation No 167 was integral to the development of the Auburn area as a major industrial area in the mid to late 20th century.
The site was substantially upgraded in 2007 to extend its operational life for the foreseeable future.

Electricity Provision in Sydney, 1904 to present
In 1904, the year in which the first power station in Sydney commenced operations, the Municipal Council of Sydney (MCS) was formed to produce and distribute electric light and power to central Sydney. From 1904 until 1935 the MCS, as both an electricity generation and distribution authority, constructed hundreds of small distribution substations throughout Sydney, many of which are still in service. The MCS supplied electricity to retail customers around the inner city, inner west and lower north shore and provided bulk power to outer western and northern suburbs such as Penrith, Hornsby and Manly.
The MCS initially competed against a number of private electricity supply companies. These were mostly small-scale operations which the MCS had acquired by 1914. The exception was the Electric Light and Power Supply Corporation (ELPSC), established in 1909, which was the one major private player in the Sydney electricity market until 1955 when it was nationalised by the Electricity Commission of NSW.

In 1935 the functions of the MCS Electricity Department were taken over by the Sydney County Council (SCC) with broad responsibility for electricity supply across the Sydney region. There was rapid expansion in the electricity distribution network with 40-50 substations constructed annually. The scale of SCC's operations consistently made it the largest local authority in Australia throughout the second half of the 20th century.
In 1991 the SCC was reconstituted as Sydney Electricity (a statutory authority). In 1996 Sydney Electricity merged with the Hunter regional electricity authority Orion (formerly Shortland Electricity) and was corporatised as EnergyAustralia, which it remains today (2007).

Substation design, 1904 to present
Electricity distribution substations were generally built as modest 1 or 2 storey buildings, with Zone Substations considerably larger in scale.

The style and nature of substation construction became progressively more standardised as the electricity network expanded. While the earliest substations tended to be large, well-ornamented public buildings, as they became more commonplace, substations became smaller and simpler. This reflected the need for cost-effective construction methods, the reduction in size of electrical equipment and the speed with which substations needed to be constructed to keep pace with demand.
While early substations were often purpose-designed and built for a specific location, by the late 1920s the trend was for standardised designs built to a similar size and generally designed to fit on a standard suburban subdivision block, typically 100-200 m2.

Designs did keep pace with architectural trends and it is possible to identify a number of different and distinct architectural styles of substations. One-off designed substations did continue to be built well into the mid-20th century thought these tended to be restricted to what the SCC referred to as "high class" suburbs in Sydney's east.

The number of substations constructed in the Sydney region exploded from the late 1920s, with dozens of substations being constructed in any one year to cope with expanding demand. While in the early years of network construction many substations had unique characteristics and were sited in response to a particular need, from the late 1920s standardised designs were generally used and expansion was based on a need to establish and expand the electricity grid rather than in response to localised or site-specific issues.

By the 1950s the trend towards architecturally designed and detailed substations was exhausted. From that point on, the freestanding metal kiosk-style substation was progressively introduced, while buildings, where they were constructed, tended towards strictly functional unadorned brick enclosures.

Substation design was also influenced by the general changes in Australian building construction in the mid-20th century. The trend towards larger steel and concrete buildings saw "chamber"" style substations incorporated directly within new buildings. In such circumstances the electricity provider had little or no input into the architectural style of the substation chamber, merely supplying technical requirements which influenced the location and size of the substation within the new building.
This trend also saw smaller older-style substations demolished in some areas and replaced with new chamber substations incorporated into a new development. This style of construction is commonplace today, particularly in high density urban areas. EnergyAustralia's older substations range from very finely detailed to very plain and functional.

The early government-run electrical authorities were aware of the need to make substations in residential areas attractive and in keeping with the surroundings, and an architect joined the substation design area of Sydney County Council in 1936. By contrast, the modern trend is to make substations essentially invisible, through incorporating them into larger buildings, placing them wholly underground or within anonymous small steel boxes which tend to be ignored in urban environments. The exception to this continues to be the zone substations and high voltage switchyards, which continue to require large buildings or areas of land to house equipment.

Historically, better quality buildings tended to be reserved for what the MCS referred to as "high class" suburbs (particularly Woollahra and Mosman) while middle- and working-class suburbs generally received much simpler, functional buildings. Designs tended to be reused, sometimes with only minimal variation.

There are also marked stylistic differences between substations constructed by government as opposed to those constructed by the Electric Light and Power Supply Corporation (ELPSC) throughout the first half of the 20th century. The ELPSC substations tend to be functionalist brick boxes with only the slightest degree of architectural detailing or ornamentation, whereas the substations constructed by municipalities, while often reusing the same underlying design with minor variation, tend to be more finely detailed and in many instances are designed to match the architecture of the surrounding area. This may reflect the different nature of the competing priorities of a private as opposed to a government enterprise. A number of former ELPSC structures exist within the EnergyAustralia network.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	Electricity Substation No 167	01790
Local Environmental Plan	Electricity Substation No 167	I01790
Heritage Study	Electricity Substation No 167	I01790
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Register listing sheet for Electricity Substation No 167, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5060568

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to façade of Electricity Substation.



View to Electricity substation across Parramatta Road.



Southern and eastern elevations of Electricity Substation No. 167.



Detail of embossed lettering to front façade.



View to roof and embossed lettering ‘MSC’.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Berala Railway Station		
Recommended Name	Berala Railway Station Group		
Site Image			
Address	Campbell Street, Berala NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	2	-	803675
Current LEP ID	I24 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	A53 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Transport - Rail	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended- see below.

Statement of Significance

Berala Railway Station, a functioning railway station with an original 1920s station building, booking office and subway, has local historic, aesthetic, social, rarity and representative significance. It is historically representative of the reconstruction of the original Lidcombe-Regents Park line and its extension to Cabramatta, replacing the earlier Berala Station to the south. The station building is a representative example of an extended rafter type of station building, of which there are relatively few remaining in Sydney. The station complex, with its elevated platform and street level subway, is a distinctive built feature that contributes to the historic character of the suburb. The station has the potential to contribute to the local community's sense of place and can provide a connection to the local community's past.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Berala Railway Station is historically significant at a local level as the existing station with its 1920s station building, booking office and subway represents the significant reconstruction of the original Lidcombe-Regents Park line and its extension to Cabramatta, replacing the earlier Berala Station to the south.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Berala Railway Station has local aesthetic significance as an example of a 1920s extended rafter railway station building with its steep gable roof and extended rafter awnings. The station complex, with its elevated platform, is visible from the platform buildings and the street level subway is a recognisable feature in the area.

d) Social	The place has the potential to contribute to the local community's sense of place and can provide a connection to this community's past.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The extended rafter platform building at Berala Railway Station is one of few buildings of this type in the Metropolitan network. Other examples are at Bullaburra, Cardiff, East Richmond and Hornsby.
g) Representativeness	The station building is representative of the style of railway station building, which is characterised by extended rafters.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Berala Railway Station Group', dated 2009. The description is comprehensive and matches the condition visible during the site inspection.

BUILDINGS
Platform Building, Platform 1-2 (Type 18) (1924)
Booking Office, Platform 1-2 (c.1930s)

STRUCTURES
Platform 1-2, (1924)
Pedestrian Subway, (1924)
Canopy, (modern)
Brick culvert / stormwater canal - needs further heritage assessment

CONTEXT
Berala Railway Station is accessible from Woodburn Road and Campbell Street via the subway which runs underneath the tracks and has a set of stairs which lead up to the platform. The station is surrounded by a mix of residential and commercial development.

PLATFORM BUILDING (1924)
External: The building is of weatherboard construction. It has a steep gable roof which incorporates awnings within its pitch. The roof has extended timber rafters that support the spread of the awnings. The roof is made of corrugated steel and has timber bargeboards and fascia. The building has a mix of timber windows. There are large double hung windows with double paned upper and lower sashes, some of which have painted upper sashes and lower sashes fitted with safety glass and some of which have been boarded up. There are smaller fixed glass windows and double hung windows which are fitted with wire enforced glass. The doors used in the building include steel grill gates and flat panelled doors with aluminium kick plates. Based upon site inspection it appears that the building has original weatherboard walls and most of its window and door openings are original although some windows have been partially boarded up and some doors have been replaced with steel grill gates.

Internal: The original layout of the building included a storage area, a waiting area and toilets. The existing configuration has remained the same. The toilets have been refitted with new bathroom fittings but it is possible cubicle partitions and doors are original. The toilets have recently installed plasterboard ceilings and ceramic tiled floors. The waiting room and store have original weatherboard ceilings and timber floorboards. Original cast iron ventilators have been retained in the store. An original internal window in the waiting room has been boarded up.

BOOKING OFFICE (c1930s)
External: The booking office is located to the east of the main platform building. It is a narrow, single room, weatherboard structure that has been encased with painted, corrugated steel sheets. The north-eastern corner of the building has an aluminium framed glass enclosure. The roof of the booking office is formed by the canopy over the platform. The structure has double hung timber windows with double paned upper and lower sashes fitted with safety grills, a flat panelled timber door and a new aluminium and glass ticket window.

Internal: The original weatherboard walls and ceilings have been painted and the floor is carpeted. The office has original cast iron ventilators. The room has a door that has been blocked up.
PLATFORM (1924)
Platform 1 (Up) and Platform 2 (Down) have in-situ concrete faces and asphalt surfaces and together they form an island platform arrangement. The platforms are raised as compared to the surrounding area and road level.

CANOPY (modern)
There is a modern canopy structure extending to the east of the platform building incorporating the roof of the booking office and the stairs leading up to the platform from the subway.

PEDESTRIAN SUBWAY (1924)
The subway which runs under the elevated tracks and platform connects the station to Woodburn Road in the north and Campbell Street in the south. The subway has brick walls, a brick barrel vault and ceramic tiled stairs leading up to the platform.

MOVABLE
Heritage-style platform lamp posts.

Ticket office: red and white "Emergency Response" box including contents and contents list, blue cast iron safe with two drawers, blue timber-framed noticeboard on interior wall, metal wall vents, series of framed staff safety awards and certificates of appreciation, click-clack credit card slider with "Berala CityRail" inscribed, collection of ticketing-related objects (ink stamps, coin wrappers, receipt books etc), timber booking office coin (BOC) tray, CityRail wide-brimmed hat, timber paper tray, key box built into door of current staff office.

Main platform building: wrought iron and timber platform bench and fitted timber bench in waiting room, fanlight operator to fanlight over door to original staff room/booking office, timber-framed blackboard including printed notice for workers compensation, metal wall vents, boarded up original ticket window, fitted timber ticket desk in original ticket office, evidence of original and early paint colours schemes in ticket office, solid timber cubicles and doors in toilets.

Platform and subway: cast iron railing around subway stairs, large timber noticeboard on exterior wall of current ticket office building, "Fabulous Creatures" – 2010 public art mural joint initiative of RailCorp, Auburn City Council and Berala Public School, cast iron handrail ends on subway stairs.

LANDSCAPING
Plaque – brass mounted on a rustic sandstone plinth installed to commemorate 50th anniversary of the Berala Train Accident, 7 May 1952.

Mature trees in corridor including several jacarandas, Berala Memorial Garden near station entrance, including the Berala Trains Accident plaque.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
Based on the surviving documentation and the evidence on site it is unlikely there would be any potential archaeological remains at Berala Railway Station.

PLATFORM BUILDING
The building is in good condition externally. However, internally, it is in a moderate condition as the store room walls have problems of peeling paint, damp patches and some graffiti.

BOOKING OFFICE
The building is in good condition.

PLATFORM
The platforms are in good condition.

CANOPIES
The canopies are in good condition.

PEDESTRIAN SUBWAY
The subway is in moderate condition. There is organic growth and dampness to some of the walls surfaces.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

The following modifications have been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Berala Railway Station Group'.

1924: New station on line deviation.
1929: Railway electrified.

The building also has new paint scheme based on the ESB 010 Heritage Paint Schemes.

As the site retains its original 1920s station building, booking office and subway, the integrity of the place is considered to be high.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1924

The suburb of Berala is 17.7 kilometres west of Sydney city and is bounded by Auburn, Lidcombe and Regents Park. Berala originally formed the southern part of the suburb of Lidcombe (then known as Rookwood) and was known Hyde Park during this time. It is entirely in the catchment of the main arm of Haslams Creek. The name Berala is derived from an Aboriginal word meaning swamp duck, which refers to the birds that live in the swampy Haslams Creek.

Berala lies on the land that was originally part of the Hyde Park Estate, a grant of 1,110 acres given to HG Douglas in 1833. A large part of this estate was purchased by Joseph Hyde Potts in 1834 and 1835 who subdivided the area into farm lots and subsequently into residential lots. This area lies to the east of the railway. There were earlier, smaller land grants, including one of 60 acres (24 hectares) to Thomas O'Donald in 1823, which encompassed what is now the western side of the railway.

On 11 November 1912, a single line on the railway was opened at Regents Park which served residents at Berala until 1924, when Berala Station was opened. By this time, Berala had begun to develop as a suburb with an increase in residences and industry. These residences were predominately detached single-storey houses. It was not until the late 1960s that the first three- and four-storey apartment blocks, and later townhouses were built. The 1980s brought similar but higher density development, mainly on the western side of the railway.

Industry and commercial businesses also developed alongside the introduction of the railway. By 1920, there was a letter receiver, an authorised stamp seller and a public telephone. Mail was delivered from Lidcombe post office. In 1925, an unofficial post office was opened on the western side of the railway station in W. K. Andrews' general store. By 1935, there were 26 business and the population had increased to 2,000. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia opened a branch in 1947, followed by the Bank of New South Wales and a building society. The shopping centre developed along one side of Woodburn Road, facing vacant railway land and the station.

The Lidcombe to Regents Park line was originally built by the Public Works Department as a tramway to service construction of the second Potts Hill reservoir. The line was opened as such in 1912 and was part-funded by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board. Industrial and suburban

development along the line caused it to transform into a general freight and passenger line. By the 1920s, a decision had been made to extend the railway from Regents Park to Cabramatta, as a relief to the Main West and Main South via Granville and this was completed in 1924. The work involved major reconstruction of the original Lidcombe-Regents Park section of the line.

A station was opened at Berala on 11 November 1912. The line reconstruction in 1924 involved a deviation and embankment through Berala and, accordingly, a new station was opened on the deviated line on 6 December 1924. The old station was demolished. In 1962, there was a major crash at the station involving two suburban trains.

Today, the site remains in use as an active railway station.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- This listing should be converted from an archaeological item to a built item.
  The former LEP has classified a series of items of an industrial nature, including railway, road and water infrastructure, as 'archaeological' sites. This classification is historical and relates to the former use of the term 'Industrial Archaeology', which refers to the study of industrial and

engineering history. The use of the term 'Industrial Archaeology' is no longer used and the term 'Industrial Heritage' is now preferred. Archaeological sites are legally defined as sites *which* contain one or more 'relics' and, in NSW, relics are specifically protected by the Sections 138 -146 of the Heritage Act 1977. The classification of a site as 'archaeological' consequently affects the statutory controls and procedures, including the need for excavation permits and pre-excavation procedures, triggered by Development Applications.

- The heritage curtilage of Berala Railway Station should be revised to match the RailCorp Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register curtilage for the station (below); see item #4800211. This curtilage would retain the subway.
- Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Berala Railway Station Group	I24
Heritage Study	Berala Railway Station Group	I24
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland Council Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, *State Heritage Inventory S170 listing sheet for Berala Railway Station Group.*
- Gordon, L 2008, *Berala*, retrieved 16 April 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/berala
- Unknown authors 1993. *City of Parramatta Heritage Study Part Two: History and Heritage*, City of Paramatta, Sydney.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Entrance tunnel to Berala Railway Station.



Tunnel under Berala Railway Station.



View to Platform.



View to Platform 1 and 2.



Landscape surrounding Berala Railway Station.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Berala Public School		
Recommended Name	Berala Public School		
Site Image			
Address	Corner of Clarke Street, Harrow and Auburn Roads, Berala NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	495	-	729392
	15 to 27	2	6776
	37 to 54	2	6776
Current LEP ID	I25 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I23 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Education	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Berala Public School buildings are locally significant for their historic, aesthetic and representative values. The School has served as an educational institution for the community since 1924. Through this, the buildings also provide evidence of the nature of suburban development of local social and cultural institutions which accompanied the residential growth of the suburb during the early twentieth century. The School buildings are aesthetically significant as representative examples of well detailed, late Federation, suburban school buildings. The siting and integrity of the Schools aesthetic qualities also make it a notable and attractive landmark in the local area. Externally, the buildings retain much of their original character and fabric.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The School is historically significant for its role as an educational institution for the community since 1924. The buildings provide evidence of the nature of suburban development of local social and cultural institutions which accompanied the residential growth of the suburb during the early twentieth century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The School buildings are aesthetically significant as representative examples of well detailed, Late Federation, suburban school buildings. The siting and the integrity of the Schools aesthetic qualities also make it a notable and attractive landmark in its local area. Externally, the buildings retain much of their original character and fabric.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.

f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The buildings are representative of late Federation, suburban school buildings.

Physical Description

The Berala Public School complex comprises of several one and two storey buildings, mostly constructed in brick with hip and gable roofs. They are situated around large outdoor play areas and yards.

The earliest of the buildings is a two-storey structure, with partially rendered face brick side walls. The building features decorative dark brick string courses. A hipped verandah projects over the main entrance of the building at ground level. It is partially enclosed and supported by timber posts with steel balustrade. The gable end of the main roof features small, painted timber brackets under the eaves and a high set of timber roof vents. Single and paired double hung timber framed sash windows have been replaced with multi-paned aluminium framed windows.

Most of the other buildings in the complex are face brick or weatherboard, with tiled or corrugated iron hip and gable roofs. Due to site access constraints, it is unclear which of these buildings have heritage value. The outdoor areas of the school have been laid down with asphalt. The entire complex is surrounded by a metal palisade style fence. Within the Schools curtilage and along the perimeter is a number of mature trees.

As viewed from the street, the buildings appear to be in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- New six-pane and single pane windows with aluminium frames added to main building*
- Asphalt and turfing surrounding primary building
- Modern school buildings on site

As viewed from the street, the historic buildings appear to have high integrity. Though, as is the nature of school buildings, they are subject to change overtime and it is likely that the interiors and some elevations are of moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1924

The suburb of Berala is 17.7 kilometres west of Sydney city and is bounded by Auburn, Lidcombe and Regents Park. Berala originally formed the southern part of the suburb of Lidcombe (then known as Rookwood) and was known Hyde Park during this time. It is entirely in the catchment of the main arm of Haslams Creek. The name Berala is derived from an Aboriginal word meaning swamp duck, which refers to the birds that live in the swampy Haslams Creek.

Berala lies on the land that was originally part of the Hyde Park Estate, a grant of 1,110 acres given to HG Douglas in 1833. A large part of this estate was purchased by Joseph Hyde Potts, in 1834 and 1835, who subdivided the area into farm lots and subsequently into residential lots. This area lies to the east of the railway. There were earlier, smaller land grants, including one of 60 acres (24 hectares) to Thomas O'Donald in 1823, which encompassed what is now the western side of the railway.

On 11 November 1912, a single line on the railway was opened at Regents Park which served residents at Berala until 1924 when Berala Station was opened. By this time, Berala had begun to develop as a

suburb with an increase in residences and industry. These residences were predominately detached single-storey houses. It was not until the late 1960s that the first three- and four-storey apartment blocks, and later townhouses were built. The 1980s brought similar but higher density development, mainly on the western side of the railway.

Industry and commercial businesses also developed alongside the introduction of the railway. By 1920, there was a letter receiver, an authorised stamp seller and a public telephone. Mail was delivered from Lidcombe post office. In 1925, an unofficial post office was opened on the western side of the railway station in W. K. Andrews' general store. By 1935, there were 26 business and the population had increased to 2,000. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia opened a branch in 1947, followed by the Bank of New South Wales and a building society. The shopping centre developed along one side of Woodburn Road, facing vacant railway land and the station.

In February 1922, the first Public School in Berala was opened in the Presbyterian Church located on Tilba Street. In March of the same year, Council resumed the Clarke Street site for educational purposes. The original school building was completed in 1924. Over the years, several buildings have been constructed on the site to accommodate the growing population.

Today, the site remains in use as a public school.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should new development be proposed for the site, the Development Application should be accompanied by a detailed heritage assessment and fabric analysis to understand which buildings are significant and how to manage change.
- Should any new buildings be proposed for the site, the architecture of the new buildings should not detract or adversely impact upon the heritage items and respect the heritage character.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Berala Public School	I25
Heritage Study	Berala Public School	I25
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review

Other References

- Gordon, L 2008. *Berala*, retrieved 16 April 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/berala
- unknown authors 1993. *City of Parramatta Heritage Study Part Two: History and Heritage*, City of Paramatta, Sydney.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Berala Public School (Source: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Inventory listing sheet for Berala Public School)

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Brush Box Street Trees		
Recommended Name	Brush Box Street Trees		
Site Image			
Address	Lidbury Street, Berala NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	-
Current LEP ID	I26 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I24 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Parks/Garden/Tree	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Brush Box Street Trees are significant for their historic, aesthetic and representative values. The brush box tree (*Lophostemum conferta*) was widely planted in the area throughout the early 20th century, with the initial plantings occurring in the early 1920s. The trees along Lidbury Street are historically significant as a demonstration of the c.1920s practice of street plantings that was widespread locally and throughout other Sydney suburbs during this time. They remain a defining element of the streetscape.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The trees are historically significant as part of the brush box tree planting (*Lophostemum conferta*) that was widespread locally and throughout other Sydney suburbs in the early 20th century, with the initial plantings occurring in the early 1920s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The trees are aesthetically significant as a defining element to the streetscape of Lidbury Street.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion. They are a typical planting in the area.
g) Representativeness	The brush box trees are representative of early street tree plantings that were widespread locally and throughout other Sydney suburbs during this time.

Physical Description

The Brush Box Tree is an evergreen tree which is native to Australia. Dome-like in shape, it has a denser foliage with dark green, leathery leaves and hence provides more shade than the native eucalyptus tree. The typical height of the trees is approximately eight metres. It is also considered to be safer than a eucalyptus as it rarely sheds limbs.

The trees on this site are situated under electrical lines and are therefore modified due to constant trimming to allow for access to and safely of the power lines.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Trimming*

As this is a natural heritage item, an integrity rating has not been applied.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Planting years	1913-1939

The general planting of street trees became fairly widespread in Australia after the end of World War I. Among the typical species used were the Brush Box, which were widely planted throughout the local region including the adjoining suburbs of Concord and Strathfield.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring			

		development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Avoid over trimming trees.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Brush Box Street Trees	I26
Heritage Study	Brush Box Street Trees	I26
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review

Other References

None.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of Brush Box Street Trees.



Brush Box Street Trees on Lidbury Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	St Peter Chanel School Hall, Church and Rectory		
Recommended Name	St Peter Chanel School Hall, Church and Presbytery		
Site Image			
Address	60–66 Kingsland Road, Berala NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	A and B	-	323658
	1 and 2	-	589907
Current LEP ID	I27 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I25 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended- see below.

Statement of Significance

The St. Peter Chanel Church and School buildings are locally significant for their historic and aesthetic values. The site has been used as a religious and educational resource by the local community since 1959 and provides evidence of the nature of suburban development in the Post-War Period. In particular, the extant buildings provide evidence of the development of local social and cultural institutions during the residential growth of the period. The Church building is aesthetically significant as a representative example of a suburban Post-War Ecclesiastical Church and, externally, it appears to retain much of its original character and fabric.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The St. Peter Chanel Church and School buildings have local historic significance, having been used as a religious and educational resource by the local community since 1959. The buildings provide evidence of the development of local social and cultural institutions during the residential growth of the period. The buildings are also significant for the evidence they provide of the nature of suburban development in the Post-War Period.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Church building is aesthetically significant as a suburban Post-War Ecclesiastical Church which retains much of its original character and fabric.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

Church
This Post-War Ecclesiastical style Church has a simple rectangular massing with a large entrance portico. Both the portico and the main Church have low pitched gable roofs. The building appears to be constructed around a reinforced concrete or steel frame, with large areas of infill brickwork and glazing between the structural bays. The street facade of the entrance portico is defined by a prominent gable and side wall verge. The facade is clad with sandstone panels and features a sculpture of Christ's Crucifixion. The portico also features a simple colonnade, behind which two large timber doors form the entrance to the building. Two large glazed areas are situated either side of the main entrance. The colour of the brickwork indicates that a covered roof has been added to the entrance which is supported by several simple brick columns and a single-storey building to the left side used as the 'Church Shop'.

Hall
The 'Berala Jubilee Hall' is situated to the south of the main Church. It is a small, one storey steel framed building with a flat roof. The street facade is clad in sandstone panels and features two pairs of off-centre double doors. A face brick structure has been added to the left side of the façade. This partially covers what would have been sandstone cladding. It has a covered walkway leading from the southern elevation of the Church to the main entrance on the eastern (street facing) elevation.

Presbytery
The Presbytery is situated directly north of the main Church. It is a single storey red brick and tile building, constructed in a simple mid-20th century style. The roof is hipped with rounded ridge capping. The windows are timber double hung and the front entry door is covered by an enclosed brick portal. Above the doorway is a cross. The building has a long straight footpath laid in red and cream tile with a concrete edge. The building also contains a side entry stair in brick leading to an aluminium door. A detached brick and tile roof garage, in matching to style to the dwelling, is located at the rear of the dwelling. This garage is entered via a concrete driveway.

Landscaping
The site contains a large open carpark laid in concrete. The carpark contains a single tree surrounded by a small square of grass. It is unlikely that any mature vegetation was present here earlier as the carpark site once comprised of a dwelling.

The buildings on site appear to be in good condition overall.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

Church
- Face brick church shop to the front façade, connected to the portico awning
- Brick columns to portico awning
- Concrete carpark
- Modern signage

Hall
- Face brick building to the front elevation*

The church retains much of its original character and fabric and is therefore considered to have high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1959-1963

The suburb of Berala is 17.7 kilometres west of Sydney city and is bounded by Auburn, Lidcombe and Regents Park. Berala originally formed the southern part of the suburb of Lidcombe (then known as Rookwood) and was known Hyde Park during this time. It is entirely in the catchment of the main arm of Haslams Creek. The name Berala is derived from an Aboriginal word meaning swamp duck, which refers to the birds that live in the swampy Haslams Creek.

Berala lies on the land that was originally part of the Hyde Park Estate, a grant of 1,110 acres given to HG Douglas in 1833. A large part of this estate was purchased by Joseph Hyde Potts, in 1834 and 1835, who subdivided the area into farm lots and subsequently into residential lots. This area lies to the east of the railway. There were earlier, smaller land grants, including one of 60 acres (24 hectares) to Thomas O'Donald in 1823, which encompassed what is now the western side of the railway.

On 11 November 1912, a single line on the railway was opened at Regents Park which served residents at Berala until 1924, when Berala Station was opened. By this time Berala had begun to develop as a suburb with an increase in residences and industry. These residences were predominately detached single-storey houses. It was not until the late 1960s that the first three- and four-storey apartment blocks, and later townhouses were built. The 1980s brought similar but higher density development, mainly on the western side of the railway.

Industry and commercial businesses also developed alongside the introduction of the railway. By 1920, there was a letter receiver, an authorised stamp seller and a public telephone. Mail was delivered from Lidcombe post office. In 1925, an unofficial post office was opened on the western side of the railway station in W. K. Andrews' general store. By 1935, there were 26 business and the population had increased to 2,000. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia opened a branch in 1947, followed by the Bank of New South Wales and a building society. The shopping centre developed along one side of Woodburn Road, facing vacant railway land and the station.

Until 1919, Berala parishioners travelled to Lidcombe to worship at St. Joachims. A hall in Third Avenue was purchased in 1920 for the Church. The hall was blessed and dedicated in 1923 and was the subject of a number of alterations until its removal in 1928 to land in Kingsland Road when further alterations were conducted.

Two Catholic Parochial Schools were established in 1933 by the Sisters of St. Joseph. One operated in Mary Street, Lidcombe and the other in Kingsland Road, Berala. These schools were distribution points for local benevolent societies in the 1930's. The Kingsland School became St. Peter Chanel.

The hall located on Third Avenue ceased to be used in 1940, with the construction of the Church / School in Regents Street in 1959. Since this time a number of alterations have taken place. This included the demolition of the Church on Regents Street in 1964, and the erection of the new parish hall in 1962-63 on Kingsland Road, called the Berala Jubilee Hall.

Today, the site remains in use for religious activities.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, remove the face brick addition to the front of the hall.
- As the listing concerns the church, hall and presbytery only, the heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the new Cumberland Council LEP.
- Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	St Peter Chanel School Hall, Church and Rectory	I27
Heritage Study	St Peter Chanel School Hall, Church and Rectory	I27
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review

Other References

- Gordon, L 2008, *Berala*, retrieved 16 April 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/berala
- Unknown authors 1993. *City of Parramatta Heritage Study Part Two: History and Heritage*, City of Paramatta, Sydney.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



St Peter Chanel Church.



St Peter Chanel Presbytery.



St Peter Chanel Presbytery.



Berala Jubilee Hall.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Everley Park		
Recommended Name	Melita Stadium and Native Vegetation		
Site Image			
Address	1 Everley Road, Chester Hill NSW 2163		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	222670
	B	-	415520
Current LEP ID	I28 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I34 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Parks/Garden/Tree	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Everley Park, which comprises of Melita Stadium and Native Vegetation, has local heritage significance for its historic, social, scientific, representative and rarity values. The Park is largely dominated by Melita Stadium, constructed between the late 1980s and early 1990s. The stadium is of historical significance as the home ground for Parramatta Football Club (FC), formerly known as the Parramatta Eagles and earlier, as the Parramatta Melita Eagles. The team 'Parramatta Melita Eagles' was established by Maltese migrants in 1956 after the amalgamation of the Malta Eagles and the Melita Soccer Club. The continued use of the club, it its various reiterations demonstrates a strong social connection to the local sporting community which have continued to support the club.

The Park is significant for its natural heritage values, with the park retaining valuable strands of native vegetation. The Cumberland Plain bushland has been extensively cleared since European settlement. The regeneration of vegetation along the Duck River reserve is historically associated with the Federal Government's revived interest in Australian native planting in the 1970s. The revegetation of the landscape has assisted the conservation of threatened species and ecological communities crucial to maintaining the unique biodiversity of the Cumberland Plain. The park contains an assemblage of 264 native plant species, representative of the type of vegetation once located across the Eastern Cumberland Plain. It also contains a stand of Wattle Acacia Pubescens which is in danger of extinction, a highly unusual occurrence of a stand of Grey Gum E. Punctata (in relation to the outcrop of Minchinbury sandstone), and an unusually large number of 51 native grass species. It is also relatively free from weeds and remarkably intact. The conservation of the Duck River reserve, which Everley Park forms a part of, is also associated with local Auburn resident Tony Price, who founded the 'Friends of Duck River Reserve' and was an active advocate for the biodiversity conservation of the area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The stadium is of historical significance as the home ground for Parramatta FC, formerly known as the Parramatta Eagles and earlier, as the Parramatta Melita Eagles. The team 'Parramatta Melita Eagles' was established by Maltese migrants in 1956 after the amalgamation of the Malta Eagles and the Melita Soccer Club. The regeneration of vegetation along the Duck River reserve, including land known as Everley Park, is historically associated with the Federal Government's revived interest in Australian native planting in the 1970s.
b) Associative	The conservation of the Duck River reserve is associated with local Auburn resident Tony Price, who founded the 'Friends of Duck River Reserve' and was an active advocate for the conservation of the area.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The continued use of the club, it its various reiterations demonstrates a strong social connection to the local sporting community which have continued to support the club.
e) Scientific	The Park is significant for its natural heritage values, with the Park retaining valuable strands of native vegetation. The Cumberland Plain bushland has been extensively cleared since European settlement. The regeneration of vegetation along the Duck River reserve is historically associated with the Federal Government's revived interest in Australian native planting in the 1970s. The revegetation of the landscape has assisted the conservation of threatened species and ecological communities crucial to maintaining the unique biodiversity of the Cumberland Plain.
f) Rarity	The Park contains a stand of Wattle Acacia Pubescens which is in danger of extinction, a highly unusual occurrence of a stand of Grey Gum E. Punctata (in relation to the outcrop of Minchinbury sandstone), and an unusually large number of 51 native grass species. It is also relatively free from weeds and remarkably intact.
g) Representativeness	The Park contains an assemblage of 264 native plant species, representative of the type of vegetation once located across the Eastern Cumberland Plain. It is also relatively free from weeds and remarkably intact.

Physical Description

The Park comprises an area of open park space and remnant bushland located along the west bank of Duck River, between Everley Road, Chester Hill and Melita Stadium. The site contains a large assemblage of native vegetation types, characterised by diverse plant communities of Open Forest, Grass Woodland, Open Heath and Scrubland.

A portion of the land has been cleared for the inclusion of a sporting field, called Melita Stadium. The stadium features a main grandstand and low-scale seating around the building. The grandstand appears to have been built between the late 1980s and early 1990s, and has been refreshed more recently, possibly c.2010. The Melita Stadium has an asphalted carpark, concrete wall with a steel gate and a small club house behind the stadium.

Overall, the condition of the stadium and parkland is considered good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Revegetation of Duck River in the 1970s
- Construction of the Melita Stadium grandstand between late 1980s and early 1990s
- Stadium refresh c.2010

The plantings and grandstand are well maintained. The site has high integrity as a result.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1970s

Duck River Reserve
The trees along Duck River were most likely planted in the 1970s, when a revived interest in Australian native planting was expressed in the greening much of Sydney's inner west areas by the Federal Labor Government. Today, the native vegetation on this site makes a notable contribution to the landscape and contributes towards a well vegetated corridor along the banks of Duck Creek where several walking tracks have been established.

In the recent past, the conservation of the Duck River catchment also included the interest of local residents who have a keen interest in the ecology of the Cumberland Plain bushland. In 2013, a journal article in *Cunninghamia* Vol.1, No.1, by Alison Hewitt titled 'Revisiting Tony Price's (1979) account of the native vegetation of Duck River and Rookwood Cemetery, western Sydney', was written which discusses the work of Tony Price, a local Auburn resident who studied the remnant species along the Duck River:

In the late 1970s, local Auburn resident G A (Tony) Price, recognised the value of these remnants both for the species they held and the clues they could give to past vegetation patterns, spent three years surveying and collecting plants in the area. He compiled an extensive list of the existing plant species, recorded ecological observations, and interpolated them into a picture of the landscape and vegetation of the district at the time of European settlement, in his unpublished account The Vegetation of Duck River and Rookwood Cemetery, Auburn.

He was the founding member of the 'Friends of Duck River Reserve' whose activities included: petitioning for interpretative signage; instigating fencing of the area to protect it from minibike riders and overflow parking at the Melita Soccer Stadium; gaining funding for the removal of old car bodies from the reserve; ensuring the retention of trees along the riverbanks; propagating local species and undertaking bush regeneration work.

Tony Price conducted his fieldwork in 1976, 1977 and 1978 and completed his written account in 1979. He states that he studied the Duck River site most intensively. He collected voucher specimens, utilised the limited number of published field guides that were available at that time and took specimens to the identification counter at the Royal Botanic Gardens in Sydney for assistance. He recorded abundance estimates on all species, coding them as common (X), occasional (O) or rare (R) but did not record a decision rule as to how species were assigned into these abundance classes. He carefully recorded the habitat/s in which each species was found, dividing these into his eight 'microenvironments': 1. low woodland, Duck River; 2. ti-tree and eucalypt scrub; 3. grasslands; 4. exposed soils and subsoils; 5. drainage lines, edges of permanent sheets of water, creeks etc.; 6. permanent and transient sheets of water; 7. graves, Rookwood cemetery; and 8. dumped soil, edges of roads and tracks. Price was also interested in the ecological processes that were occurring in the vegetation and made notes on the apparent regeneration and establishment requirements of species: their light and shade tolerances and responses to waterlogging, drought, fire and soil disturbance.

Based largely on his surveys of the remnant native vegetation at Duck River and Rookwood Cemetery, Price reconstructed a picture of pre-European vegetation for the Auburn district. He also drew from his observations of the 'scattered, veteran eucalypts' of the State hospital grounds at Lidcombe, the Carnarvon Golf Course at Berala, and various parks and yards immediately east and west of these

sites. He incorporated his knowledge of local land use and fire history and compared his conclusions on the pre-European vegetation with those postulated earlier by Pidgeon (1941) and Kartzoff (1969).

Melita Stadium

The football team known as the Parramatta Eagles, better known as Parramatta Melita, was established by Maltese migrants in 1956 after the amalgamation of the Malta Eagles and the Melita Soccer Club. Their first season was played in 1957. Melita Eagles joined the NSW Soccer Federation along with higher profile clubs such as Hakoah, APIA Leichhardt & St George who were part of the original breakaway movement from the old NSW Soccer Football Association.

In 1962, they underwent a name change to Melita Eagles-Newtown and played their home games at Fraser Park, Marrickville. By 1967 they had reached the top tier of football in New South Wales (NSW). Whilst playing in the National Soccer League (NSL) the team name was changed to Parramatta Eagles in accordance with demands by the ASF to remove ethnic origins from club names. The Parramatta Eagles competed in the A-league, known as the NSL for a number of years. They first competed in the 1984 season after finishing as Premiers in NSW in 1983, and again in 1989. The Parramatta Eagles remained in the NLS until 1995.

Melita Stadium was constructed sometime between the late 1980s and early 1990s. In 2000, a five-year partnership was established with the Manchester United Football Club to run an Academy from Melita Stadium. Melita Stadium is the home of the former NSL club Parramatta Eagles, now known as Parramatta FC Eagles and Parramatta Lady Hawks.

A new partnership was formed between (PMESC) Melita Eagles Sports Club & (GDSFA) Granville & Districts Soccer Football Association, creating Parramatta FC. Parramatta FC gained promotion back into the NSW Premier League in 2011.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Everley Park	I28
Heritage Study	Everley Park	I28
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- http://www.parramattafc.com.au/our-club/history/club-history-since-1952.aspx
- Hewitt, A 2013, 'Revisiting Tony Price's (1979) account of the native vegetation of Duck River and Rookwood Cemetery, western Sydney' in *Cunninghamia* Volume 13, No.1, pp 25-124.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View north to entrance to Melita Stadium.



View east to main grandstand at Melita Stadium.



View towards main grandstand.



Melita playing fields viewed north-west.



View to signage at Duck River Reserve.



View west along the Duck River Reserve.



View south from Duck River Reserve showing Melita stadium in the background.



View west along Duck River Reserve.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	“Targo Mahal”, Federation Bungalow		
Recommended Name	‘Targo Mahal’ - Late Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	156 Targo Road, Girraween NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	3114	-	849493
	-	-	SP66230
Current LEP ID	I29 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I1 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised Curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

The late Federation cottage at 156 Targo Road, Girraween, (otherwise known as Targo Mahal) is locally significant for its historic and aesthetic values. The building has historic significance as a c.1923 dwelling built after the land was transferred to William Charles Wentworth in 1917 and subsequently subdivided. The dwelling has aesthetic significance as a fine and largely intact example of a late Federation cottage which retains original and early decorative detailing. The building is an important streetscape item, though it is located on a site which has been reduced by modern subdivision. Due to various extensions and the addition of overly ornate dormers to the roof, the dwelling is not considered to be a representative example of its type.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The building has historic significance as a c.1923 dwelling built after the land was transferred to William Charles Wentworth in 1917 and subsequently subdivided.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling has aesthetic significance as a fine and largely intact example of a Late Federation Cottage which retains original and early decorative detailing. The building is an important streetscape item, though it is located on a site which has been reduced by subdivision.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The dwelling is a single storey timber framed weatherboard late Federation cottage. It is an asymmetrical cottage with a main gabled hip roof and gabled wings extending to north and east (street) of corrugated iron. The roof contains a large group of solar panels which are visible from the street. A bullnose verandah wraps around the northeast corner between the wings and features gabled return and sweeping concrete steps at the corner. The verandah has turned timber posts, decorative brackets and valance in the Federation style and simple picketed balustrade. Gabled ends have decorative timber screens, barge boards and finials typical of the Federation style. Windows are generally timber multi-paned casement with coloured top and bottom panes, decorative timber surrounds and sills and are grouped in pairs or threes. There is a bay window to the east gable wing. There is an original timber and glass door adjacent to east wing, with a glazed top light and name plate inscribed "Targo Mahal". There is a glass connection at the rear of the cottage.

A driveway on the north leads to a new face brick townhouse development at the rear. It provides vehicular access to small weatherboard and corrugated steel garage at the northeast corner of the property which appears to have been extended at the rear. An adjacent carport is a later addition and has similar style timber details to the main house.

A low timber picket fence faces the street as well as part of the northern boundary. The front garden is heavily landscaped and features several established trees.

The property appears to have reduced curtilage from its original subdivision and has been recently subdivided and developed at the rear. Despite the subdivision, the remaining curtilage provides good sense of space around house.

Despite the heavy vegetation adjacent to the dwelling, the building shows no signs of deterioration and is in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Extension of garage
- Carport in a sympathetic style
- Covered walkway between garage and cottage
- Timber picket fence
- Paved driveway and path
- North facing dormers to roof added in a Federation style*
- Rear of property subdivided and developed in 1994*

As building has undergone some visually dominant, overly ornate modifications, which are clearly visible from the street, its overall level integrity is still considered to be moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

* *element detracts from the overall* cultural *significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1923

Girraween is located to directly west of Pendle Hill and lies on the land that was part of Darcy Wentworth's land grant. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the present-day suburbs of Wentworthville, Pendle Hill and Girraween.

The suburb was created in 1910 when Wentworthville was subdivided into Girraween by real estate developer Arthur Rickard of Arthur Rickard & Co. Ltd. It was first subdivided as the Toongabbie Estate and then the Girraween Estate. The suburb was officially named 'Girraween' when the local post office opened in 1918. The name 'Girraween' derives from an Aboriginal word meaning 'place where the flowers grow'.

The property is on land originally granted D'Arcy Wentworth in 1819. A lease for part of this land holding was made in 1901 to the Emu Gravel and Road Metal Company for the period of 30 years. The Quarry reserve was located on the Great Western Road boundary. In 1916, 700 acres were transferred to Fitzwilliam Wentworth. However, it was not until 1917, when the land was transferred to William Charles Wentworth, that it was subdivided into various allotments. In the same year, a number of allotments were purchased by the Green Acre Park Limited and a number of individuals.

In 1923, Francis Leslie Flood purchased Lot 310. It is assumed that the house was constructed from this time and Francis Flood is listed in the Sands Directory from 1926. In 1941, Francis Flood and his wife became joint tenants of the property which was transferred to Leo Richard Flood in 1960. Flood sold the property shortly after to John Harwood Carr who in turn sold the property to James and Jessie Bristoe in 1967. The property has since been sold in 1977 and in 1987 when the current owner purchased it. In 1994, the lot was subdivided and a duplex was constructed on the rear lot. The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring	**X**		

		development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, a historic paint analysis should be investigated and implemented.
- As the rear of the site has been subdivided and developed, the heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the new Cumberland LEP.
- Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	"Targo Mahal", Federation Bungalow	I29
Heritage Study	"Targo Mahal", Federation Bungalow	I29
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney.* Sydney: University NSW Press.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013. *Pictorial History Holroyd.* Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of dwelling from Targo Road.



Detail of front façade, carport, fence and landscaping.



View of dwelling from Targo Road.



View of driveway and fence.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	“Urana” late Victoria/Federation Bungalow		
Recommended Name	‘Urana’ - Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	26 Tungarra Road, Girraween NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	36	-	1033519
Current LEP ID	I30 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I2 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The building at 26 Tungarra Road, Merrylands, (otherwise known as 'Urana') is of local heritage significance for its historic and aesthetic values. The building is historically significant as a dwelling likely constructed prior to the subdivision of the land by William Charles Wentworth in 1917. The cottage may have been on an early farm associated with the Wentworth Estate and appears to be the earliest building on the street. The residence has aesthetic significance as a modest late Victorian / early Federation cottage. Though it has undergone some modifications, it has several intact features and makes a positive contribution towards the streetscape. It is readily identifiable as part of the local historic building stock.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The building is historically significant as a dwelling likely constructed prior to the subdivision of the land by William Charles Wentworth in 1917. The cottage may have been on an early farm associated with the Wentworth Estate. The dwelling appears to be the earliest building on the street.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as a modest late Victorian / early Federation dwelling. Though it has undergone some modifications, it has several intact features and makes a positive contribution towards the streetscape. It is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.

f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The dwelling is a single storey timber framed weatherboard cottage in a late Victorian / early Federation style. The dwelling appears to be the earliest building on the street.

It is a T-shaped cottage with a hipped roof, continuing at a lower pitch to a former encircling verandah on three sides and gabled wing at the northern end. The roof has painted corrugated iron roof sheeting and a single face brick chimney at the northwest corner. The building is supported on brick pier foundations. The verandah has been infilled to the southern and western elevations with weatherboard cladding to match the original. The verandah infill to the south appears to the early twentieth century, evidenced by the weatherboard cladding and decorative windows elements that differ slightly to the original. The remaining open verandah on the east elevation fronting Tungarra Road is supported by simple timber posts with decorative timber brackets, valance and a simple picket balustrade. A timber lattice privacy screen is located at the southern end of the verandah.

The front façade has a high-waisted four panelled Victorian timber door adjacent to a gabled end with an aluminium screen door fronting. The original portion of the front façade and the gable end features a triple timber casement window with replaced windowpanes. All windows on the front façade have decorative timber sills which appear to be original. The triple casement windows on the gable end have a timber fixed awning with decorative brackets. The casement windows located on the southern portion of the verandah infilled are grouped in pairs and fours. They have similar decorative sills, and are timber framed on the east elevation and aluminium framed on the south elevation. A single window on north elevation is a timber framed double hung sash window with a fixed timber awning and shingled roof.

The dwelling has a rear single storey extension with timber weatherboard cladding and a corrugated iron roof. This is located at northwest end of the residence. There is a low timber picket fence to the street. The timber picket fence has a gate located beneath a gabled portico with replaced timber posts and finial. A paved driveway to the south of the building leads to a small gabled single garage with fibro walls and a corrugated asbestos roof. There is minimal landscaping to the rear and several established trees in the front yard.

The dwelling is located on a moderately sized suburban block. The present boundaries do not appear to be original with modern dwellings constructed on the south, west and north sides of the building.

The condition of the building is considered to be fair, with deterioration to timber elements throughout and peeling paint. The brick piers on southern side also appear to be leaning and require attention.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Verandah infilled on the southern elevation,
- Fibro garage, constructed in 1954
- Paved driveway
- Subdivision of site*
- Lean-to addition in weatherboard
- Lattice verandah infill to the southern side*
- Timber picket fence and timber arch to the entry footpath
- Replaced timber verandah posts.

While the building has undergone some modification that has altered the original detailing, the building overall retains its original form. The integrity is considered to be moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	Pre 1916

Girraween is located to directly west of Pendle Hill and lies on the land that was part of Darcy Wentworth's land grant. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the present-day suburbs of Wentworthville, Pendle Hill and Girraween.

The suburb was created in 1910, when Wentworthville was subdivided into Girraween by real estate developer Arthur Rickard of Arthur Rickard & Co. Ltd. It was first subdivided as the Toongabbie Estate and then the Girraween Estate. The suburb was officially named 'Girraween' when the local post office opened in 1918. The name 'Girraween' derives from an Aboriginal word meaning 'place where the flowers grow'.

The property is on land originally granted to D'Arcy Wentworth in 1819. A lease for part of this land holding was made in 1901 to the Emu Gravel and Road Metal Company for the period of 30 years. The Quarry reserve was located on the Great Western Road boundary. In 1916, 700 acres were transferred to Fitzwilliam Wentworth. However, it was not until 1917, when the land was transferred to William Charles Wentworth, that it was subdivided into various allotments. In the same year, a number of allotments were purchased by the Green Acre Park Limited and a number of individuals.

The subject property formed part of 50 acres originally granted to John Merritt in 1794, and 2200 acres to D'Arcy Wentworth in 1819. The site formed part of 735 acres between the Great Western Road and the railway, acquired by Fitzwilliam Wentworth in 1916 and then William Charles Wentworth in 1917. Wentworth subsequently subdivided and 50 acres that was retained by WC Wentworth, was further subdivided, forming Tungarra Road and the present property boundaries.

The property was purchased by Lionel Leslie North, bread carter, in 1920. This is consistent with the Sands Directory, as North is listed in occupation of the property between 1924-33. There is no evidence as to when the house was constructed, although its architectural style suggests it dates prior to 1916; possibly the cottage of an early farm on the Wentworthville Estate. The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	"Urana" late Victoria/Federation Bungalow	I30
Heritage Study	"Urana" late Victoria/Federation Bungalow	I30
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney.* Sydney: University NSW Press.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013. *Pictorial History Holroyd,* Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Front façade, fence and gate.



View from Tungarra Road.



View of southern elevation, carport and fence.



Front façade, fence and gate.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Railway Memorial		
Recommended Name	Parramatta Terminus - Railway Centenary Monument		
Site Image			
Address	Woodville Road (corner Crescent Street), Holroyd NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	5	-	1168481
Current LEP ID	I31 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I23 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Monument/Memorial	

Curtilage Map



Revised Curtilage recommended- refer below.

Statement of Significance

The Railway Centenary Monument is locally significance for its historic and associative values. The railway monument is historically significant for its construction as part of the commemoration of the centenary of the NSW Railways in 1955. Though it has been relocated a short distance from the railway and its original location, its location is historically significant, as it marks the terminus of the first NSW railway journey between Sydney and Parramatta in 1855. Its materials are also historically significant, with the sandstone used being sourced from the first railway viaduct built in Australia. The memorial is associated with railways commissioner, Reginald Windsor, who held the position from 1952 to 1956. Windsor oversaw the centenary celebrations and was present at the monument unveiling.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The monument is historically significant for its construction as part of the commemoration of the centenary of the NSW Railways in 1955, and for its location, which marks the terminus of the first NSW railway journey between Sydney and Parramatta in 1855. Its materials are also historically significant, with the sandstone used having been sourced from the first railway viaduct built in Australia.
b) Associative	The monument is associated with railways commissioner, Reginald Windsor, who held the position from 1952 to 1956, following a career in the railways that began in 1906, when he joined the NSW Government Railways and Tramways as a probationer at Singleton. Windsor oversaw the centenary celebrations during his time as commissioner. He was also responsible for cost cutting measures, such as staff reductions and the suspension of the Eastern Suburbs

	railway, while he endeavoured to generate new business by using diesel locomotives, air-conditioned trains, freight containers and streamlined procedures.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The monument is an asymmetrical shape covering a footprint of approximately five metres. Its centre is a platform, surrounded on three and a half sides by walls made of sandstone blocks, the highest being approximately two metres high and the others being approximately 0.5 metre high. The platform can be accessed by two steps that wrap around at one corner. The lower walls contain small garden beds and plantings. There is a plaque in the centre of the high wall on the internal face and another on the outside face of one of the low walls. There appears to be space for a third plaque, that is no longer attached. The monument shows physical evidence of its relocation, whereby the stone blocks have been disassembled, moved and reconstructed using concrete mortar. The monument is set in a small, flat, grassed reserve that features rows of mature tree plantings along its perimeter.

The engraved bronze plaque reads:

'Erected to commemorate the opening of the
Sydney to Parramatta Railway
26th September 1855.
This was the first section of the New
South Wales Railways and the first state owned
Steam railway in the British Empire.
The Parramatta terminus was adjacent
To the monument.

Unveiled by his Excellency, Lieut-Gen.
Sir John Northcott. K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.C.B.,
Governor of New South Wales,
26th September, 1955.'

Another plaque reads: "This land was made available by the Commissioner for Railways: R Winsor Esq. to mark the historical occasion of the New South Wales railway centenary 26th September 1955.

The item is in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Monument was relocated to the current site in 1968.

The monument itself appears to be intact in terms of its primary form, however, it has been relocated a short distance from its original location, which also required its disassembly and reconstruction.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1955

In 1955, the monument was constructed as part of the celebration of the centenary of the NSW railways. It was constructed to commemorate the place where the first rail journey ended at Parramatta Junction, and was originally located in a small park at Dog Trap level crossing on the east side of Woodville Road.

Parramatta City Council stone masons are reported to have built the monument. The stones used in its construction were recovered from the first railway viaduct in Australia, which was built at Long Cove Creek, Lewisham, in 1855. The tablet and plaque were originally used as builder's nameplates on locomotives and were presented by the Australian Railway Historical Society and the Royal Australian Historical Society.

The engraved plaque reads: 'Erected to commemorate the opening of the Sydney to Parramatta Railway, September. 26, 1855. This was the first section of the New South Wales Railways and the first State-owned Steam Railway in the British Empire. The Parramatta Terminus was adjacent to this monument. Unveiled by His Excellency, Lieutenant General Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., Governor of New South Wales, September 26, 1955.'

Another plaque reads: "This land was made available by the Commissioner for Railways: R Winsor Esq. to mark the historical occasion of the New South Wales railway centenary 26th September 1955.

Newspapers from the time describe the monument unveiling. Speakers at the ceremony included the Commissioner for Railways, Mr. R. Winsor, the Minister for Transport, Mr. E. Wetherell, President of the Royal Australian Historical Society, Dr. C. H. Curry, and the State Governor, Sir John Northcott. In his address, Sir John congratulated the Railway Department on the development which had taken place during the past 100 years. He remarked that when the first train arrived at Granville the rain came down in 'torrents'. Mr. Winsor later presented a silver tray to the Governor, as a memento of the occasion.

Plans, dated 1968, indicate that the memorial monument was relocated a short distance at this time, from its original location on the east side of Woodville Road to the west side. The memorial monument remains in this location, in the centre of a small reserve between Woodville Road, Crescent Street and the railway line.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the new Cumberland Council LEP as it more accurately captures the site and its landscape setting.
- Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Railway Monument	I31
Heritage Study	Railway Monument	I31
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Parramatta Terminus - Railway Centenary Monument



View to rear elevation of memorial.



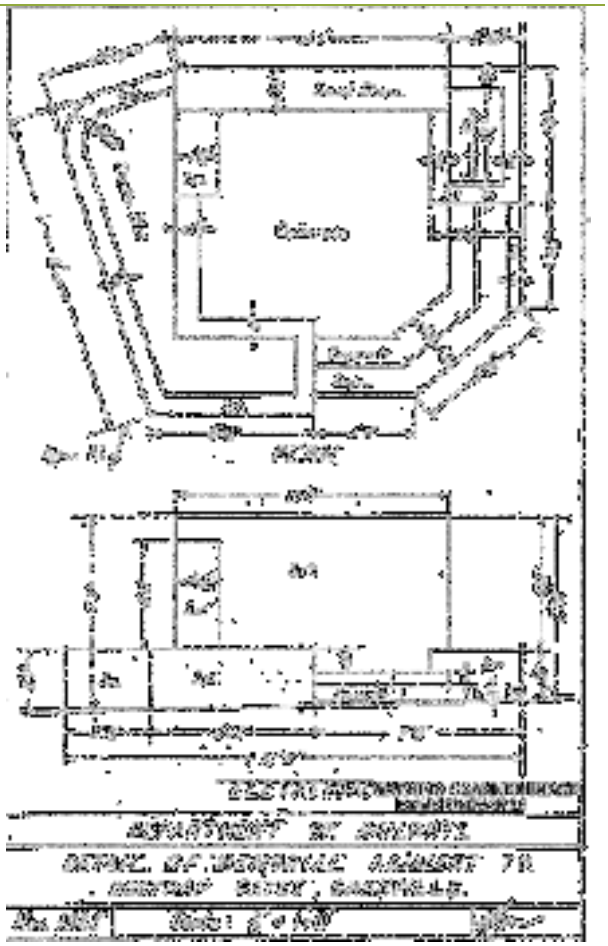
Detail of bronze plaque with large inscription.



Detail of smaller bronze plaque.



Detail of memorial in its current location.



Detail of memorial adjacent to dogtrap gates, Granville, 1965.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Stone cottages		
Recommended Name	Victorian Stone Cottages		
Site Image			
Address	15 and 17 Bennalong Street, Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	784483
	1	-	195775
Current LEP ID	I32 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I92 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottages at 15 and 17 Bennalong Street are of local significance for their historic, associative and aesthetic values. Built c.1890, the dwellings were constructed in association with industrial and commercial development of Granville from 1880 to 1930s. The item has additional significance for its association with local builder and stonemason, Horace James Melville, who constructed the cottages with stones which had previously formed the wall around Parramatta Park. The item has some aesthetic significance as a pair of Victorian period cottages; however, this is reduced by the accumulative impact of unsympathetic alterations and additions which are not in keeping with the character of the buildings.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically linked with the residential development of Granville in association with the industrial and commercial improvement of Granville from 1880 onwards.
b) Associative	The item is historically associated with local builder and stonemason, Horace James Melville, who constructed the cottages with stones which had previously formed the wall around Parramatta Park.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has some aesthetic significance as a pair of Victorian period cottages. The aesthetic significance is however, reduced by the accumulative impact of unsympathetic alterations and additions that not in keeping with the character of the building.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion

Physical Description

The item consists of two, single storey stone cottages with hipped roofs clad with green Colorbond roofing and a brick chimney.

The cottage at No.17 features sandstone masonry blocks that appear to have been recently re-mortared along the first five courses from the base. The verandah is a skillion extension from the main roof supported on timber posts with timber panel end walls and contains a concrete floor. The timber elements of the verandah have been replaced in sections and painted grey. The steel loop-top fence along No. 17 has replaced a Gothic pattern timber picket fence on concrete plinth. The loop-top fence is an intrusive addition. The front door features a transom light above a Victorian timber four panel door. The windows contain timber framed sash windows fronted by a steel frame grill and a sandstone sill. The dwelling also features a rear single storey addition with a skillion roof and weatherboard cladding.

The cottage at No.15 consists of a rendered stone front façade with sparrow picked ashlar block to the sides. At present, the dwelling is visually obscured by an intrusive bamboo and bush fence that stands 1.8 metres high, with a timber panelled gate atop a sandstone base.

The cottages feature a deep setback, in line with other dwellings on the street. The front setbacks do not contain any significant landscape elements.

The cottages appear to be in a fair condition overall, although timber elements showing signs of deterioration. The recladding of the roofs and the re-mortaring of stonework has addressed any previous issues with water management.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear additions to both dwellings
- Bamboo fencing along No.15*
- Steel loop-top fencing along No.17*
- Roofs replaced
- Painted concrete verandah slab at No.17*
- Replaced timber verandah posts at No.17

The integrity of the item is impacted and reduced by the accumulative impacts of minor alterations to the front façade, such as the fences. Overall, the integrity of the building is considered to be moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1890

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The site is built on Copeland Bennett's Subdivision. These houses were built in the early 1890s by builder Horace James Melville, using stones which had previously formed the wall around Parramatta Park. The sandstone used for the construction of these cottages originates from the demolition of the dwarf wall around Parramatta Park (erected during Governor Macquarie's residence 1811 to 1821).

Houses are shown on street alignment survey of c.1891. They are also shown on the 1914 Water Board plan. Apart from a cottage in Nobbs Street, these were reputed to be the only stone houses in Granville.

Summary of Sands Directory entries.

No.15:

- 1932: Henry Smith
- 1924: Smith, Mrs Georgina
- 1923: Smith, Harry
- 1920: Newman, Cecil R.
- 1918: Swift, Daniel
- 1917: Bird, Albert J.
- 1915: Lakey, Thomas
- 1910: Lackey, Thomas
- 1909: Smith, Joseph G.
- 1892: Ryan, Mr James and Miss E., laundress

No.17.

- 1920: Price, Patrick F.
- 1918: Bell, Joseph
- 1917: Boyle, George H.
- 1915: Mathieson, James
- 1912: Mathieson, James
- 1910: Baker, Charles
- 1909: Baker, Charles F.
- 1892: Bugden, Thomas and William.

Today, the dwellings remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**

2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		10. Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the steel loop fence along No. 17 and the bamboo/timber fence along No. 15 should be removed and replaced with a more historically sympathetic fencing style such as timber picket.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Stone Cottages	I32
Heritage Study	Stone Cottages	I32
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta *Development Control Plan* 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



No. 15 Bennalong Street



No. 17 Bennalong Street



No.17 Bennalong Street

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Nallabrae		
Recommended Name	Nallabrae – Federation Arts and Crafts Dwelling		
Site Image			
Address	17-21 Carlton Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	4-5	2	829
Current LEP ID	I33 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I97 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

'Nallabrae' is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. Built in 1913, the building relates to the early twentieth century residential development of Granville which continued to be driven by the industrial activity in the wider area. The building is aesthetically significant as a large two-storey Federation Arts and Crafts house, which is unusual in the area. At present, the aesthetic value is reduced by the unsympathetic alterations to the building's front façade which has modified the upper and lower verandah spaces. Although this is the case, the building demonstrates characteristic qualities of large Federation period residences built in Granville in c.1913. The item's form and architectural character makes a positive contribution towards the heritage character of the Granville Heritage Conservation Area – Civic Precinct, however this could be enhanced by reinstating original features.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1913, the item relates to the twentieth development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney between the 1880s – 1930s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has some aesthetic significance as a large two-storey Federation period residence, which is unusual in the area; however, this is reduced by a series of later unsympathetic alterations to the façade that represent an adverse impact to the aesthetic values of the site. There is the opportunity to see the reinstatement of aesthetic features based on documentary evidence and physical evidence as the adverse impacts are largely reversible.

d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	Due to various alterations, the item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

'Nallabrae' is a large, two-storey brick Federation-period Arts and Crafts house which has been converted into several individual flats. The building features faded tuck-pointed brick walls with roughcast render over facade and brick columns at the front. The structure features a hipped roof with a central gable clad with Marseilles tiles. The gable features timber fretwork. The roof has two brick chimneys with rough cast render and squat terracotta pots. The verandah has paired timber posts set on brick piers with shingled balustrade and a concrete floor. The front door is under a gabled pediment above entrance, with a transom light and sidelights flanking an eight panelled timber door. The window lintels and sills have been painted, however would have originally featured contrasting dark brick string courses. The fence was of solid bricks, with a bullnose coping and brick posts connected by wrought iron scrolled pattern panels. However, at present the item consists of timber panels with much of the original structure removed. Cyclone wire security fencing encloses the property to the south and west. The façade appears to have fibro sheeting infilled below windows of the upper façade and above those of the lower façade. It appears the stairs located on north and south elevation are a later modification. The stairs have a cantilevered concrete base with tiled stairs and a steel balustrade.

The residence has a modest setback from the street alignment and does not contain any significant garden features.

The dwelling features highly deteriorated timberwork along the façade. However the overall condition of the building is considered to be fair.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Internal works to convert the house into apartment block
- Replaced fence except for some brick elements*
- Enclosed verandah with fibro sheet infill with aluminium framed windows*
- Modified projecting gable with window
- Possible rear extension
- External stairway on the north and south elevations

The building generally retains a moderate level of integrity. However, the infilled verandah on the upper and lower floor, as well as the division of the house into apartments, are an intrusive modification that detracts from the integrity of the item. The verandah fabric may be removed to reconstruct the original verandah arrangement based on physical and documentary evidence.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1913

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-

class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the worker's and substantial residences were built for the manager's and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land was bought in 10 July 1912 by Tom Hewson, an orchardist in Granville. The land was mortgaged twice, once in September 1912 and again in 1913 to build this large dwelling. Hewson called it "Nallabrae" and had moved in by 1915. It was one of the houses used to illustrate the development of Granville as a progressive urban centre, in the book 'Progressive Granville in 1915' published by the Granville Brotherhood. The Brotherhood was a social group for men working and living in Granville.

The building was originally one home, but now presents as several unoccupied flats.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The verandah infill walls are intrusive and, should the opportunity arise, be removed to reconstruct the original verandah arrangement. This should be based on physical and documentary evidence.
- Should the opportunity arise, repairs to timberwork should be undertaken.
- Any new paint works should adopt an appropriate historic colour scheme.
- A suitably qualified heritage trades specialist should undertake the repair works to Nallabrae.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Nallabrae	I33
Heritage Study	Nallabrae	I33
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 The History of Granville 1919. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. Granville, from forest to factory. Granville: Granville Historical Society

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View southeast to Nallabrae.



View from Carlton Street to Nallabrae.



View northeast to Nallabrae.



Historical picture of Nallabrae from c.1915.
Source: Granville Brotherhood. 1915. *Progressive Granville: Its brotherhood.* Granville: Granville Brotherhood. p.48.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Charles Street Group		
Recommended Name	Charles Street Cottages Group		
Site Image			
Address	3, 5 and 9 Charles Street, South Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	5	-	712427
	6 to 9	3	976445
Current LEP ID	I34 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I98 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Charles Street Group are of local significance for their historic and aesthetic values and as representative examples of Federation period timber residences in Granville. Built between 1906-1910, the group is historically linked to the residential growth of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the industrial and commercial development of the area. Specifically, they relate to the New Glasgow Estate and the Hudson Brothers own subdivision, Clyde Township. The cottages are of aesthetic significance as intact and well-kept Federation period cottages. The group has additional significance for its contribution to the streetscape character, which is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials between the dwellings.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant as an early-1900s group of cottages, linked with the residential growth of Granville that occurred in association with the industrial and commercial development of the area. Specifically, they relate to the New Glasgow Estate and the Hudson Brothers own subdivision, Clyde Township.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwellings are of aesthetic significance as a group of intact and well-kept Federation style cottages. The group has additional significance for its contribution to the streetscape character, which is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials between the dwellings.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.

f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of an intact, modest Federation style cottage.

Physical Description

The item consists of three single storey Federation weatherboard clad cottages.

The cottage at No.3 features weatherboard cladding with a pattern that imitates sandstone masonry, a hipped galvanised iron roof and two brick chimneys with a stepped string line. The verandah features a bullnose verandah roof, clad in galvanised iron supported on timber chamfered posts set on timber plinth and timber floor. A timber valance decorated by narrow latticework with incised trefoil pattern at regular intervals runs between the verandah posts. The front façade is further distinguished by a bay window and single arched window with rectangular niches below sills. The front door features a keystone in the arch above a glazed fanlight with dentils in the transom above a Victorian four panel door with bolection moulds. The fence is an acorn topped timber picket fence with matching gate.

The cottage at No.5 is of a modest design and built across two allotments. The dwelling features a galvanised iron hipped roof with a brick chimney, stepped string course and bullnose verandah. The bullnose verandah is clad in galvanised iron and supported on timber stop chamfered posts enclosed by a timber ladder balustrade. The front door features a transom light above a French door with glazed panels above and timber bolection moulded panels below. The front fence is a timber picket fence that joins the verandah's balustrade. The rear of the property, in the northwest corner, contains a double storey weatherboard garage/shed with a pitched roof clad in red Colorbond sheeting. The garage/ shed is built behind a large, mature tree.

The cottage at No.9 appears to have been recently renovated with a new roof and verandah detailing. The dwelling features a hipped roof, recently reclad in galvanised iron, and a tall brick chimney with step and two Chinese lantern pots. Similarly, the bullnose verandah has also been re-clad in galvanised iron. This is supported on timber posts with a simple curved timber valance with a ladder infill and timber floor. The front door has a transom light above four panelled door with two glazed panels above lock rail and timber collection mould panels below. The windows are double hung sash windows with four small multi-coloured glass panes along the trim. The property fence is a painted timber picket fence.

The Charles Street Group cottages feature a consistent front setback within the streetscape. The landscape is moderately vegetated with several established plantings within the allotments and along the streetscape within the public domain. Notable plantings along Charles Street in the public domain include several Willow's (*Agonis flexuosa*), and a Mugga Ironbark gum (*Eucalyptus sideroylon*).

The cottage at No.9 is recently renovated and presents as a well-maintained building. The cottage at No.3 is also well maintained and cared for with no defects identified. While there is minor timber deterioration on the weatherboards of No.5 front façade; the dwelling is otherwise well-maintained. Overall, the condition of the Charles Street Group cottages is considered to be good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- No.3 – Window arches have been redone.
- No.5 – Extensions to the rear and a garage/ flat conversion to the northwest rear of the property.
- No.9 – Recently renovated to include a rear extension, new verandah, roof and fencing. The former verandah is described as featuring a skillion roof with timber posts with privacy walls with coloured glazed panes on fibro lined balustrade. The former fence is described as being of weldmesh panels attached to pipe posts, with wrought iron gate. These elements have been replaced with sympathetic alterations that respect the heritage aesthetic and character of the individual item and group.

Overall, the integrity of the Charles Street Group is high, with any alterations and additions sympathetic to the heritage value of the buildings.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1906-1910

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The industrial development in the wider area brought employment opportunities which would create a demand for housing and land in the Granville area. Notable amongst these new housing estates were the New Glasgow Estate and the Hudson Brothers own subdivision, Clyde Township, auctioned on the 13 December 1884. The land in which the cottages are located formed part of the 'New Glasgow Estate', however, they were later subdivided in 1890s as part of Peter Murphy's Dunlewey estate subdivision. The cottage at No. 5 was built in 1906 for Frederick Bowden, a blacksmith who came to be the foreman of Clyde Engineering Works. Bowden was also an active Alderman of the Granville Municipality in the 1920s and Mayor of Granville in 1926 after which he was re-elected for a successive term.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Charles Street Group	I34
Heritage Study	Charles Street Group	I34
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



No. 3 Charles Street



No. 5 Charles Street



View to No. 5 from Charles Street.



No. 9 Charles Street



No. 9 Charles Street



Overview of the Charles street Group.



Overview of No. 9 and tree plantings to Charles Street.



Overview of the Charles street Group.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Federation Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	7 Daniel Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	7	-	1106584
Current LEP ID	I35 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I103 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 7 Daniel Street is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values, and as a representative example of Federation bungalow in the area. Built in 1910, the dwelling relates to the early twentieth century development of Granville which continued to be driven by industrial activity in the wider area. It has additional significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct as it contributes positively to the overall streetscape character of the Conservation Area. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses along the street.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item relates to the twentieth development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney between the 1880s – 1930s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item contributes positively to the overall streetscape character of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of a Federation period bungalow.

Physical Description

The single storey Federation period bungalow is a tuck-pointed exposed brick structure with an asymmetrical gabled roof form. The roof, being the most prominent aspect of the building, is covered with terracotta shingle tiles with terracotta ridge capping and comprises of a hipped main roof with gable ends to the south and western facades. A bay window projects outwards from the western façade gable end, and the southern street facing façade gable end contains a corbelled and timber framed set of double hung sash windows. The south-western corner of the building appears to have been a former verandah with brick walls and brick on edge copings. This is now enclosed by a series of operational and fixed clear and patterned glass windows. Other features include simple, curved timber valances and timber posts to the entry to the house, and two roughcast rendered chimneys with exposed brickwork decorations and terracotta chimney pots. The bungalow has a rear brick extension with a skillion roof, and a brick fence with wrought iron gate to the front of the property. To the west of the dwelling, a detached brick and gable roof garage, with an adjoining carport with cyclone security fencing have been added at a later date.

The dwelling retains a moderate setback that is consistent with the streetscape with no formal landscaping elements.

The building is in a good condition with no defects identified. Timberwork appears to have been repainted in the recent past, although there are some timber elements which feature peeling paintwork.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear skillion addition
- Carport
- Cyclone security fence
- Timber windows enclosing verandah

Although modified the building retains a moderate level of integrity. Although the infilled verandah is an early modification that does not have an adverse impact on the aesthetic values of the item, there is the opportunity for the reinstatement of the original verandah form. The rear extensions are a discrete addition that have a negligible impact on the significance of the item.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1910

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the

subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which this dwelling was constructed was purchased by Edward Brown in December 1907 for £80. It appears to have been built shortly after the purchase of the land as it is shown on the Water Board Detail Survey of 1914.

The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	X	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the future opportunity arise, the windows enclosing the verandah be removed and the original verandah reinstated.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I35
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I35
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View north from Daniel Street.



View northeast from Daniel Street.



View from Daniel Street to garage with rear extension visible in the foreground.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	9 Daniel Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	9	-	1106585
Current LEP ID	I36 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I104 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house at 9 Daniel Street is of local significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1882, the dwelling relates to the 1880s development of Granville in association with increased industrial activity in the area. The dwelling is associated with John Rayner, one of the major speculators and promoters of Granville in the 1880s. The item has additional significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct. The building retains some aesthetic value through the retention of the original built form and fabric; including the brick walls and corrugated iron roof, however, the dilapidated condition of the dwelling has adversely impacted the aesthetic value of the dwelling. While the dwelling features modified built elements, the overall form and architectural character of the building demonstrates representative qualities of a late Victorian cottage, built in c.1882.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1882, the item dwelling relates to the 1880s development of Granville when industrial activity such as Clyde engineering works sparked the residential development of Granville.
b) Associative	The item is associated with John Rayner, one of the major speculators and promoters of Granville in the 1880s.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building retains some aesthetic value through the retention of the original built form and fabric; including the brick walls and corrugated iron roof, however, the dilapidated condition of the dwelling has adversely impacted the aesthetic value of the dwelling.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.

f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	While dwelling features modified built elements, the overall form and architectural character of the building demonstrates representative qualities of a late Victorian cottage built in c.1882.

Physical Description

The dwelling at 9 Daniel Street is a single storey Victorian cottage of brick construction with a corrugated metal hipped roofed. The notable features of the roof include a roof ridge parallel to the street, a pair of two flued chimneys with simple corbelled capitals, and a continuous wrap around verandah with corrugated metal skillion roofs to all sides supported on recently replaced steel pipe posts. The verandah is a concrete slab. There are several types of doors visible on the verandah, including French doors, one of which one is unhinged. While the former listing for the house states, *"Front wall was originally tuckpointed, now painted. Double hung sash windows to side. Rear skillions with chimney",* it is not possible to confirm if these details still exist due to accretions such as furniture, construction mesh, plyboards and metal panels blocking clear views to the building. Additions to the property include a small fibre cement clad, gabled roof building with a roller door to the south-eastern side, and a weldmesh fence to front.

The item has a modest setback that is consistent with the streetscape. The item has no significant plantings surrounding the dwelling. There is however an established tree located at the rear of the property that contributes the historic setting of the item.

Overall, the dwelling is in poor condition with deteriorated corrugated metal to the roof and verandah, vegetation growth throughout the guttering system and detached elements such as doors visible on the façade.

Condition	Good	Fair	**Poor**

Alterations and Additions

- Rear skillion extension
- Fibre cement building to the south-east of the dwelling
- Weldmesh fence*
- Steel pipe posts to verandah*

The building retains a moderate level of integrity, although, there are elements in a highly deteriorated state and poor condition. Should these elements continue to deteriorate there is a high risk that the significance of the building will be adversely impacted and the integrity compromised.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1882

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the

Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the worker's and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

This land on which this dwelling was constructed was purchased for £184 in September 1881 by John Rayner, a draper of Sydney. He mortgaged the land for £150 in September 1881, followed by a further loan of £400 in January 1882, with which he built this house. Rayner became one of the major speculators and promoters of Granville in the 1880s. He does not appear to have lived in this house, as he was not listed at this address by either the Sands or Fuller's Directories in the 1880s. This house is shown on the Water Board Details Survey of 1914.

The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	X	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.	X		

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- We note the condition of this item is considered to be poor. Should the building continue to be left to deteriorate there is a high risk that the significance of the building will be adversely impacted.
- Should the opportunity arise, remove accretions blocking views of the dwelling's detail from the street
- Should the opportunity arise, the roof should be repaired, and vegetation growth removed to ensure the dwelling is protected from further water damage.
- There is the opportunity to reinstate original features (French doors, windows and verandah posts). Should these works occur, a suitably qualified heritage consultant should be engaged.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I36
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I36
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View northwest from Daniel Street to front façade.



Detail of front façade.



View of severe vegetation overgrown and impacting the verandah roof and guttering.



Detail of front façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	'Abebdour' – Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	11 Daniel Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	A	-	318178
Current LEP ID	I37 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I105 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house 'Abebdour' at 11 Daniel Street, Granville, is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values, and as a representative example of a Federation dwelling in the area. Built in 1914, the dwelling relates to the early twentieth century development of Granville which continued to be driven by the industrial activity in the wider area. The item retains its aesthetic significance through the retention of much of its original fabric and form. It has additional significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct, to which it makes a positive contribution to the overall streetscape character of the Conservation Area. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses along the street.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1914, the item relates to the twentieth development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney between the 1880s – 1930s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item retains its aesthetic significance through the retention of much of its original fabric and form. The item contributes positively to the overall streetscape character of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation period residence, built c.1914.

Physical Description

The dwelling consists of a single-storey Federation period cottage constructed of shiplap weatherboards with a gablet hipped roof clad in corrugated metal. A continuous wrap around verandah occupies three sides of the building with the fourth side infilled by a later extension which was constructed of fibre cement walls and multi-paned casement windows. The wrap around verandah is covered by skillion roofs which have been laid as extensions of the main roof. They are supported by timber tapered posts with replaced curved timber valance. Other notable features of the dwelling include casement windows with coloured glass and transoms, a five panelled front door with transoms and sidelights, and two rough cast rendered brick chimneys with chimney pots. Changes to the building include the infill to the eastern side of the verandah, the simple curved valence boards and timber balustrades to the verandah, the cyclone fence to the front of the property, the brick pavers to the driveway and the new flat roof carport to the end of the paved brick driveway.

The item contains an established front garden with low-lying hedging fronting the verandah and fence with some flowers planted, with an established jacaranda tree at the rear of the property. The garden setting makes a positive contribution to the aesthetic significance of the item.

The building appears to be well maintained and in a good condition. There is some rusting occurring in the roof sheets, however this does not compromise the integrity of the item.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Infilled eastern side of the verandah with fibre cement sheets and casement windows.
- Replaced curved timber valence boards to the verandah
- Replaced timber balustrades to the verandah
- Cyclone fence
- Flat roof carport

The building appears to retain a high level of integrity with the replacement of fabric on a like for like basis.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1914

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the worker's and substantial residences were built for the manager's and factory owners. Today, the

subdivision pattern of this era is still evidence and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which this dwelling is located was purchased as vacant land by Elizabeth Mary Brown, wife of James Brown, a science teacher of Merrylands. By April 1914, the land was still vacant but the dwelling was built shortly afterwards. Mr and Mrs Brown were in occupation of the house soon after.

The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	X	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I37
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I37
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville*, retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory.* Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View northwest from Daniel Street to front façade.



View north from Daniel Street to front façade.



View north from Daniel Street to west elevation of item.



View northeast from Daniel Street to item.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single-storey residence		
Recommended Name	Victorian cottage		
Site Image			
Address	32 Elizabeth Street, Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	2	-	884277
Current LEP ID	I38 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I108 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house at 32 Elizabeth Street is of local significance for its historic and representative values. Built in 1886, the Victorian period cottage is historically associated with the early subdivision and development of the Granville area. Due to the unusually deep setback, the item is quite prominent within the streetscape and is easily identified as part of the historic building stock. The building has some aesthetic significance as a Victorian cottage however that has been reduced by various unsympathetic alterations to original fabric.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is associated with the early subdivision and residential development of the area that followed the coming of the railway.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building has some aesthetic significance as a Victorian cottage however that has been reduced by various unsympathetic alterations to original fabric.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	Due to alterations and changes in fabric, particularly the addition of Corinthian columns, the item is not a good representative example of Victorian period cottages of this style and therefore does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey rendered brick Victorian cottage with ashlar markings and a re-clad Colorbond roof. The gabled roof features decorative timber barge boards and a rendered chimney with corbelled detailing. The verandah retains the original Ogee roof, clad in corrugated iron and supported by Corinthian cast iron columns. The verandah also has rendered brick privacy walls with corbels set on a concrete capped floor. The sashed windows have rendered corniced sills and are fronted by contemporary steel security grills. The front door features a transom light above a Victorian timber four panel door with simple moulded panels and a standard fly-screen security door. The property's boundary fence is of rendered brick walls between piers with a timber picket gate. The inserts of the fence have been removed. Modifications include an extension across rear elevation and a rear garage converted to a granny flat with carport attached.

The item features a deep setback and is built in the centre of the allotment, which is unusual for the street. This illustrates an earlier street alignment. The site does not have any significant landscaping. A concrete slab driveway is framed by a brick course that is joined by a concrete footpath to the house which contains a contemporary decorative steel fence. The property has is bonded by a concrete boundary fence. The surrounding landscape consists of residential housing development.

The condition of the building appears to be fair, although the verandah roof is slightly corroded, and the rendered brick chimney and fence appear to be in a dilapidated state with cracking in the render. There is also a significant crack located on the front façade and windowsill that may be a result of settlement movement.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- New roof, re-clad in Colorbond sheeting
- Whirlybird to roof
- Security grills to windows and door*
- Corinthian columns to verandah*
- Concrete boundary fence*

Although the alterations to the building have been minor in nature, the accumulative impact has reduced the building's integrity. In particular, the addition of the Corinthian columns to verandah are not sympathetic to the historic fabric of the building and detract from the aesthetic values of the building. The item is considered to be of moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1886

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the

establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land for this property was bought in January 1885 by James Townsend, a railway employee of Granville. The land was later mortgaged in March 1886 to build this cottage. At present the item remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the front fence should be reinstated with palisade inserts. Further, the verandah columns should be replaced with a more sympathetic column style.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I38
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I38
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Parramatta Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Parramatta Heritage Review	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory.* Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



North and western elevations of cottage.



Overview of cottage.



Façade of cottage.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Former Shop		
Recommended Name	Former Shop		
Site Image			
Address	6-8 Factory Street, Granville NSW 2124		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	844490
Current LEP ID	I39 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I109 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Former Shop is of local significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic and rarity values. Built c.1890, the item is an early commercial building in Granville that relates to the relocation of industry away from Sydney to Granville. The item formed part of the major subdivision known as “Clyde” which was associated with the Hudsons Brothers Clyde Engineering works. The building is the last remaining shop surviving in the area which served the local working community near the engineering works. Although somewhat modified, the building is highly intact from the street and is considered to be a local landmark.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item has historic significance for its link to the early subdivision of “Clyde” and its role in serving the local working community Granville employed by the Hudson Brothers Engineering Works.
b) Associative	The item is associated with the Hudson Brothers Engineering Works.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has some aesthetic significance as a prominent, two-storey commercial building located on a street corner.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item is rare as the last surviving shop which served the working community near the Hudsons engineering works.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The Former Shop is a two-storey building located on a corner site, addressing Factory Street to the front and First Street to the side (south). The building retains a visually prominent position within the streetscape with no landscaping elements surrounding the building, except for an open grassed area to the north of the building. The building is simplistic in style and constructed of rendered brick, which has been detailed to imitate ashlar stonework, and has a single hipped roof glad in galvanised iron. The roof contains one chimney of exposed brick. The windows are timber double-hung sash windows, with security grills on the ground floor. There are some air-conditioning units in the upper sash of windows. The doors are covered with aluminum screens. On the northern elevation, a single-storey carport has been added and on the western elevation a two-storey skillion extension has been added in brick. The extension has been painted and contains a galvanized iron roof. The front façade and southern elevation show evidence of former painted advertising signage and street art style artwork. While it was originally constructed as a shop, the building is now occupied as two dwellings.

The site also contains a skillion style, single-storey painted brick building which addresses First Street. It is used as a pre-school.

Overall, the primary building is in fair condition with evidence of foundation settlement issues as well as spalling brickwork and paint as a result of rising and/or falling damp. The brickwork is in a poor condition with spalling brickwork particularly evident on the exposed brick chimney.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- To the rear, a two-storey skillion extension has been added in brick
- Most windows have been modified with the inclusion of aluminium framed windows and mounted air-conditioning units*
- Replaced guttering and roof sheets
- Ground floor windows include modern security bars
- The front and side entry doors contain aluminium screen doors
- Single-storey brick building to the rear*
- Preschool sunshade/fencing cover

Although the building exhibits modified window openings, the building retains a moderate level of integrity with a retention of the built form.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1890

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the

worker's and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

On the 13 December 1884, the land on which this site is located was auctioned as "Clyde" for the Hudson Brothers, who built their engineering works nearby. The Hudson Brothers, manufacturers of railway rolling stock, opened their site in 1883 on the Duck River at Clyde. The site covered 14 acres. For 25 years from 1905, when Clyde Engineering was awarded large contracts to build locomotives, Granville saw another great period of development, with the appearance of new small industries, new housing, new shops and businesses.

The land on which this building was constructed was sold in late 1890 to Charles Augustus Runge, a tobacconist of Granville. He built the shop with a mortgage of £300 which was taken out in October 1890. Prior to this purchase, Runge had been one of the butchering partnerships known as Runge Brothers in the 1880s but had withdrawn from the firm by 1890. The building was occupied by 1912 as dining rooms by Mrs Maria Bower & George Bonnor.

The building was later used as the Granville Multicultural Centre. Today, the building is used as a dual occupancy residential building.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the air-conditioning units should be removed from the windows and the windows “made good”.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Former Shop	I39
Heritage Study	Former Shop	I39
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 The History of Granville 1919. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. Granville, from forest to factory. Granville: Granville Historical Society

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View southwest from Factory Street to the north elevation.



View north from corner of First Street and Factory Street to south elevation.



View northeast from First Street to the item.



Detail of spalling brickwork on the chimney located on the north elevation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Cottage		
Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	37 Fifth Street, Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	210	-	1090741
Current LEP ID	I40 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I110 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house at 37 Fifth Street is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values as a representative example of a Federation period cottage. Built in 1914, the dwelling relates to the early twentieth century development of Granville which continued to be driven by industrial activity in the wider area. Although the dwelling has been modified, the item has aesthetic significance as a neat Federation period cottage that contributes positively to the overall streetscape character.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item relates to the twentieth century development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney between the 1880s – 1930s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item contributes positively to the overall streetscape character of Granville as a modest weatherboard cottage built in 1914.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of a Federation period residence.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey weatherboard clad cottage with a bullnose verandah and gabled roof. The roof features the original steep brick chimney with terracotta cowl, which has been recently re-clad in new galvanised iron. Similarly, the bullnose verandah roof also features contemporary galvanised iron. The verandah is supported by stop chamfered timber posts and timber brackets in a sunray pattern. The timber elements feature a navy blue painted finish. According to the former listing sheet the cottage was originally clad in unpainted timber. The item is now re-clad in a PVC weatherboard to give the impression of timber. All windows are timber framed with timber shutters. The front door has a glazed fanlight above a four panelled door. The property's boundary fence is a contemporary timber post infilled with wire-mesh. The dwelling features a rear skillion addition that extends across the rear elevation. There is a modified garage constructed of rusticated PVC weatherboard with a squared parapet and timber panelled doors.

There are no significant or notable landscape elements on site. The front setback contains a series of ad hoc and recent plantings along the front boundary fence, including an established lavender bush, young frangipani tree, and a small jasmine bush.

Overall the condition of the building is considered good, with no defects identified.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Contemporary garage*:
- New roof cladding;
- New exterior PVC weatherboard cladding; and
- Contemporary window.

The integrity of the building is considered moderate. The building fabric has largely been replaced following a like for like approach that has respected the significance of the building.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1914

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which the subject site is associated with this period of industrial development that brought the higher employment opportunities to Granville and created the demand for housing. Notable

amongst these new estates was the New Glasgow Estate, located on the land near Clyde. This subdivision was offered for sale from 1878.

During the initial period of development Fifth Street was known as John Street. The dwelling at 37 Fifth Street was built on Lot 21 Sec 5 of the New Glasgow Estate. The dwelling is shown on the NSW Metropolitan Water Board plan of c. 1914. According to Sands Directory the dwelling was occupied by James B. Alderson in 1915.

The item remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Cottage	I40
Heritage Study	Cottage	I40
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images	
None.	

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single storey residence		
Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	8 Florrie Street, Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	113288
Current LEP ID	I41 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I111 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house at 8 Florrie Street is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values and is a representative example of late Federation style houses in the area. Built c. 1924, the dwelling relates to the early twentieth century development of Granville which continued to be driven by industrial activity in the wider area. The item has additional aesthetic significance as it contributes positively to the overall streetscape character. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses along the street.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item relates to the twentieth century development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney between the 1880s – 1930s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item contributes positively to the overall streetscape character of the Granville as a modest weatherboard cottage built in 1924.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of an intact late Federation period cottage.

Physical Description

The house is an unusual 1920s timber framed cottage atop brick foundations. Externally, the lower portion of the dwelling is clad in weatherboard while the upper sections are clad with fibro sheeting and a decramastic metal tile roof. The house is double-fronted, with a hipped roof topped with a gablet and finials over each building front. The deep verandah is enclosed with timber posts and balustrades with brackets showing a simple Art Nouveau profile. The verandah is accessed via a seven stepped pebblecrete staircase situated on brick foundations capped also with pebblecrete. The dwelling appears to feature a rear extension clad in fibro sheeting with a skillion roof. Other features include small awnings over front timber-framed casement windows. The dwelling retains the original timber-framed woven wire front fence. Other fencing evidence on site include contemporary steel fencing at the rear and a degraded timber picket fence along the northern perimeter. The building features a garage clad in fibrocement sheeting with a roller door entry.

The dwelling features a deep setback with a landscape that does not contain any significant plantings. While there are no significant landscape elements identified within the front yard, the retention of the setback and space surrounding the item contributes to the item's setting and significance.

Overall, the condition of the building is considered to be fair. The site contains a highly degraded timber picket fence along the northern boundary and some deteriorated weatherboard elements along the lower portion of the external cladding.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear addition clad in fibro sheeting with a skillion roof;
- Contemporary metal handrail along staircase;
- Pebblecrete along the verandah floor and staircase; and
- Contemporary rear fencing.

The integrity of the building is considered to be moderate, given the minor nature of alterations that have occurred.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c. 1924

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the

subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

This land was bought by Claude Douglas Duff, a carriage builder of Granville in 1913. On 17 November 1923, he applied to Granville Council to erect a weatherboard cottage on this land worth an estimated £500. This dwelling was first listed in the 1926 Sands Directory, occupied by Duff.

The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I41
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I41
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Façade and northern elevations of cottage.



Detail of weatherboards to front of cottage.



View of driveway and northern elevation.



Detail of front entrance to cottage.



Southern elevation to cottage.



Overview of front façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Cottage		
Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	10 Florrie Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	2	-	1191506
Current LEP ID	I42 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I112 (Parramatta),		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house at 10 Florrie Street is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values and is a representative example of late Federation style houses in the area. Built in c.1925, the dwelling relates to the early twentieth century development of Granville which continued to be driven by industrial activity in the wider area. The item has additional aesthetic significance as it contributes positively to the overall streetscape character. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses along the street.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item relates to the twentieth century development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney between the 1880s – 1930s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item contributes positively to the overall streetscape character of the Granville as a modest weatherboard cottage built in c. 1925.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of a late Federation period residence.

Physical Description

The house at 10 Florrie Street is a single storey timber cottage with rusticated boards built to an asymmetrical plan and possibly as a ready-cut prefabricated kit. The dwelling features a hipped roof with a projecting front gable clad in decramastic metal tiles. The roof also features a brick chimney with terracotta chimney pots and a louvred gablet at the ridge peak. The verandah is supported on brick foundations with timber floorboards and simple timber posts, brackets, and balustrade. This is accessed by a concrete capped stairway with tiles on the front steps and a steel handrail. The windows are timber framed 1/1 double hung sash windows, with curvilinear under-sill mouldings. The windows on the projecting room feature a small awning framed with simple timber brackets and ladder valance. The property is bounded by a modern weldmesh fence along Florrie Street.

There is a rear addition to the dwelling, clad in fibro sheeting with a skillion roof. A garage is located at the rear of the driveway. The garage is clad in fibro sheeting, features a pitched roof clad in corrugated iron and timber panel doors.

The building features a deep setback and a grassed front yard with no significant plantings. While there are no significant landscape elements identified within the front yard, the retention of the setback and space surrounding the item contributes to the item's setting and significance.

Overall, the condition of the building is considered fair, with evidence of deteriorated timber verandah elements and rusticated boards.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear addition clad in fibro sheeting with a skillion roof;
- Contemporary metal hand rail and tiled front steps; and
- Contemporary weldmesh fence.

Overall the integrity of the building is considered high, as there have been few modifications to the item.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c. 1925

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land that comprises 10 Florrie Street was purchased by Thomas Hotchkiss, a local pattern maker of Granville, in 1916. On 17 October 1925, builder H. Crouch applied for Hotchkiss to erect a weatherboard house worth £650 on this land. To finance the construction of the dwelling, Hotchkiss mortgaged the land in January 1926. This house first appeared in the 1927 Sands Directory and was occupied by Hotchkiss.

The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Cottage	I42
Heritage Study	Cottage	I42
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of cottage.



View to garage.



Detail to front verandah



Overview of cottage.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Scout Hall		
Recommended Name	Granville Scout Hall		
Site Image			
Address	1A Glen Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	C	-	355997
Current LEP ID	I43 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I113 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Community Facilities	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The complex of modest buildings at 1A Glen Street, likely built c. 1928 are of local significance for historic and social reasons, and as a representative example of their time and function as a Scout Hall. The hall reflects the use of this site for scouting purposes since 1917 and the possible commencement of scouting in Granville in 1911.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item hall has historic significance as a site used for purposes since 1917.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item has social significance as a boy's scout hall, in use from 1928.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item buildings are representative of their time and function.

Physical Description

The Scout Hall complex consists of three buildings, one located at the northern boundary, another located on the eastern boundary and a third building near the southern boundary. The buildings are arranged to form an open-air space within the centre of the complex. All three buildings are constructed on brick foundations and are clad with corrugated galvanised iron to the walls and roof. The roof to all three buildings is gabled and there are louvred openings to each gable ends. The southernmost structure has a single brick chimney and a verandah enclosed in corrugated iron.

The windows to all buildings are timber-framed with that have plain 1920s style architraves. The eastern building has one timber-framed window to the southern end which has been boarded up with corrugated iron.

A long, narrow driveway is accessed from Glen Street, Granville and runs parallel to William Street. The driveway is fronted by wire mesh security fence. The Scout Hall complex contains several mature Eucalyptus trees within the curtilage. They are primarily located along the boundary of the site. The complex is surrounded with chain-mesh security fencing and is situated to the north of Duck Creek.

Generally, the condition of the three Scout Hall buildings is fair although some elements are in a poorer condition such as the corrugated galvanised walls which have paint peeling and graffiti to the walls of all buildings.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Structure on the eastern boundary constructed post-1943
- Northern structure re-clad in corrugated galvanised iron
- Southern structure enclosed with corrugated galvanized iron
- Window to south elevation of east structure has been boarded up with corrugated iron.

There have been minor changes to the original form and structure of the Scout Hall. The integrity of the item is considered to be moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1917-1928

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the worker's and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

It is unknown whether the buildings extant were built in 1917 or 1928, however it is clear and well documented that the site was used by the Boy Scouts from as early as 1917. This is noted in the Sands Directory which listed Glen Street as the address of the Granville Boys Scouts from 1917 onwards. This is further supported by local historian Thomas Fowlie, who stated stated that the Boy Scouts commenced in Granville in 1911 and operated from a shed on the south side of William Street on the banks of the Duck River. It is possible that this was the site.

Later newspaper articles inform us that on 15 May 1926, builder T Parry applied to Granville Council to erect a Boy Scouts Club Room or hall worth £500 on this site. A galvanised iron shed was shown on this land on the 1928 update of the Water Board Detail Survey.

In April 1932, Granville Council approved the erection of another club room on this site by G. A Parry for the Boy Scouts Association, and in March 1945 it was transferred to the NSW Branch of the Boys Scouts Association.

Today, the site appears to be unused.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.	X		

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Some elements of this item are considered to be considered in a poor condition. Should the building continue to be left to deteriorate there is a high risk that the significance of the building will be adversely impacted.
- Explore potential for adaptive reuse of the complex in order to maintain its continued use within the community.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Scout Hall	I43
Heritage Study	Scout Hall	I43
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. Granville, from forest to factory. Granville: Granville Historical Society

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to southernmost complex in the Scout Hall Complex



View to easternmost structure, built post 1943.



Overview of Scout Hall complex from footpath.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Grimwood Street Group		
Recommended Name	Grimwood Street Group		
Site Image			
Address	23, 27, 28 and 30 Grimwood Street, Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	558217
	19	-	74437
	7	-	1010338
	11	-	843684
Current LEP ID	I44 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I119 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	

	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Grimwood Street Group is of local significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic and representative values. The group is a representative example of Victorian workers cottages built between 1880 and 1890. The dwellings relate to the early twentieth century development of Granville which continued to be driven by industrial activity in the wider area. The group is also significant for its association with local carpenter, Joseph Flynn, who appears to have built the cottages. The group has aesthetic significance as it contributes positively to the overall streetscape character. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses along the street.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item relates to the twentieth century development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney between the 1880s – 1930s.
b) Associative	The item is significant for its association with local carpenter, Joseph Flynn, who appears to have built the cottages.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item contributes positively to the overall streetscape character of Granville as a group of modest weatherboard cottages built between 1880 and 1890.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.

e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of Victorian workers cottages.

Physical Description

The item consists of a group of late nineteenth century workers' cottages constructed along Grimwood Street. The buildings are of similar design with standardised features such as, walls clad in weatherboard and hipped rooves with gablets clad in galvanised iron as well as a modest setback that create a consistent street alignment. The level of integrity of fabric and condition of building varies.

Cottage at No. 23
The cottage at No.23 is a single storey weatherboard clad cottage atop brick foundations. The dwelling is a rectangular building with a half-hipped roof with a projecting gable-ended front wing, all clad in corrugated iron. The building's front façade has been substantially modified with the inclusion of a weatherboard clad infill of the verandah space. The infilled cladding has introduced a dated sliding door and catslide roof. The building does not contain any original window fittings. The replaced timber frames have been left untreated. This area is accessed via three concrete steps with tiles and a simple steel handrail bar. The building features a skillion roofed carport to the northeast, that fronts a garage. The building appears to have a rear addition with skillion roof.

The condition of No.23 is considered fair, with sections of the roof sheeting in a poor condition as they are highly corroded in sections, while other panels have been recently replaced. The weatherboard cladding and brick foundations appear to be sound.

Cottage at No. 27
The cottage at No.27 is a single storey weatherboard clad cottage with a steep hipped roof clad in corrugated iron. Sections of weatherboard to the sides have been repaired and replaced with a like for like material. The cottage sits atop a concrete slab floor and features a verandah with flat roof supported on painted white timber posts with decorative cast iron lacework. The windows feature aluminium framed windows with simplistically decorated steel security grills.

The condition of No.27 is considered fair. Overall the fabric appears sound although the roof sheeting appears to be weathered.

Cottage at No.28
The cottage at No.28 is a single storey gabled roof clad in corrugated iron and painted green. The roof features a brick chimney on the ridge peak with a stepped brick string course and two terracotta chimney cowls. The gable end features a decorative curved timber bargeboard, painted red. The cottage is clad in rusticated weatherboards. The cottage features a bullnose verandah clad in corrugated iron with stop chamfered timber posts with cast iron lacework brackets. The verandah is enclosed with a timber balustrade. The front façade is symmetrical with the central entrance framed either side by timber framed French doors. All entrances have security screen doors fronting them. The building appears to have a rear skillion roof addition that extends across the rear elevation. The cottage features a timber picket fence and gate with acorn tops.

The condition of No.28 is considered to be good, no defects were identified.

Cottage at No.30
The cottage at No.30 is a recently renovated single storey weatherboard cottage. The weatherboard cladding appears to be shiplap and features a new paint scheme. The roof is half-hipped with a projecting gable-ended front wing, all clad in corrugated iron. The roof also features a finial on the gable end, and a gablet at the ridge peak with a simple timber bargeboard and finial. The roof is clad in blue steel sheeting. The verandah features a bullnose roof, also clad in blue steel sheeting. The verandah is supported on timber posts with a tiled floor. The building features new aluminium windows with security steel grills and a modern security door. The front projecting section has been converted into a

garage and is addressed by paved driveway. The building features a deep setback with contemporary plantings and is bounded by a blue picket fence.

The condition of No.30 is good, due to the recent renovations.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

No.23

- Infilled verandah space with weatherboard cladding*
- Corrugated iron sheets in section.
- New colour scheme
- Contemporary windows*

The integrity of the cottage at No.23 is highly compromised by the infilled verandah space. The modification has altered the form of the roof and negatively impacts the significance of the dwelling. The integrity is therefore considered to be low.

No 27

- Restructured verandah elements; roof, post and floor.
- Contemporary windows and security door*
- Repaired weatherboard elements to the sides of the cottage.

The integrity of the cottage at No.27 is considered moderate, due to the nature of the modification of the verandah elements, windows and doors. Although modern, they do not negatively detract from the overall significance of the building.

No.28

- Contemporary screen doors*
- Two French doors possibly original window openings,
- Rear skillion roof addition.
- Contemporary fence.
- Contemporary verandah balustrade and infill.

The integrity of the item is considered moderate. Although the fence and verandah balustrade appear to be modern fabric, they are sympathetic additions to the building and do not negatively detract for the buildings form.

No.30

- Contemporary security screen door and security grill*
- Garage conversion of front projecting section,
- Roof reclad in steel sheet.
- Contemporary windows and security door*

The integrity of the built fabric of No.30 is considered to be low given the nature of the renovations and the substantial loss of original fabric. The renovations have however respected the form and scale the item and do not negatively detract from the significance of the building group.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1880-

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-

class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the worker's and substantial residences were built for the manager's and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evidence and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

Originally Grimwood Street was known as Parramatta Street. This area was subdivided by R. J. Want in 1856, after the coming of the railway. The two lots on the western side were purchased by Norah Flynn, wife of Joseph Flynn, a local carpenter, in June 1882 for £122/4. The cottage at No. 28 was built by the Flynns shortly after, since they sold the parcel of land which that cottage occupied for £260 in January 1884. They appear to have also built the cottage at No. 30 at a similar time.

All these houses are shown on a street alignment survey of 1891. In October 1903, No. 30 was conveyed by them to Langdon & Langdon, local timber merchants to pay off a debt from September 1893. All of these cottages are shown on the 1914 Water Board plan.

The group remains in use as private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The infilled verandah of the cottage at No.23 is an unsympathetic alteration that detract from the cultural significance of item. Should the opportunity arise, it is strongly advised that the original form is reinstated.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Grimwood Street Group	I44
Heritage Study	Grimwood Street Group	I44
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



No. 23 Grimwood Street.



No. 23 Grimwood Street.



No. 27 Grimwood Street.



No. 27 Grimwood Street.



No.28 Grimwood Street.



No. 30 Grimwood Street.



View to No. 23 and No.27 Grimwood Street.



Overview of No. 28 and No. 30 Grimwood Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Holy Trinity Church Group		
Recommended Name	Holy Trinity Church Group		
Site Image			
Address	40 Grimwood Street, Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	1049144
Current LEP ID	I45 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I120 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map



Revised Curtilage recommended- refer below.

Statement of Significance

The Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church Group is locally significant for its aesthetic, social and representative values. The group of buildings is aesthetically significant for diverse religious architectural styles that it represents, dating from 1908 to 1965. Of note is the MacKillop Hall built in 1908 that presents an intact brick federation church hall and the Holy Trinity War Memorial Church built in 1965 which celebrates the Post-War ecclesiastical style. Each of the buildings individually and collectively make a positive contribution to the streetscape and are a local landmark. The Holy Trinity War Memorial Church is also of social significance to the local community as the church was dedicated to the memory of local members of the armed services who gave their lives during World Wars I and II.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item does not meet this criterion.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as it represents various diverse religious architectural styles. The Mackillop Hall is an intact Federation Church Hall that retains much of its original fabric. The Holy Trinity War Memorial Church is an aesthetically significant modernist Church that is celebrates the Post-War ecclesiastical style.
d) Social	The item is socially significant to the local community as the church was dedicated to the memory of local community members of the armed services who gave their lives during World Wars I and II.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The Mackillop Hall is a good representation of Federation brick church halls and Holy Trinity War Memorial Church is representative of the Post-War ecclesiastical style.

Physical Description

MacKillop Hall
MacKillop Hall is a brick Gothic church hall located on the corner of Randle and Grimwood Streets. The church hall has a slate roof with terracotta ridge capping on Flemish bond brick walls with rendered foundations and caps. The church hall also features a parapeted gable with Gothic traceried window above a gabled porch.

Narrow square brick columns flank the windows on the west elevation and extend above the parapet ending with pinnacle decoration. A window is located between each brick buttress along the side elevations. The windows have painted rendered sloping sills and rendered Gothic label mould arches and decorative stops (above door). The church hall entrances feature timber tongue and groove double doors in a Gothic arch.

Holy Trinity Memorial Church
The current Holy Trinity Memorial Church is representative of the Post-War ecclesiastical style. The building makes use of traditional church architecture with the bronze cross at the central ridge peak. However, the building most notably makes use of the vertical motif with slender concrete slabs and vertically proportioned windows. The building is cruciform in plan resulting in four projecting entrances.

The Church is a large, yellow brick structure with a pressed metal roof. The main entrance is addressed by brick steps under a butterfly awning and distinguished by the floor to ceiling glazed windows with vertically proportioned panels. The windows are partitioned by long, slender vertical mullions in concrete and brick which project forward to a point. The entrance is accessed via timber panel double doors.

The flanking walls feature plain brick surfaces with some sections with perforated brick. The Church features a brick retaining wall along Bennelong and Randle Streets. The landscape surrounding the Church consists of well-manicured garden beds with few trees. The building is the most prominent element.

Church Presbytery
The Church Presbytery was located between the Memorial Church and the Church Hall. It was a rare two-storey Federation Bungalow style residence with terracotta tiled roof, tuck pointed brick walls and rendered foundations. This building was demolished in 2014.

Holy Trinity Primary School
Holy Trinity Primary School is a two-storey brick building located to the east of the 1965 Church and south of the MacKillop Hall. The building has a hipped roof with projecting gable which is clad in terracotta tiles with terracotta tile ridge capping. The building makes use of multicoloured bricks. The timber framed arched windows along the north elevation feature expressed brick window arches while the east elevation along Grimwood Street makes use of simple brick veneer style with multiple double hung sash windows with sloped brick sills.

The land to the south and west of the church structures are dominated by the education buildings associated with Delany College.

Overall, the condition of the buildings is considered good with no defects identified.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Demolition of the Presbytery (2014)
- Construction of Delany College on larger, southern portion of the property.
- MacKillop Hall underwent heritage restoration and was reopened in 2008.
- Church underwent internal modifications in 2009.
- Construction of the awning over the main entrance of Church entrance in 2014.

Overall the integrity of the Holy Trinity Church Group is considered high. Although the buildings have undergone modification the works do not negatively detract from the building's heritage significance.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1908-1965

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

A portion of land on the subject site was gifted to the Roman Catholic Church in 1854, when R. J. Want subdivided his estate. However, the first reference to a church in the subject area which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity does not appear until 1881 in the Freeman's Journal (2 July 1881). This made reference to a visit by the Archbishop of Sydney to Parramatta and Granville for the purpose of opening a new church in Granville. Construction of this church began in October 1880. The church was described as "… comparatively small in size and has little architectural beauty, but is well furnished, affording as it does room for eighty persons." The journal also noted that further work on the church would be required to enable a much larger congregation.

Holy Trinity officially became a parish in 1886 incorporating Granville, Harris Park, Merrylands, Guildford and East Granville. Mary MacKillop established the Sisters of St Joseph in Granville from 1885. Part of the church was blown down in 1895 and had to be rebuilt and extended. Cardinal Moran blessed and dedicated the extensions later in the same year.

In 1906, Cardinal Moran asked the parish priest at the time, Father Flahavan, to build a new church as the then current church was becoming too small for the expanding population. The second Holy Trinity Church on the corner of Randle and Grimwood Streets was opened in April 1907. However, in May 1908, the replacement church was destroyed by fire. The Church was rebuilt by Mr Taylor and designed by architect, James Nangle. The foundation stone of was laid on 14 October 1908 and the church reopened in October 1908. This building remained a church until the present church was opened in 1965. The building is now known as MacKillop Hall and was reopened in 2008 after considerable heritage conservation works.

The current Holy Trinity Church located on Randel Street was built in 1965. The foundation stone of the new church was blessed and laid by Cardinal Gilroy, Archbishop of Sydney, on 23 May, 1965. On 28 November 1965, the Auxiliary Bishop to his Eminence Cardinal Gilroy, the Most Rev J P Carroll, blessed and opened the church.

The church was dedicated to the memory of members of the armed services who gave their lives for their country during World Wars I and II. Because of this, the church is also known as the Holy Trinity War Memorial Church.

Throughout its history, the church has had design changes. One of the earliest changes was the inclusion of the secondary altar in front of the main altar to allow the celebrant to say Mass facing the people. A railing separating the Sanctuary from the rest of the church was also removed. Both of these changes were the result of changes brought about by Vatican II (1962 – 1965).

Extensive refurbishment occurred in 2009 under Father Paul Roberts, the Parish Priest between 2008 – 2011. The church was fully refurbished with a foyer built below the choir loft at the back entrance of the church and the original timber flooring restored and polished. Repairs to the outside roof of the church were also undertaken to repair leaks that had allowed water to enter the church. Prominent features of the church include the trinity symbol hanging from the roof above the main altar and the roof made from Tasmanian oak.

In 2014, an external change to the church occurred with the inclusion of an awning over the main entrance doors during Father Clifford D'souza's time as Administrator of the Parish. This was done to provide cover from rain or sun for marriages and funerals and to serve as an area where parishioners can gather and have morning tea after Mass.

The Holy Trinity Presbytery was opened in 1917. Parish goers promoted an eight-day bazaar for the purpose of raising funds to reduce the debt of the new building. The estimated cost of the building was at £2500, and it was expected the bazaar would raise approximately £800.

The Church remains an active Parish within the Granville community. Within the Parish ground is the Holy Trinity Primary School.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Due to the nature of the extensive development of the southern portion of the allotment and into Delany College, the heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the Cumberland LEP.
- Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Holy Trinity Church Group	I45
Heritage Study	Holy Trinity Church Group	I45
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- *Holy Trinity Granville - Celebrating 125 Years 1886 - 2012* by John Portelli https://granvilleparish.org.au/about-us/#churchhistory

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Holy Trinity Primary School.



Holy Trinity Primary School



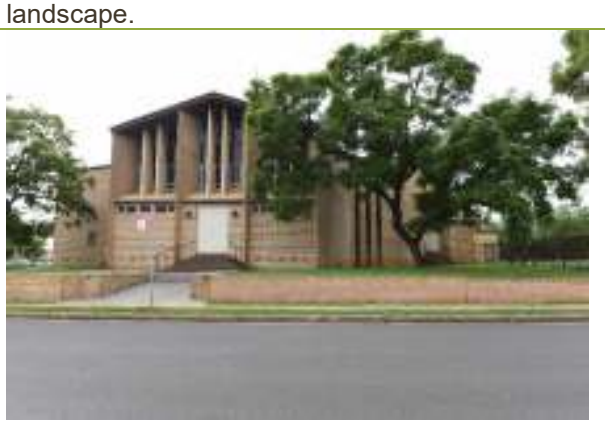
Overview of Holy Trinity Church Group.



Holy Trinity Memorial Church and its surrounding landscape.



View to Holy Trinity Memorial Church.



Holy Trinity Memorial Church and its surrounding landscape.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Semi-detached cottages		
Recommended Name	Semi-detached Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	43 and 45 Grimwood Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	A	-	310736
	B	-	310736
Current LEP ID	I46 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I121 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The pair of semi-detached residence at 43-45 Grimwood Street, Granville is of local heritage significance for its historic, aesthetic, rarity and representative values. Built in c. 1882-1891, the pair of semi-detached Victorian houses relate to the late nineteenth century residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area. In this area, the cottages are now rare examples of early workers cottages. The pair make an important contribution to the historic streetscape.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item relates to the early development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney in the 1880s and the establishment of large manufacturing industries in the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as Victorian period dwellings which make an important contribution to the historic streetscape in terms of style and setting.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The cottages, especially as semi-detached houses, are now rare examples of early workers cottages.
g) Representativeness	The item is a good representative example of Victorian period housing.

Physical Description

The site consists of a pair of single storey semi-detached brick houses with a shared hipped roof clad with galvanised iron and built with narrow eaves. There are central brick chimneys to both houses, at both the front and rear elevations. Both facades are in Garden bond brick which have now been painted. Each elevation consists of a single, central entry door – No. 43 has a timber flush door, No. 45 has a brick arched lintel above the timber recessed door with beaded incised panels. Two windows flank each door and have soldier brick arches and rendered sills. They appear to have been replaced with aluminium. The verandah across the front is flat, clad with corrugated iron and hipped corners. Verandah supports are now pipe posts with a timber slat privacy wall between. No. 43 verandah is enclosed with a timber slat balustrade while No. 45 is only partially enclosed with a similar balustrade. The verandah floor to No. 43 remains in timber, while No. 45 consists of concrete.

The fence to No. 43 is decorative timber palisade painted in yellow and deep red. The fence to No. 45 is of weldmesh panels attached to pipe post fence with wire mesh panel attached to pipe frame gate.

Both dwellings are consistent with the dominant streetscape setback. The front gardens contain recent plantings which do not contribute greatly towards the setting of the historic dwellings. The footpath to No. 45 has been altered to include multi-coloured tiles.

Both dwellings appear to be in good condition, though the roof of No. 43 shows signs of some deterioration.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- No. 43
  - Wall mounted air-conditioning unit to side (northern) elevation*
  - Aluminium windows*
  - Timber posts to verandah
- No. 45
  - Roof replaced
  - Weldmesh fence*
  - Pipe posts to verandah*
  - Security screens to door and windows*
  - Aluminium windows*
  - Concrete verandah floor*

Due to a series of alterations and additions to the dwellings, in particular to No. 45, the integrity of the dwellings is considered to be moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c. 1882-1891

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which the dwellings are located was subdivided as part of Want's Estate in 1856. They were likely built between c. 1882-1891 for Ellen Amelia Rawlings, wife of Samborne Rawlings, who was a carriage builder from Randwick. She was the daughter of John McDowell, a gentleman of Granville who later acquired title to these houses and then bequeathed them to his daughter in his will. The dwellings are both shown on a street alignment survey of c.1891. They are also shown on 1914 Water Board plan.

Today, the dwellings remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the front fence at No. 45 should be replaced with a timber picket fence and the pipe posts to verandah should be replaced with timber posts. The missing balustrade of the verandah should also be reinstated.
- Should the opportunity arise, all aluminium windows should be replaced with timber windows.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Semi-detached Cottages	I46
Heritage Study	Semi-detached Cottages	I46
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville*, retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



No.43 and No.45 Grimwood Street.



No. 43 Grimwood Street.



No. 45 Grimwood Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Victorian Italianate Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	4 Hewlett Street Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	15	-	1067637
Current LEP ID	I47 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I122 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house at 4 Hewlett Street is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in 1883, the dwelling relates to the late nineteenth century residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area. It was built in conjunction with No. 42 The Avenue, during the early subdivision of the Drainwell Estate. The building retains its aesthetic significance through the retention of much of its original fabric and detailing. It has additional significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct as it makes a positive contribution to the overall streetscape character of the Conservation Area. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses along the street. The building demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Victorian Italianate cottage.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1883, the item relates to the early development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney in the 1880s and the establishment of large manufacturing industries in the area. It was built in conjunction with No. 42 The Avenue, during the early subdivision of the Drainwell Estate.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building retains its aesthetic significance as through the retention of much of its original fabric and detailing. It has additional significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct as it makes a positive contribution to the overall streetscape character of the Conservation Area.of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct.

d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The building demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Victorian Italianate cottage.

Physical Description

The dwelling is a single storey brick Victorian Italianate residence with a slate roof. The dwelling features rendered brick walls with decorative plaster mouldings to front and brick to side elevations. The gabled roof features a projecting gable front and two tall rendered brick chimneys with cornice decoration (one has two terracotta pots) and another shorter brick chimney at the rear. The projecting gable end features timber fretted open scroll barge boards and finial with a faceted bay below. The bay window features a corniced parapet and flat roof. All other windows have rendered corniced brick sills with bracket decoration below, and rounded brick arches (above side windows). The verandah features a concave corrugated iron roof with hip corner, across front to projecting gable. Verandah floor is of tessellated tiles and rolled sandstone edges, its posts are Corinthian cast iron columns, and it has cast iron brackets and frieze. The front door is a Victorian four panel door with bolection moulds. The fence is timber is a new picket fence that replaces a post and rail with cyclone wire infill and chain wire set in tube frame gate with wrought iron scroll pattern across top. A very old frangipani tree exists in rear yard. The building also contains a possible rear extension. The building features a deep setback with a very modest, European landscaping setting. While the setting contributes to the aesthetic significance of the item, it is a contemporary landscape and is not of heritage significance.

Overall the condition of the building is good. The building appears to be well maintained having undergone a recent renovation. The exterior appears to be recently painted with a contemporary colour scheme.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear extension
- Modified windows
- New exterior paint*
- New fence

Although modified the building retains a high level of integrity through its retention of original fabric and detailing.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1883

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which this dwelling was built was purchased on 30 March 1883 by Henry Sargent Winter, builder of Newtown. Winter was probably one of the builders of the Royal Hotel, South Street.

Winter also constructed No.42 The Avenue. In order to do so, he had to mortgage the land along The Avenue on 20 April 1883 to finance the building of both dwellings. By October the houses were complete, although Winter made several unsuccessful attempts to sell them. On 16 May 1884 the mortgagee sold the houses by auction to Coates & Harper, timber merchants of Parramatta.

Today, the building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	X	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, a historic paint scheme should be reinstated for the exterior.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I47
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I47
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View from Hewlett Street to the north and east elevations.



View from Hewlett Street to the north elevation.



View from Hewlett Street to the rear extension.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Late Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	6 Hewlett Street Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	14	D	975348
Current LEP ID	I48 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I123 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

The house at 6 Hewlett Street is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values, and as a representative example of a modest Victorian weatherboard cottage. Built during the 1880s, the dwelling relates to the late nineteenth century residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area. It has additional significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct as it contributes positively to the overall streetscape character of the Conservation Area. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses along the street.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The dwelling relates to the early development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney in the 1880s and the establishment of large manufacturing industries in the area and was built in conjunction with the early subdivision of the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as a modest Victorian weatherboard cottage that contributes to the character and significance of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a representative example of a modest Victorian weatherboard cottage.

Physical Description

The architectural style of 6 Hewlett Street is transitional between late Victorian and Federation periods. The dwelling is a single storey residence of weatherboard construction with iron hipped roof and a rendered brick chimney with cornice decoration. The weatherboard construction along the front elevation is designed to imitate ashlar masonry. The side elevations of the building appear to have been replaced with vinyl cladding.

The verandah contains an Ogee verandah roof enclosed by a brick balustrade with coloured glass at each end, restrained iron lace work and timber flooring. Timber chamfered post are set on the brick piers with a rendered coping. This is accessed by three concrete steps with a steel handrail. The verandah construction appears to be a later addition to the original building and dated to the Federation period.

The windows are sashed and fronted by modern security grills. The front door has a transom light and round headed glazed sidelights above timber door. Bolection mould encloses glazed shaped panel in the upper door, below is a timber curved collection mould panel. The fence is an aluminium cyclone wire fence with wire mesh panel attached to pipe frame gate. There appears to be a rear addition to the building. The surrounding landscape is predominately concrete and contains a shared driveway with No.8 Hewlett Street. A garage of weatherboard construction with a pitched roof and roller door is located to the rear of the property.

Within the curtilage of the listed property, is a dwelling at 8 Hewlett Street. The dwelling is a brick, single storey Federation cottage, with a gabled roof. Clad in corrugated iron, the roof features a central gablet with a single timber bargeboard and timber louvers, and a single brick chimney with stepped string courses. The verandah features a distorted bullnose roof, supported on timber chamfered posts, with a decorative timber valance. The timber posts are supported on brick piers and enclosed by a brick balustrade with coloured glass at each. The brick balustrade features darker bricks along the capping and cornices, as well as pebble concrete capping. This is accessed by a curved staircase that is also clad in pebble concrete. The windows are sliding sash, with rendered sills. The front door has a transom light and round headed glazed sidelights above timber door.

Overall the condition of both buildings is good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Partly enclosed brick verandah*
- Possible rear addition
- Contemporary security screens to windows
- Vinyl recladding of side elevations

The building retains a moderate level of integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1895

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which this dwelling was built was purchased for £100 on January 1895 by William Adams, a local painter of Granville. Shortly after its purchase a weatherboard cottage was erected on site. The dwelling was tenanted for several years. Adams was employed by Lyons & Collier. This allotment was one of many blocks in the family's possession. At the time of the purchase they were living on the corner of Hewlett Street and The Avenue in a rendered brick Victorian cottage at No. 36 The Avenue.

The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The dwelling at No. 8 should be assessed for its potential listing as an individual heritage item as a part of Stage 2 of this heritage review.
- The listing sheet relates to the heritage significance of 6 Hewlett Street, Granville. The heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the Cumberland LEP.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I48
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I48
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View from Hewlett Street to Late Victorian cottage.



View from Hewlett Street to the west elevation and driveway between 8 Hewlett Street.



View east to 6-8 Hewlett Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	'Loch Marie' – Federation Queen Anne Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	18 Hewlett Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	998959
Current LEP ID	I49 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I124 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage, 'Loch Marie', at 18 Hewlett Street, Granville is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in 1900-01, the dwelling relates to turn of the century development of Granville which continued to be driven by the industrial activity in the wider area. The building retains its aesthetic significance through the retention of much of its original fabric and architectural detailing as a quality Federation Queen Anne cottage. It has additional significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct which it makes a positive contribution to the overall streetscape character of the Conservation Area and is located on a prominent corner site. The items significance is further enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses along the street. The item demonstrates representative qualities of a fine, intact Federation Queen Anne cottage built in Granville, c.1900.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1900-01, the item relates to the twentieth development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney between the 1880s – 1930s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building retains its aesthetic significance through the retention of much of its original fabric and architectural detailing as a quality Federation Queen Anne cottage. It has additional significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct which it makes a positive contribution to the overall streetscape character of the Conservation Area and is located on a prominent corner site. The

	items significance is further enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses along the street.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of a fine, intact Federation Queen Anne cottage built in Granville, c.1900.

Physical Description

The dwelling is a substantially sized Federation Queen Anne cottage, with a gablet hipped roof. It has an exposed brick construction comprising tuck-pointed bricks and Marseilles tiled roofs with exposed rafters. A combination of brickwork is employed in the building with darker, even toned face bricks used to the street facing facades, and commons bricks to its eastern façade. Rough cast rendered gable ends to the corner, north and western edges of the building provide definition to the building edges. A notable feature of the building is the wrap around verandah which extends between the north and western gable ends and, while its western end has been infilled as an extension of the house, the remaining sections of the verandah display paired timber tapered posts set on brick balustrades with rendered coping and rectangular niches with roughcast render. Other features include scrolled decorative timber valance and brackets to the verandah, bay windows to the north and western gable ends, sloping brick sills to the bay windows, segmental arched double hung sash windows to the eastern facade, a tuck-pointed brick corbelled chimney with a terracotta chimney pot, and a solid brick fence with bullnose brick coping, brick piers and wrought iron gate along the street facing property edges. A stripped canvas screen has been suspended from some parts of the verandah to be used as privacy screen. A timber arched gateway has been added recently to the brick fence along Hewlett Street. The fence has some instability as a result of vegetation growth in the vicinity.

A part gable, part skillion Colorbond roofed brick extension has been added to the southern end of the building, along with a two-car garage which has a skillion roof and is constructed partly of exposed brickwork and metal and plywood mesh walls.

Federation Queen Anne cottages typically contain a picturesque garden setting, although the landscape setting has been altered with the removal of a pine tree and jacaranda, the corner of Hewlett and Walter Streets retains a row of rose bushes that contribute to the aesthetic significance of the item A concrete driveway has been added along the southern portion of the site, while a gravel driveway to an open, unpaved carpark has been added to the eastern side of the site.

The cottage is in a very good condition and appears to be well maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Extension to southern end of building*
- Enclosure of western end of verandah
- Timber arched gateway
- Two-car garage
- Canvas privacy screens to verandah

The building retains a high level of integrity with much of the original fabric and architectural detailing extant. Apart from the small extension at the southern end of the building, the item retains a consistent built form.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1900-01

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which this dwelling was built was purchased as vacant land in June 1900 by Thomas Carson, a railway employee of Granville. The dwelling was built for him between 1900-01 and he had moved in by 1901. It was named 'Loch Marie' and remained Thomas Carson's house until he died in 1918. Thomas Carson was a member of a prominent local family which also had ties with the Bellingers.

The building remains use in as a private residence.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	X	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the Colorbond roofed brick extension to the southern end of the building should be removed as it is unsympathetic to the heritage character of the building and its setback enhances its prominence on the street.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I49
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I49
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View east along Hewlett Street.



View looking west of north elevation.



View south to cleared area, east of the dwelling, used as carpark.



View of brick extension along south elevation.



View of granny flat along southern boundary.



View north from Walter Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Federation Arts and Crafts Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	20 Hewlett Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	3	-	775950
Current LEP ID	I50 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I125 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage at 20 Hewlett Street is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in 1914, the dwelling relates to the early twentieth century development of Granville which continued to be driven by industrial activity in the wider area. The building retains its aesthetic significance as an intact Federation Arts and Crafts cottage through the retention of much of its original fabric and architectural detailing. The dwelling makes a positive contribution to the neighbouring heritage conservation area, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct, which forms the eastern boundary of the property. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses along the street. The cottage demonstrates representative qualities of a high-quality and intact Federation Arts and Crafts cottage built in Granville, c.1914.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1914, the item relates to the twentieth development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney between the 1880s – 1930s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building retains its aesthetic significance as an intact Federation Arts and Crafts cottage through the retention of much of its original fabric and architectural detailing. The dwelling makes a positive contribution to the neighbouring heritage conservation area, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct, which forms the eastern boundary of the property. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses along the street.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.

e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The cottage demonstrates representative qualities of a high-quality and intact Federation Arts and Crafts cottage built in Granville, c.1914.

Physical Description

The dwelling at 20 Hewlett Street is a brick Federation Arts and Crafts period cottage with a gablet roof with a projecting gable to the street. The roof is clad in slate tiles with terracotta ridge cappings, two tall brick chimneys with roughcast render and expressed brick string courses with terracotta pots, and an antenna.

The front facade comprises of a rough cast rendered projecting gable end and a broken back verandah roof. The verandah roof is supported on timber posts with decorative fretwork, and exposed rafter ends under roof eaves. The verandah flooring is of later concrete/tile surface. The windows are timber framed casement window in sets of three with replaced glass panes, with rendered sills. The casement windows on the project gable feature an awning with decorative timber brackets. The windows along the side elevations are timber framed double hung sashes with rendered lintels and sills. An air conditioning unit is affixed to brickwork of the projecting gable.

The rear section of the site comprises of post 1940s addition in brick with a skillion roof. The extension is in keeping with the character of the building. A more recent single-storey granny flat with lean-to has also been added to the southern edge of the site.

A c.1950s low brick fence with a wrought iron gate fronts Hewlett Street, while a painted timber panel fence extends along the eastern and western boundaries of the property. There are no significant plantings within the curtilage.

Overall the condition of the building is fair. The slate roof requires some minor repairs to ensure there are no issues with water ingress and falling damp.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear extension to cottage in brick
- Granny flat and lean-to at the rear
- Air-conditioning unit to front gable end of cottage
- Tiled flooring to verandah
- Replaced window panes
- Antenna to hipped roof

The building is considered to retain a high level of integrity with discreet rear extensions. The item retains a significant amount of original fabric and architectural detailing.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1914

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The original allotment for 20 Hewlett Street was transferred to James Herbert Dawes, a plumber of Granville, in November 1909. The cottage was shown in this position on the Water Board Detail Survey on May 1914. Rather than occupying the site himself, Dawes let the cottage to tenants.

Today, the building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I50
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I50
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View looking east along Hewlett Street to front façade.



View north along laneway of west elevation.



View south to granny flat built at the rear of the property.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Late Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	21 Hewlett Street, Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	9	-	3071
Current LEP ID	I51 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I126 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house at 21 Hewlett Street is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in 1894, the dwelling relates to the late nineteenth century residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area. The cottage retains its aesthetic significance as an intact late Victorian cottage. The dwelling makes a positive contribution to the overall streetscape character of Hewlett Street. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses along the street. The cottage demonstrates representative qualities of a high-quality and intact late Victorian cottage built in Granville, c.1894.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item relates to the early development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney in the 1880s and the establishment of large manufacturing industries in the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling makes a positive contribution to the neighbouring heritage conservation area, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct, which forms the eastern boundary of the property. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses along the street.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The cottage demonstrates representative qualities of a high-quality and intact late Victorian cottage built in Granville, c.1894.

Physical Description

The building on site is a single storey weatherboard cottage with a Colorbond hipped roof. The front of the building is occupied by a timber deck verandah covered by an ogee curved roof which is supported on open trellis cast iron posts. Shiplap weatherboard has been used on the front elevation, with feather edge weatherboard to the eastern façade. A rendered brick chimney with two flues and pots is located to the eastern side of the building. The dwelling has a recent skillion style extension to the rear.

A cast iron palisade fence on polychromatic brick base with a cast iron gate supported by steel posts forms the front of the property. The footpath leading to the front door is poured concrete, with a brick footpath leading to the side entry gate which is of timber. Th dwelling features a deep setback with no established garden in the front yard.

The cottage is in a good condition overall, although the cast iron palisade fence is in need of repair and maintenance works.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Skillion roofed weatherboard extension to the rear.
- Security screen to front door

The item retains a high level of integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1894

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the worker's and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

This allotment was transferred late in 1898 to Alfred Trimmer, a mechanical engineer of Granville. However, the dwelling was built as early as 1894. The area was subdivided in May 1894 and Trimmer himself has lived in this house on this land since late 1896. He appears to have purchased this land after the subdivision. This cottage is shown on the 1914 Water Board Survey.

The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The cast iron palisade fence is in need of repair and maintenance works.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I51
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I51
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville*, retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Front façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	'Rockleigh' – Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	23 Hewlett Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	8	-	3071
Current LEP ID	I52 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I127 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house at 23 Hewlett Street is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values, and as a representative example of an early Federation cottage in the area. Built in 1895, the dwelling relates to the late nineteenth century development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area. It has additional significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct as it contributes positively to the overall streetscape character of the Conservation Area. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses along the street.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item relates to the early residential development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney from 1880 to 1930.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item contributes positively to the overall streetscape character of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of an early Federation cottage.

Physical Description

The building on site is a single-storey Federation weatherboard cottage with a Colorbond hipped roof and a Colorbond bullnose verandah, atop brick foundations. The weatherboards to the street facing elevation have a rusticated appearance to resemble stone blocks, with feather edged weatherboards to side. The verandah roof is supported on simple timber posts with cast-iron lacework, atop timber floorboards. The windows on the front façade are timber framed double hung sash with a contemporary flyscreen. The windows feature wide timber architraves with a decorative timber sill.

The footprint of the building has been extended to the rear, with additions made to the south-western end of the building. This includes the construction of a shed with a gabled roof and a skillion roof rear addition. The dwelling has a name plaque - 'Rockleigh'.

The front of the property is lined by a white timber palisade fence with wide posts and with art deco style metal gates. A native Ficus type tree, possibly a fig, is located in the front yard. The landscape is largely informal, however contributes the aesthetic values of the item and the setting.

Overall, the cottage is in a good condition and appears to be well maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Extension to the building along its south-western side.
- Rear additions of gable roof shed and lean-to.
- Solar panels to the roof along its south-western and southern ends.

The building retains a high level of integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1895

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the worker's and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

This allotment was transferred to Granville builder Edward Phillips in 1894. At the first listing of Hewlett Street in the Sands Directory in 1896, William Phillips is listed here. Phillips transferred the cottage to Thomas Sands, a wood and coal merchant of Granville in July 1895, who is listed in the Directory at this address from 1897 onwards.

The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I52
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I52
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to north elevation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Granville Police Station		
Recommended Name	Former Granville Police Station		
Site Image			
Address	12 Hutchinson Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	1183707
Current LEP ID	I53 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I128 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Law Enforcement	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The former Granville Police Station is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and rarity values. Built in 1885, the item is historically significant as an early Victorian style police station built to serve the growing population of Granville. The building allows for the interpretation of the early settlement pattern of Granville and the administration of peace and justice during this time. The item has additional historic significance for its continued use as a police station until 2010. The item is of aesthetic significance as an intact example of Victorian Police Station that strongly contributes towards the aesthetic character of the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct, in addition with other nearby historic buildings. This is enhanced by the level of original fabric and architectural detail retained. The item is a rare example of this building type within the local context of Granville and more broadly within the Cumberland LGA.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1885, the item is historically significant as an early Victorian style police station built to serve the growing population of Granville. The building allows for the interpretation of the early settlement pattern of Granville and the administration of peace and justice. The item has additional historic significance for its continued use as a police station until 2010.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as an intact example of Victorian Police Station that strongly contributes towards the aesthetic character of the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct, in addition with

	other nearby historic buildings. This is enhanced by the level of original fabric and architectural detail retained.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item is a rare example of this building type within the local context of Granville and more broadly within the Cumberland LGA.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The former Granville Police Station is a single-storey brick building in a U-shape which has undergone numerous additions over the years. The station features a single storey brick Victorian cottage, constructed of sandstock bricks laid in English Bond pattern. The building features a hipped roof and skillion verandah roof. The verandah is clad with in corrugated iron and supported on timber posts with cast iron brackets. Windows feature timber multi-paned sash windows, with rendered sills below. This building features two chimneys with rendered brick and cornice decoration. The recessed, infilled verandah connecting to the brick cottage to the other brick building is completed with aluminium weatherboard-like panels and aluminium framed windows. Former elements of the verandah remain in the form of timber posts with cast iron brackets.

The fence is a painted acorn-top, timber picket fence. The front door has a transom light above Victorian timber four panel door with upper panels glazed. Incremental additions to the building relate to the former use and current occupation of the building. Security cameras and steel security grills are affixed to windows exterior of windows. A carport and modern skillion addition are located to the rear of the item.

There are some plantings along the front façade that contribute to the aesthetic setting of the item, however, are contemporary and not of heritage significance.

Overall, the building condition is considered good, in which the roof appears to be a recently re-clad.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Skillion addition to the rear
- Infilled verandah with aluminium framed windows*
- Contemporary security grills
- Modern lights and security cameras

The building retains a moderate level of integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1885, 1907-1911

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the manager's and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

With the growth of the area a need for police protection became evident, especially amongst members of the commercial and professional men living in Granville. A group led by John Nobbs prevailed upon the Colonial Government to erect a police station building in Hutchinson Street. According to an article in the Cumberland Mercury, the new police station was to be built on land which the station is located was a former orange grove on land behind the St Marks Church and next to the residence of Dr Curtayne. The complex included a lockup-keepers residence. This was a two-bedroom cottage with a hall through it. Beside the cottage was the office / charge room of the station. The lock up contained two roomy cells. These were completed in 1885.

The police station required the lock-up buildings to be extended in 1907-11. The building remained in use by the NSW Police Force until 2010, when a new three storey building was constructed at 2-8 Carlton Street, Granville. The new building provided the force with upgraded facilities to serve the growing population.

The building is currently occupied by Multicultural Disability Advocacy Association of NSW.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	X	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the verandah infill should be removed, and the open verandah reinstated.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Granville Police Station	I53
Heritage Study	Granville Police Station	I53
National Trust Australia Register	Police Station	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Bullivant, J. 1995. *A Brief History of Granville Police Station.* Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919.* Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory.* Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View west to front façade of the former police station.



View west to lock up added c.1911.



Detail of enclosed verandah.



View southwest along Hutchinson Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Knox Presbyterian Church		
Recommended Name	Knox Presbyterian Church		
Site Image			
Address	14 Hutchinson Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	1050714
Current LEP ID	I54 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I129 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Knox Presbyterian Church is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in 1885, the church is of historic significance as an early Victorian Church built to serve the growing Presbyterian community of Granville, a function that continues today. The building presents an intact Victorian church which contributes positively to the heritage significance of Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct in unison with other historic buildings in the area. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Victorian Free Gothic brick church built in Granville, in 1885.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is of historic significance as an early Victorian Church built in 1885 to serve the growing Presbyterian community of Granville.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as an intact Victorian Free Gothic Church that makes a strong contribution to the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Victorian Free Gothic brick church built in Granville in 1885.

Physical Description

The single-storey Victorian church is built in the Free Gothic style with a steep hipped gable roof clad with diamond shaped asbestos-tiles with terra-cotta ridge capping. The Facades feature machine made bricks laid in the English bond pattern with bands of contrasting colour, with brick buttresses capped in sandstone. The windows have Gothic arches of brick in a lighter colour, some with stained glass panes, others sash. The front door has a Gothic arch in entrance porch above timber double doors with large decorative cast iron hinges. A timber bellcote is located next to the entrance on the eastern elevation.

Within the curtilage of the church is a weatherboard clad church hall and residence. The surrounding landscape contains some established plantings along the Hutchinson Street footpath and younger plantings between the gravel carpark and grassed area surrounding the church. The carpark is accessed off a concrete lined and gravel filled driveway. Although the church retains a deep setback within the allotment, it is visually prominent within this area due to the low-scale buildings surrounding.

Overall. the building's condition is considered good, though there are some biological growth issues to the roof.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- None.

The building retains a high level of integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1885

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The church was designed by James Tosh, of the firm Robinson and Tosh Architects, and built by John Dempsey and John Payne. The church opened for services in 1885. Early in the 20th Century new work was carried out on the building, by 1916, three windows had been opened in the west wall which considerably brightened the interior. The shingles on the roof were also replaced in 1919. In 1919, Thomas Fowlie, when writing the History of Granville, found it a 'plain dismal looking structure', an opinion which would find little favour today, and it is an excellent instance of changes in architectural fashions.

Today, the building is still in use as a Presbyterian church.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- A Conservation Management Plan should be prepared for this site to understand in greater detail the history and significance of the place, as well as how to manage change and monitor conditions of the site.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Knox Presbyterian Church	I54
Heritage Study	Knox Presbyterian Church	I54
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory.* Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of the church and carpark.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Terrace Housing		
Recommended Name	Jamieson Street Terrace Group		
Site Image			
Address	6, 8, 10, 12, 14 Jamieson Street Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1-5	-	778262
Current LEP ID	I55 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I130 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	Local		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The terrace housing group at 6-14 Jamieson Street is of local significance for its historic, associative aesthetic values, and as a representative example of Victorian period terraces in the area. The group is historically significant as it relates to suburb development in the 1880s, which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries away from Sydney and close to the railway. It presents as a key part of the larger historic building stock in the area and makes a positive contribution to the streetscape character of the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct. The significance of the terrace group is enhanced by its association with James Bellinger and its relationship with the Victorian Italianate house opposite at 29 Jamieson Street.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	This item historically significant as it relates to suburb development in the 1880s, which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries away from Sydney and close to the railway.
b) Associative	The building group is associated with James Bellinger, a key property owner and developer between 1880 and 1912 in Granville.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	This item is aesthetically significant as a well-kept Victoria style terrace group.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	This item is representative of Victorian period terrace houses.

Physical Description

The group consists of a row of five (5), two-storey Victorian style terraces. While some of the structures have undergone alterations and additions, they are collectively a highly intact group that retain their form and scale.

The terraces are generally of painted brick with gabled corrugated iron roofs. The overall structure is based on gabled roofs with fir walls protruding from roof and front walls as privacy walls. In general, original features survive in varying capacities across the dwellings, including cast iron remains on balconies, French doors, parapets and sash windows. There are three chimneys in total, with two central rendered chimneys containing corbels shared by two pairs of residences and one residence containing a single chimney of the same style. Verandahs are skillion, with corrugated iron roofs over the upper level across front covering both ground and first floor. Verandah features include a timber deck to the first floor, ground floor tiles of varying types, painted brick privacy walls, cast iron balustrades on first floor and cast-iron brackets and frieze. Windows feature rendered sills and curved rendered arches. Exterior doors have transom light over French doors with bolection moulded panels below and glazed panels above. Front doors have transom light above Victorian timber six panel doors. Fences are timber picket with matching gate.

At the rear, all dwellings retain the original rear second-storey form. Some have been extended at the rear on the ground floor only. The dwellings feature a consist setback with a small front yard. The front landscape generally contains small, contemporary gardens that are not of any heritage value.

Overall, the groups condition appears to be good. The terraces present as a well-maintained group.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

6 Jamieson Street
- Decorative lacework has been removed
- Contemporary security screens and grills to window and door openings

8 Jamieson Street
- Entry path and porch tiling replaced with modern tiles*
- Contemporary security screens and grills to window and door openings

10 Jamieson Street
- Entry path and porch tiling replaced with modern tiles*
- Contemporary security screens and grills to window and door openings

12 Jamieson Street
- Entry path and porch tiling replaced with modern tiles in a heritage style
- Contemporary security screens and grills to window and door openings

14 Jamieson Street
- Roof has been replaced
- Entry path paving replaced with brick*
- Front fences replaced
- Contemporary security screens and grills to window and door openings

The Jamieson Street row of terraces retain a high level of integrity. While some of the structures have undergone minor alterations and additions, they are collectively a highly intact group that retain their form and scale.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c. 1880-1883

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

In September 1880, James Bellinger, a well-off farmer of Fairfield who developed a profitable orchard and vineyard, Overton Park, growing oranges, apples and stone fruit, began construction on the terrace group at 6-14 Jamieson Street. When big land sales opened up at the then Parramatta Junction (Granville), the sale began with the auction of Wetherill's subdivision. On 16 October 1875, Bellinger purchased one of the best blocks in the subdivision. His two-acre (0.81 hectare) plot was bounded by Mary Street, Railway Street (now The Avenue), and Jamieson Street. It was on this site that he constructed a block of five terraces between c1880-1883. These were the first of a large number of rental properties he built between 1880 and his death in 1912. By 1898, Bellinger owned 22 houses in Granville according to a letter he wrote to Council.

In March 1883, he conveyed one of the dwellings within the terrace to his son-in-law Thomas Carson for 350 pounds. In 1885, Fuller's directory showed a number of tenants occupying this terrace, in addition to Carson. Bellinger later built No. 29 Jamieson Street (across the road from this terrace group) in the Victorian filigree style. Smithfield held on to these rental terraces until his death, upon which time they passed to his daughters.

Today, the buildings remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Terrace Group	I55
Heritage Study	Terrace Group	I55
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

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2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Jamieson Street terrace group



14 Jamieson Street front facade



12 Jamieson Street front façade



10 Jamieson Street front façade



8 Jamieson Street front façade



6 Jamieson Street

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Federation Arts and Crafts Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	17 Jamieson Street, Granville NSW 2124		
Lot/Section/DP	18	1	4013
Current LEP ID	I56 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I131 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage at 17 Jamieson Street, Granville is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in 1905, the building historically relates to the residential development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney. The item is a fine example of a Federation residence built by local builders and craftsmen. The item retains its aesthetic significance through the retention of much of its original fabric and architectural detailing. It has additional significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area –Civic Precinct which it makes a positive contribution to the overall streetscape character of the Conservation Area. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses along the street. The cottage demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation Arts and Crafts cottage built in Granville, c.1905.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item relates to the development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as a highly intact Federation style dwelling and contributes positively to the streetscape values of Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of the Federation style of dwelling.

Physical Description

The site contains a single-storey, face brick Federation dwelling with contrasting brick string courses, gablet hipped iron roof, two profiled brick chimneys and a projecting flying gable front with timber finials and elaborate timber detailing on the gable end. The house has a bullnose verandah to the front with fretwork and a tessellated tiled front porch, with white marble edges on a brick base. The verandah posts are turned timber spindle valance and scalloped decorated valance. Windows are double-hung timber sash with coloured panels, sandstone sills and soldier dark brick curved arches. The front entry door has a transom light and sidelights. The front door is five paneled with three glazed panels above a lock rail and timber bolection moulded panels below.

The site is bounded by a modern timber picket fence to the front and modern, solid unpainted timber fence along the southern boundary. The garden area forward of the front setback contains several mature plantings which largely screen the dwelling from the streetscape.

The building is fair condition overall, though some timber elements to the front roof gable end show signs of deterioration. There are also signs of some structural movement with cracking around window lintels and to the base of the structure.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Timber picket fence along the front
- Solid, unpainted timber fence added along the side elevation

The item retains a high level of integrity with much of original fabric and detailing extant.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1905

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The subject site was purchased as vacant land in 1905 by George Watts, an engine driver local to Granville. He immediately mortgaged the land to build the cottage which survives today, having the dwelling built by local builders and craftsmen. The mature plantings on site do not relate to the early setting of the dwelling, as shown by the 1943 aerial imagery of the area. Today, the building remains in use as a private residence, however, appears to be unoccupied.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	X	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the building should be assessed for water ingress issues.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I56
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I56
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory.* Granville: Granville Historical Society

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View from laneway to southern elevation.



Detail of projecting gable.



Detail of verandah.



Detail of the southern elevation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Conjoined Residences		
Recommended Name	Semi-detached Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	22 and 24 Jamieson Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1-2	-	550210
Current LEP ID	I57 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I132 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The semi-detached Federation cottage at 22 and 24 Jamieson Street, Granville is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. Built c.1910, the semi-detached cottage relates to the residential growth of Granville that occurred in response to the relocation of industry away from Sydney to Granville between 1880 and 1930. The item retains its aesthetic significance as an intact Federation cottage with Victorian architectural influences, that retains its original form and much of its original architectural detailing. The item form part of a larger group of historic houses in the area which were built during that period. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials. Although the semi-detached cottage has been modified over time with the addition of new decorative elements, the item contributes positively towards the aesthetic character of the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item has historic significance as related to the concurrent purchase and development of land within Jamieson Street, in response to the early development of Granville and movement of industry away from Sydney.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as an intact Federation cottage with Victorian architectural influences, that retains its original form and much of its original architectural detailing. This item forms part of a larger group of historic houses in the area which were built during that period. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials. Although the semi-detached cottage has been modified

	over time with the addition of new decorative elements, the item contributed positively towards the aesthetic character of Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	With varied timber detailing, the item does not meet this criterion for any one particular architectural style.

Physical Description

The item is a symmetrical single-storey, semi-detached Federation cottage constructed of weatherboard on a brick foundation with some Victorian architectural influences. The front elevation features weatherboard panels imitating sandstone block masonry. The roof is a gabled hip clad in replaced corrugated galvanized iron with two tall brick corbelled chimneys. The semi-detached cottage has a continuous Ogee verandah roof with hipped corners. The verandah is supported in the centre by a brick privacy wall with two decorative timber posts either side with decorative brackets of different styles atop timber floorboards. The central painted brick privacy wall has recessed blind arches and adjoins a timber picket fence dividing the two residences. The houses feature timber framed sash windows with sidelights and decorated timber sills. The windows along the façade of 22 Jamieson Street feature steel bars. Each dwelling features a transom light and sidelight flanking a five paneled door with three glazed panels above lock rail and timber bolection moulded panels below, fronted by a contemporary security screen door. Both dwellings have been extended to the rear with single-storey lean-to additions.

The semi-detached cottage features a modest setback that aligns with the neighbouring properties, creating a consistent setback along Jamieson Street. The dwellings each contain informal, contemporary front gardens of little heritage significance. However, the property at 24 Jamieson Street has a mature tree in the front yard that is of moderate significance. The property shares at the front a timber, acorn topped picket fence with matching gate.

Overall, the semi-detached cottage is in a good condition and appears to be well maintained. The property at 22 Jamieson Street features a refreshed paint scheme. The timber fascia below the guttering on the property at 24 Jamieson Street shows signs of minor deterioration.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Single-storey rear extension to both properties
- Replaced roof sheeting
- Security screen doors
- Security bars on windows
- Timber flooring to verandah

Overall the item retains a high level of integrity as evident through the retention of much of its original architectural detailing and overall form. The item has had sympathetic repairs made to building with the replacing of the roof fabric on a like for like basis.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c. 1910

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

In conjunction with other properties on Jamieson Street, these two lots were purchased as vacant land in 1903-1904 by Albert and Sydney Carson who was the sons of Thomas Carson, Stephen Chandler and his wife Florence, and by Rebecca Hill wife of Roland Hill of Chatswood. In the ensuing years, a series of dwellings were built for the owners, both for owner-occupation and for rental. By 1914, the entire street was complete. Many of the owners lived in the street or nearby. Even the Hills moved to Granville from Chatswood.

The erection of these dwellings was a direct response to the improved conditions in Sydney in the early 1900's.

Today, the buildings remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Conjoined Residences	I57
Heritage Study	Conjoined Residences	I57
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of 22 Jamieson Street front façade.



View to 24 Jamieson Street front façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Conjoined Residences		
Recommended Name	Semi-detached Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	26 and 28 Jamieson Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	101-102	-	775235
Current LEP ID	I58 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I133 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct		
Date Updated	August 2019		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The semi-detached Federation cottage at 26 and 28 Jamieson Street, Granville is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. Built in c.1910, the item is historically related to the residential development of Granville that followed the relocation the industry away from Sydney in Granville between 1880 and 1930. The item retains its aesthetic significance as an intact semi-detached Federation cottage with Victorian architectural influences. The item forms part of a larger group of historic houses in the area which were built during that period. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials of historic houses along Jamieson Street. Although the dwellings have been modified over time with the addition of new decorative elements, the item continues to make a positive contribution to the aesthetic character of the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1910, the item is historically related to the residential development of Granville that followed the relocation the industry away from Sydney to Granville between 1880 and 1930.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item retains its aesthetic significance as an intact semi-detached Federation cottage with Victorian architectural influences. The item form part of a larger group of historic houses in the area which were built during that period. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials of historic houses along Jamieson Street. Although the dwellings have been modified over time with the addition of new decorative elements, the item continues to make a positive

	contribution to the aesthetic character of the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	With varied timber detailing, the item does not meet this criterion for any one particular architectural style.

Physical Description

The item is a symmetrical single-storey, semi-detached Federation cottage constructed of weatherboard on a brick foundation with some Victorian architectural influences. The front elevation features weatherboard panels imitating sandstone block masonry. The roof is a gabled hip clad in replaced corrugated galvanized iron with a tall brick corbelled chimney. The semi-detached cottage has a continuous Ogee verandah roof with hipped corners. The verandah is supported in the centre by a brick privacy wall with two decorative timber posts either side with decorative brackets of different styles (timber and metal lacework) atop timber floorboards. The central painted brick privacy wall has recessed blind arches and adjoins a timber picket fence dividing the two residences. The item has timber framed sash windows with sidelights and decorated timber sills. The front door has a transom light and sidelights, flanking a five paneled door with three glazed panels above lock rail and timber bolection moulded panels below. Both dwellings have been extended to the rear with single-storey lean-to additions.

The semi-detached cottage features a modest setback that aligns with the neighbouring properties, creating a consistent setback along Jamieson Street. The dwellings each contain informal, contemporary front gardens of little heritage significance. The cottage at 28 Jamieson Street is more densely vegetated. The front boundary fence to both properties is a shared timber picket fence with matching gate.

Overall, the semi-detached cottage is in a good condition and appear to be well maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Replaced metal lacework to 26 Jamieson Street.
- Replaced roof sheeting
- Single-storey rear extension to the rear of both properties
- Contemporary security screen doors.

The item retains a high level of integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1910

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

In conjunction with the other properties on Jamieson Street, these two lots were purchased as vacant land in 1903-1904 by Albert and Sydney Carson who were the sons of Thomas Carson, Stephen Chandler and his wife Florence, and by Rebecca Hill, wife of Roland Hill of Chatswood. In the ensuing years, a series of dwellings were built for the owners, both for owner-occupation and for rental. By 1914, the entire street was complete. Many of the owners lived in the street or nearby. Even the Hills moved to Granville from Chatswood.

The erection of these dwellings was a direct response to the improved conditions in Sydney in the early 1900's.

Today, the buildings remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Conjoined Residences	I58
Heritage Study	Conjoined Residences	I58
National Trust Australia Register	House	N/A

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919.* Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory.* Granville: Granville Historical Society

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to 26 Jamieson Street front façade.



View to 28 Jamieson Street front façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Two Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	'Overton' – Victorian Filigree Terrace		
Site Image			
Address	29 Jamieson Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	744216
Current LEP ID	I59 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I134 (Parramatta LEP),		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 29 Jamieson Street, Granville, otherwise known as "Overton/Longford", is of local significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic and representative values. The building is historically linked to the residential growth of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of industry to the area between 1880 and 1930. The significance of the dwelling is enhanced by its association with James Bellinger, its construction by local builders and craftsman, and its historic connection to the terrace group across the road at 6-14 Jamieson Street which were also constructed by Bellinger and heritage listed. The building retains its aesthetic significance as a fine, intact example of a freestanding Victorian filigree terrace with landscape aesthetic qualities that are rare to the area. The house is highly intact when viewed from the street and strongly contributes to the streetscape values of the Granville Conservation Area - Civic Precinct. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Victorian terrace built in Granville, c.1887.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	This item is historically significant as related to suburb development in the 1880s, driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries away from Sydney. It is historically associated with the terrace group across the road at 6-14 Jamieson Street, Granville.
b) Associative	The building group is associated with James Bellinger, a key property owner and developer between 1880 and 1912 in Granville.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	This item is aesthetically significant as a fine Victorian filigree dwelling which has a prominent streetscape presence and landscape setting. The house is highly intact when viewed from the street and strongly

	contributes to the streetscape values of the Granville Conservation Area - Civic Precinct.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Victorian terrace built in Granville, c.1887.

Physical Description

The dwelling at 29 Jamieson Street is a two-storey freestanding Victorian filigree terrace. The building is of brick with a rendered finish. The roof is gabled with decorative barge boards, finials at each end and slate roofing. The roof also contains a single rendered brick chimney with cornice decoration. The bullnose verandah contains Corinthian fluted cast iron posts, balustrades and brackets with lacework detailing. On the southern end of the verandah is an arched opening. The dwelling also contains a verandah to the rear. The porch across the ground floor and across the rear of the dwelling has a tessellated tile floor with sandstone edges, while the first floor is timber. The house also has two Juliet balconies on the north side elevation. Windows have rendered brick corniced sills with bracket decoration below and decorated label moulded arches. Exterior doors on first floor have transom lights over French doors with glazed panels above timber bolection moulded panels. The front door has segmented arches above sidelights and stenciled glazed transom light with "Longford" in stencil, and a timber four panelled door with risers.

The dwelling has been extended to the rear with a painted, two-storey brick structure with a skillion roof. A small lean-to, single storey addition has been added to that. A single-storey, face brick shed with a highly corroded iron gable roof is situated at the very back of the property. All extensions are visible from the neighbouring carpark.

The dwelling has a deep setback from the street which is unusual when compared with other dwellings in the area. The setback features a period style fountain in the front garden which has a Grecian urn top and head of lion below. The setback also contains a concrete footpath and concrete driveway. The front of the property is fenced by a palisade cast iron fence set into large cast iron barley-twist posts on dwarf wall. The front landscape contributes to the aesthetic significance of the item.

Overall, the condition of the building is good, though the slate roof has a significant amount of biological growth.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Two-storey brick extension with a skillion roof*
- Single-storey lean to addition
- Single-storey, face brick shed to the rear of the property

The building retains a high level of integrity with minor rear additions that are a discreet addition to the dwelling that do not impact upon an intact roof form. The item retains a high level of original and significant fabric.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c1887

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

"Longford/Overton" was built c.1887 by James Bellinger, a well-off farmer of Fairfield who developed a profitable orchard and vineyard, Overton Park, growing oranges, apples and stone fruit. When big land sales opened up at the then Parramatta Junction (Granville), the sale began with the auction of Wetherill's subdivision. On 16 October 1875, James purchased one of the best blocks in the subdivision. His two-acre (0.81 hectare) plot was bounded by Mary Street, Railway Street (now The Avenue), and Jamieson Street. He constructed his dwelling on this lot for the purpose of renting. In 1880, he took the first step towards building his own home in the area. He bought a block (2,024 sq. metres) on the eastern side of Jamieson Street, from Thomas Carson, who had become his son-in-law the previous year. He paid 90 pounds for the property. He contracted a builder, believed to have been John Fewster, to build a two-storey house, and occupied it c.1887. Though the door light of the building says "Longford", sources state he named the house "Overton" after the English village where he was born. The building is noted as 'Overton' in the 1890 Sands Directory. Bellinger moved into the dwelling and took up the role of a local gentleman. This was one of a large number of rental properties he built between 1880 and his death in 1912. By 1898, Bellinger owned 22 houses in Granville according to a letter he wrote to Council.

Today, the building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Two Storey Residence	I59
Heritage Study	Two Storey Residence	I59
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of front façade from Jamieson Street.



Detail of the rear of the property.



James Bellinger's House on the left (Source: The Granville Guardian, Volume 20, Issue 9, published by Granville Historical Society Inc).



View to the rear of the property.



View of neighbouring development on Jamieson Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Federation Queen Anne Dwelling		
Site Image			
Address	30 Jamieson Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	6	2	4013
	1	-	963437
Current LEP ID	I60 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I135 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house at 30 Jamieson Street, Granville is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1910, the item is a modest Federation period house which relates to the early twentieth century residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the industrial and commercial development of Granville between 1880 and 1930. The item makes a positive contribution towards the aesthetic character of the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses along the street. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation cottage, built c.1910.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item has historic significance as related to concurrent purchase and development of land within Jamieson Street in response to industrial activity.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as a Federation style dwelling which contributes positively to the streetscape values of Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation cottage, built c.1910.

Physical Description

The dwelling is a single storey, Federation Queen Anne style residence constructed with tuck pointed brick with a hipped roof clad with Marseille tiles and a projecting gable to the street. The projecting gable features a decorative timber bargeboard and finial, with painted timber soffits and a semi-circular timber framed sash window, with coloured multipaned upper sashes, a rendered corniced sills and semi-circular label moulds above arches over windows that are set on a brick string course. The upper gable end also features a corniced string course with roughcast render above an expressed brick string course.

The verandah has Marseille tiled skillion roof that extends from main roof across front to projecting gable. The verandah roof is supported on cast iron decorated openwork posts, atop tessellated tile flooring and white marble steps and edge. The rendered edge of the steps features decorative glazed ceramic insets, addressed by a painted concrete path. A pair of French doors open to the verandah and are fronted by white painted timber shutters. The front door has transom light and sidelight flank a five panelled door with three glazed panels above lock rail and timber bolection mould panels below. All are with coloured glazing.

Front fence is solid brick fence with brick coping and brick piers connected by galvanised pipe and Cyclone wire set in tube frame gate with wrought iron scroll pattern across top. The front yard features some informal and contemporary plantings that are not significant however contribute to the setting.

The item appears to be in a good condition, however there is some damp brickwork in the gable end that has biological growth.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear skillion extension
- Refreshed paint scheme to the bargeboard and exposed timber rafters and soffits.

Overall, the item retains a high level of integrity. The rear skillion addition is an extension of an existing built form that is a discreet addition to the dwelling.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1910

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the

subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

In conjunction with other properties on Jamieson Street, these two lots were purchased as vacant land in 1903-1904 by Albert and Sydney Carson, who were the sons of Thomas Carson, Stephen Chandler and his wife Florence and by Rebecca Hill, wife of Roland Hill of Chatswood. In the ensuing years, a series of dwellings were built for the owners, both for owner-occupation and for rental. By 1914, the entire street was complete. Many of the owners lived in the street or nearby. Even the Hills moved to Granville from Chatswood. The erection of these dwellings was a direct response to the improved conditions of Granville in the early 1900's.

The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the future opportunity arise, the brickwork on the front façade should have its tuck pointing reinstated.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I60
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I60
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Detail of tiles embedded in the front steps.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Conjoined residences		
Recommended Name	'Lockerbie' and 'Keswick' – Federation Dwelling		
Site Image			
Address	32-34 Jamison Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	4A-B	-	106295
Current LEP ID	I61 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I136 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The semi-detached Federation dwellings, 'Lockerbie' and 'Keswick' are of local significance for their historic, aesthetic, and representative values. Built c.1910, the item is historically linked to the residential growth of Granville that occurred between 1880 and 1930 in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area. The item retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Federation Queen Anne dwelling with much of its original fabric and architectural detailing. The item makes a positive contribution towards the aesthetic character of the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct. The item forms part of a larger group of historic houses which were built during the same time along Jamieson Street, resulting in the similarities in age, design, use and materials. The item demonstrates representative qualities of intact semi-detached Federation Queen Anne dwelling built in Granville, c.1910.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1910, the item is historically linked to the residential growth of Granville that occurred between 1880 and 1930 in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Federation Queen Anne dwelling with much of its original fabric and architectural detailing. The item makes a positive contribution towards the aesthetic character of the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct. The item forms part of a larger group of historic houses which were built during the same time along Jamieson Street, resulting in the similarities in age, design, use and materials.

d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact semi-detached Federation dwelling built in Granville, c. 1910.

Physical Description

The item is a symmetrical single storey semi-detached Federation dwelling. The item is constructed of red brick, laid in Flemish bond pattern with remnant tuck pointing evident along the front façade. The roof is hipped with a central gablet vent and two flanking projecting gables with exposed rafters. The roof of 34 Jamieson Street is clad with corrugated iron sheets, while the roof of 32 Jamieson Street has replaced corrugated galvanised iron sheets. The item has two tall brick chimneys with stepped rich courses and roughcast render.

Each gable end features timber shingle cladding in gables with spindle ladder screen and finial above and with a semi-circular timber sash windows below with a rendered corniced sill and Victorian label mould arches with stops above. The upper sashes are multipaned coloured glass, with the lower central sash fronted by a lightweight aluminium framed flyscreen. Windows along the side elevations are timber framed double hung sashes with brick segmental arches fronted by lightweight flyscreens.

The dwelling features a paired brick arch porch entrance with a skillion corrugated iron roof between the flanking projecting gables. The brick arches feature a Victorian label mould arch with stops above. Each cottage features a name plate above the moulded arch of the porch, No.32 is 'Lockerbie' and No.34 is 'Keswick'. The front doors have transom lights and sidelights, around a five panelled door with three glazed panels above lock rail and timber bolection mould panels below, all with coloured glazing. This is fronted by a contemporary security screen.

The item shares a painted acorn top timber picket fence and gate. Both dwellings have been extended to the rear with a single-storey, flat roof structure. The dwelling features planting along the front façade, which may be contributing the issues with water ingress and ground settlement issues. This is particularly evident on the façade of 34 Jamieson Street that features a severe cracking in the brickwork.

Overall the condition of the dwellings is fair. There is evidence of structural movement around the front window of 34 Jamieson Street with severe cracking in the brickwork. There are also some dilapidated timber elements of the timber finial of the property at 32 Jamieson Street.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Single-storey rear extensions to both dwellings
- Replaced roof sheets of 32 Jamieson Street
- Contemporary security screen doors.
- Lightweight flyscreens

The item retains a high level of integrity with the retention of much of the building original architectural detailing intact.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1910

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

In conjunction with other properties on Jamieson Street, these two lots were purchased as vacant land in 1903-1904 by Albert and Sydney Carson were the sons of Thomas Carson, Stephen Chandler and his wife Florence, and by Rebecca Hill, wife of Roland Hill of Chatswood. In the ensuing years, a series of dwellings were built for the owners, both for owner-occupation and for rental. By 1914, the entire street was complete. Many of the owners lived in the street or nearby. Even the Hills moved to Granville from Chatswood.

The erection of these dwellings was a direct response to the improved conditions of Granville in the early 1900's.

The dwellings remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Monitor, record and repair cracking in the brickwork of the façade of 34 Jamieson Street – 'Keswick' to prevent issues with water ingress and differential movement.
- A suitably qualified heritage trades specialist should undertake the repair works.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Conjoined residences	I61
Heritage Study	Conjoined residences	I61
National Trust Australia Register	Semi-detached houses comprising: Lockerbie and Keswick	No ID number

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LHA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory.* Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



34 Jamieson Street - 'Keswick'



32 Jamieson Street - 'Lockerbie'



Detail of cracking on the front façade of 34 Jamieson Street - 'Keswick'.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	St Marks's Anglican Church, Hall and Rectory		
Recommended Name	St Marks's Anglican Church and Rectory		
Site Image			
Address	39 Jamieson Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	10	-	604547
Current LEP ID	I62 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I138 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The St Mark's Anglican Church and Rectory in Granville is of local significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic and representative values. The church and rectory are historically significant for their ability to demonstrate the early residential development of Granville between 1880 and 1930, as they were built to serve the growing Catholic community of Granville in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century.

Built in 1882, St Mark's Church has historical significance which is enhanced by its association with the well-known architect, Edmund Blackett. The church retains a high level of original detail and is aesthetically significant as an intact Victorian Free Gothic Style stone church. The church has representative qualities of an intact and example of a Victorian period church.

The Rectory of St Mark's built in 1904 and is historically associated with architect, Routledge Louat. The rectory retains a high level of intact detailing and is of aesthetic significance as a substantially intact Federation Queen Anne style residence. The Rectory demonstrates representative qualities of a fine example of a Federation Queen Anne style residence.

The item retains a prominent position with the streetscape and is assisted by the established garden landscape surrounding the item. Together the church and rectory make a significant and positive contribution to the heritage character of the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct.

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The church and rectory are historically significant as items built to serve the growing Catholic community of Granville in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century.
b) Associative	The church is associated with the well-known architect, Edmund Blackett. The rectory is associated with architect Routledge Louat.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The items are of aesthetic significance as an intact example of Victorian Free Gothic Style Church paired with a later Federation period Queen Anne rectory. The item retains a prominent position with the streetscape and is assisted by the established garden landscape surrounding the item. Together the church and rectory make a significant and positive contribution to the heritage character of the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The complex demonstrates representative qualities of a Victorian Church and a later Federation period Queen Anne residence.

Physical Description

Church:
The church is a Victorian Free Gothic style stone church with a slate gable roof and gablet vents topped by metal finials. The masonry consists of rustic sandstone walls with sandstone quoins and buttresses. A sandstone addition with a skillion roof is located to the west of the north elevation. The window arches feature sandstone label moulds above windows and doors. The windows contain lead lights. The main entrance door features a steep pitched gable Gothic arch over entrance porch. The fence is constructed of rusticated sandstone with sandstone coping and piers with pyramid tops, wrought iron gates and features a columbarium.

Hall:
The hall was not visible and is potentially demolished. The former listing sheet describes the building as a single storey nineteenth century weatherboard building with a steeply pitched iron roof and multi-paned high windows. The associated iron bell tower is extant and located to the north of the Church. It shares the sandstone fence wall with the adjoining St Marks Church. Other features include fibro skillion attached to south side.

Rectory:
The Rectory is a two-storey Queen Anne style residence constructed of red brick in stretcher bond bands of contrasting colour. The roof construction is hipped with projecting gable front and with smaller gable over entrance, clad with Marseilles tiles. The roof has three brick chimneys with dark brick strapwork forming a cross. The verandah roof is also clad with Marseille tiles and is an extension from main roof over upper verandah, which is across front to projecting central gable on both floors. The verandah floor is of concrete and is supported on Gothic brick arch under projecting gable. It has timber ladder valance between paired timber posts and timber brackets, and decorative timber balustrade. The windows are multi-paned with sloping rendered brick sills and Gothic arches. Exterior doors have sidelights flanking French doors. There are transom lights and sidelights flanking the front door. The columbarium sandstone fence wall separates the church and the rectory. The building features a deep setback and substantial front garden. A contemporary carport is located to the southeast of the residence, accessed via a concrete strip driveway with gravel fill.

The church, hall and rectory are linked by plantings. This landscaped garden surrounding Church and rectory features mature palms and cypresses that are of heritage value.

Overall the condition of the buildings is considered fair. There are some signs of salt damage to sandstone masonry with some spalling occurring in the upper courses of the boundary wall and microbiological growth on the roof of both the church and rectory.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Early sandstone addition with skillion roof to Church
- Carport with a pitched roof and roller door to the south of the Rectory
- Church hall demolished (?)

The church retains a high level of integrity.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1883 (Church), 1904 (Rectory)

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

This building was designed by the firm of Blacket & Son and it is believed that Edmund Blacket was responsible for the design. The Foundation Stone was laid on 3 May 1882. The building was erected by William Thackeray. On 13 January 1883 the building was officially opened but it only contained a nave and a temporary church. Stained glass windows were provided by Orlando Jones, a local resident. It was not until 1920 that additions designed by R G Routledge were commenced. Even when dedicated on 4 Nov 1922 it was not complete and had a wooden vestry.

The Hall was erected 1902 for the Catholic Apostolic Church in Margaret Street, where it was largely patronised by the Dawes family. When the church closed down it was given to St. Mark's and moved bodily into the grounds of St. Mark's. Part of the furnishings of St. Mark's came from the Catholic Apostolic Church. This includes a fine altar made from Tasmanian blackwood.

Early in the twentieth century, it became clear that the Rector of St. Mark's would need a substantial Rectory adjacent to the church. The foundation stone was laid on 29 November 1902 by the Governor of NSW. This building was designed by Routledge Louat.

The fence was designed by Saumarez -Smith in 1910. The columbarium was incorporated into the fence in 1945.

The site is still used for the church.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- A Conservation Management Plan should be prepared for this site to understand in greater detail the history and significance of the place, as well as how to manage change and monitor conditions of the site.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	St Marks's Anglican Church, Hall and Rectory	I62
Heritage Study	St Marks's Anglican Church, Hall and Rectory	I62
National Trust Australia Register	St Mark's Anglican Group comprising; St Mark's Anglican Church, St Mark's Anglican Rectory Hall	No ID Number

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Rectory.



View south of boundary fence along Jamieson Street and Mary Street.



View of the western elevation of St Mark's Church from Jamieson Street.



View of the southern elevation of St Mark's Church from Mary Street.



Detail of land atop sandstone boundary fence along west elevation.



Detail of windmill between north elevation of church and Rectory.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Two Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Federation Queen Anne Residence		
Site Image			
Address	40 Jamieson Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	2	4013
	1	-	455505
Current LEP ID	I63 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I139 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	

	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 40 Jamieson Street, Granville is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, rarity and representative values. The item is of historical significance for its link to the residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing to the area between 1880 and 1930. Built in 1905, the building is associated with the subdivision of the Drainwell Estate and the suburban formation of Jamieson Street during this period. The item retains its aesthetic significance as an intact Federation period Queen Anne style residence built by local builders and craftsmen, that retains much of its original fabric and architectural detailing. It has additional aesthetic significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct. The item retains a prominent position within the streetscape and makes a positive contribution towards the overall character of the Conservation Area. While the item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact and fine Federation Queen Anne residence, the item has rarity values as a rare architectural style within the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant for its connection to the early subdivision and development of Granville.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.

c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as an intact Federation Queen Anne residence that retains much of its original fabric and architectural detailing. The item has additional aesthetic significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item has some significance as a rare building type within the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of a fine Federation period Queen Anne style residence.

Physical Description

The site contains a two-storey Federation Queen Anne face brick villa with Marseilles tiled roof. The roof is hipped, with projecting hip and gable to front and side elevations, and features terracotta ridge ornament. There are two tall brick chimneys with stepped corbels on rendered base with squat terracotta pots. The facades are tuck pointed, with blue-black string lines above and below window openings. The verandah is roofed with Marseilles tiled skillion extending from main roof over upper verandah which is across front and returning to projecting gable and hip on both floors. The verandah floor is of tessellated tiles and white marble steps on the ground floor with timber on first floor. The verandah is supported on timber posts, stop chamfered, with timber ladder balustrade on first floor and timber brackets. Exterior doors have transom lights above timber Victorian style four panel doors, with upper panels glazed. On the first floor, transom lights are above timber Victorian style four panel doors, with coloured glazed panels above the lock rail. Main (front) door has a transom light above Victorian timber four panel door with bolection moulded panels. The dwelling has a small, single-storey brick extension to the Mary Street elevation with a hopped tiled roof and aluminum windows.

The property retains a prominent corner position within the streetscape, with an established garden landscape along the Jamieson and Mary Streets frontage. The property boundary is marked by a modern steel looptop mesh fence.

The dwelling was under renovation works during the 2019 site inspection. Overall, the dwelling is in a good condition, although there is some evidence of timber deterioration to the verandah.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Brick extension to the Mary Street elevation with a hipped tiled roof
- Alarm fixed to the exterior
- Modified concrete ramp entrance
- Security grills to windows on the lower façade.

Overall, the building retains a high level of integrity with much of its original fabric intact. The building features minor modifications to the exterior with the inclusion of security screens to windows on the lower façade. The brick extension at the rear of the property does not represent significant fabric and is an intrusive addition to the overall form of the building.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1905

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

In conjunction with other properties on Jamieson Street, these two lots were purchased as vacant land in 1903-1904 by Albert and Sydney Carson who were the sons of Thomas Carson, Stephen Chandler and his wife Florence, and by Rebecca Hill wife of Roland Hill of Chatswood. In the ensuing years, a series of dwellings were built for the owners, both for owner-occupation and for rental. By 1914, the entire street was complete. Many of the owners lived in the street or nearby. Even the Hills moved to Granville from Chatswood.

The building is now used as the NSW Government Health, Western Sydney Local Health District Community Rehabilitation Service

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring	**X**		

		development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Two Storey Residence	I63
Heritage Study	Two Storey Residence	I63
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 The History of Granville 1919. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. Granville, from forest to factory. Granville: Granville Historical Society

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of the southern elevation as viewed from Mary Street.



View of the southern elevation as viewed from Mary Street.



View of the vegetation at the corner of Mary and Jamieson Streets.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	53 John Street, Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	35	2	947
Current LEP ID	I64 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I140 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage at 53 John Street, Granville is locally significant for its historic and aesthetic values. Built c. 1884, the modest Victorian cottage relates to late nineteenth century residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area. The dwelling has an unusually deep setback from the street, located over the opposite side of Duck Creek from John Street. This deep, landscaped setback makes for an unusual and notable heritage setting for the item and, in addition with other dwellings on the street, reflects the early street alignment.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c. 1884, the modest Victorian cottage relates to late nineteenth century residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling has an unusually deep setback from the street, located over the opposite side of Duck Creek from John Street. This deep, landscaped setback makes for an unusual and notable heritage setting for the item and, in addition with other dwellings on the street, reflects the early street alignment.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The site consists of a single storey vernacular brick Victorian cottage. The original portion of the dwelling has a gabled corrugated iron roof which would once have had scalloped pattern barge boards. The verandah is concaved and corrugated iron, extending from main roof, across front of original building only, supported on pipe posts and with a crossed timber balustrade. The front elevation consists of rendered brick and contains a single-entry door, the material of which was not visible on site. Two sets of timber casement windows flank the door on either side. The dwelling has a later addition to the east, constructed of fibro and set on a brick base. The extension has made considerable effort to match the tradition style of the original dwelling, adopting timber casement windows and a gabled corrugated iron roof with a barge board and finial.

The dwelling is built above the Duck Creek line, on the northern side. This makes for extremely deep and unusual building setback within the street. The dwelling is accessed by a paved walkway leading to a timber footbridge over the creek. The dwelling is then accessed by a set of concrete stairs. The property fence is of weldmesh panels attached to pipe posts across front, with three rail timber fence either side of bridge across creek. The front of the property is bound by a recent metal palisade fence, while the eastern boundary is lined by a Colorbond fence.

Landscaping on the site largely consists of open grassed areas, with one large gum tree along the western boundary of the property towards the street. Another younger gum tree is also present halfway along the property on the western side.

From the street, the dwelling appears to be in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Fibro extension
- Weldmesh fence to creek line*
- Recent metal palisade fence to front property boundary
- Colorbond fence to eastern property boundary*

As the dwelling has undergone a sizable extension to the east, altering the overall form and street facing elevation of the dwelling, the dwelling is considered to have moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c1884

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the

workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The dwelling was originally part of Blaxcell's Drainwell Estate and subdivided on 26 January 1882 as 'The Meadows Estate' which comprised of over 150 allotments. By 1886, the SANDS directory indicates that John Davies was living in the property. Duck Creek runs crosses the property, which was channelised after the dwelling was constructed as part of the Public Works Act, 1912- Granville Stormwater Drainage: Duck Creek Main Channel Extension.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I64
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I64
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, Granville, retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of cottage with deep setback.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Conjoined Residences		
Recommended Name	Victorian Semi-detached Residences		
Site Image	 Dwelling was not visible during the site inspection.		
Address	55 and 57 John Street, Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	103190
	1	-	850572
Current LEP ID	I65 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I141 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The semi-detached houses at 55-57 John Street, Granville is locally significant for its historic and aesthetic values. Built c.1884, the Victorian semi-detached dwellings relate to the late nineteenth century residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area. The dwellings have an unusually deep setback from the street, located over the opposite side of Duck Creek from John Street. This deep, landscaped setback makes for an unusual and notable heritage setting for the item and, in addition with other dwellings on the street, reflects the early street alignment.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c. 1884, the Victorian semi-detached dwellings relate to late nineteenth century residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwellings have an unusually deep setback from the street, located over the opposite side of Duck Creek from John Street. This deep, landscaped setback makes for an unusual and notable heritage setting for the item and, in addition with other dwellings on the street, reflects the early street alignment.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

As the dwellings were not visible during the site inspection, the following physical description has been quoted from the former listing sheet for the item:

> *Single storey brick Victorian building comprising two dwellings with rendered fronts, painted brick sides and gabled iron roof with timber fretwork barge boards. Built up above the creek level and on the opposite side from John Street. Each cottage has a sashed window at front. No.55 has bullnose corrugated iron roof over verandah across front. No. 57 has concave corrugated iron extending from main roof over verandah across front. Both properties have timber picket fence and gates.*

The site is heavily landscaped with a range of native and introduced species. It is difficult to asses whether this is a planned landscaped related to the original dwellings.

As the site was inaccessible during the site inspection, a condition rating has not been provided.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- The building was undergoing major construction work during the site inspection.

As the site was inaccessible during the site inspection, an integrity rating has not been provided.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c. 1884

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which the existing dwellings are located was purchased by Thomas Fewster, a bricklayer of Granville. It is likely that he was related to John Fewster, the builder of No. 32 Walter Street, Granville. The land was mortgaged in March 1884 to erect the existing cottages. Fewster was living in one of the cottages by 1885. He sold the cottages in 1892.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Conjoined Residences	I65
Heritage Study	Conjoined Residences	I65
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View towards driveway of No. 55.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Victorian Workers Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	5 Margaret Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	115160
Current LEP ID	I66 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I143 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included.		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The item at 5 Margaret Street is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. Built in 1909, the cottage is historically significant as it relates to the early twentieth century residential development of Granville which occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area. Though the building has some aesthetic significance as a modest workers cottage, the building is substantially modified and is not an intact example of its type. The dwelling relates to other cottages of a similar date and scale in along Margaret Street, though it only makes a minor contribution to the overall streetscape character.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item relates to the early twentieth century residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the industrial and commercial development of the area between 1880 and 1930.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has some aesthetic significance as a modest federation cottage that relates to similar buildings of a similar design and age within Margaret Street, though it has been modified.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The dwelling is a single storey brick cottage, with a hipped roof with boxed eaves clad with replaced corrugated galvanised iron. The roof features two simple brick chimneys with corbelled caps. The façade is asymmetrical and single fronted with a new bullnose verandah and a pair of double hung sashed windows which appear to have internal shutters. The doorway is located to the right and features a top light. The brickwork was formerly tuck pointed, however is now painted. The bullnose verandah is a recent addition to the dwelling that replaces a modified flat roof verandah supported on steel hollow posts.

The building has been substantially altered with the inclusion of a large rear extension and a bullnose carport attached to the southern elevation of the dwelling. The carport features a beaded fascia to boxed eaves.

Other additions include a modern timber picket fence and contemporary paving. There are no other significant landscape features. The building is built to street alignment.

At the time of inspection the building was under renovation. It appeared to be in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear single-storey extension
- Replaced verandah
- Roof is re-clad
- Carport located to the side of the property*
- Contemporary paving of driveway
- Modern timber fence

The building retains a moderate level of integrity. Although modified with the inclusion of a rear extension the building has made an attempt to retain the significant fabric of the original core structure, form and scale.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1909

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

This dwelling first appeared in the 1909 Sands Directory and was occupied by Julia Hodgson, widow of Granville. It is shown on the 1914 Water Board Detail Survey and appears to be one of the earlier cottages built on this side of Margaret Street.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the carport should be removed and replaced with more simplistic structure which does not obscure or confuse the overall design intent of the dwelling.
- The dwelling should be given an appropriate historic paint scheme informed by a suitably qualified heritage trades specialist.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I66
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I66
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Parramatta Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Parramatta Heritage Review	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919. Granville*: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Front façade as viewed from Margaret Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Workers Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	8 Margaret Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	20	-	975668
Current LEP ID	I67 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I144 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house at 8 Margaret Street, Granville is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values and is representative as a modest Federation period cottage in the area. Built in 1905, the cottage is historically linked with the residential growth of Granville that occurred in association with the industrial and commercial development of the area. The cottage is of aesthetic significance as an intact early vernacular Federation period workers cottage. This significance is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other cottages in the area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically linked with the residential growth of Granville that occurred in association with the industrial and commercial development of the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as an intact early vernacular cottage.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of a modest Federation period cottage.

Physical Description

The dwelling is a typical early vernacular Federation period cottage more commonly referred to as a Workers Cottage. The dwelling is a single storey timber cottage with a traverse gable roof with an integrated skillion clad in corrugated iron, situated atop brick pier foundations. The roof also features a brick chimney. The house has a hipped Ogee verandah clad in original corrugated galvanised iron with replaced guttering supported on timber posts. The timber chamfered posts appear to be replaced and half treated. The verandah features replaced timber floorboards and is addressed by a concrete step. The dwelling has a symmetrical façade with two timber framed double hung sash windows flanking a central front door. Contemporary flyscreens and a security screen door front the windows and door. There is a garage located at the rear of the property that features rendered brick and a roller door. The dwelling features a flat roofed pergola at the rear.

The building does not contain any significant landscaping elements within the curtilage of the item. The properties boundary is marked by a modern weldmesh fence and gates.

Overall, the condition of the building is considered to be fair, although the building show signs of timber deterioration and biological growth on the roof. The pattern of deterioration, evident in the blistering of the paint is likely from the use of an acrylic based paint which retains moisture and causes the timber beneath to rot.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Replaced verandah post and floorboards*
- Rear addition
- Garage located to the rear of the property
- Modern flyscreens and security screen door
- Concrete entry path
- Cyclone fencing*

The building retains a high level of integrity, with the retention of the buildings form and much of its significant fabric. The rear extension is a discreet addition that respects the built form and space retained in the curtilage.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1905

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the

subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

This dwelling first appeared in the 1905 Sands Directory and was occupied by Mrs M Hilder. It is shown on the 1914 Water Board Detail Survey and appears to be the earliest cottage built on this side of Margaret Street. In 1905, the site was owned by Susan Ritchie, wife of Robert Ritchie, a major manufacturer at Granville. She appears to have arranged for the construction of this cottage. In September 1909, she sold it for £160 to Sarah Roberts, wife of John Roberts, labourer of Granville. They are listed as living in this house in the Sands Directory from 1911 onwards.

The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I67
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I67
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Parramatta Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Parramatta Heritage Review	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. Granville, from forest to factory. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View northwest along Margaret Street to front façade.



View west from Margaret Street to front façade.



Front façade.



Detail of front façade and east elevation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Tuena		
Recommended Name	'Tuena' – Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	14 Margaret Street Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	B	-	82513
Current LEP ID	I68 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I145 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential building (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Federation cottage, 'Tuena' at 14 Margaret Street, Granville is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in 1912, the item is historically significant for its link to the early twentieth century residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of several large manufacturing industries to the area. The building retains its aesthetic significance as an intact weatherboard Federation cottage that retains much of original fabric. The dwelling makes a notable contribution to the character of the streetscape. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact weatherboard Federation cottage.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1912, the item relates to the residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the movement of industry away from Sydney from 1880 to 1930.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building retains its aesthetic significance as an intact weatherboard Federation cottage that retains much of original fabric. The dwelling makes a notable contribution to the character of the streetscape
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact weatherboard Federation cottage.

Physical Description

The dwelling is a single storey weatherboard Federation residence with a hipped roof and a projecting gable. The roof is clad in iron and features a brick chimney with corbels and squat terracotta pots. The weatherboards are marked to resemble ashlar blocks, while the side elevations feature rusticated timber weatherboards. Some weatherboards have been replaced along the southern elevation. The verandah has a hipped skillion roof clad with corrugated iron which extends from main roof across the front to the projecting gable. The verandah is supported on timber stop chamfered posts with long timber brackets and a timber lattice infilled balustrade atop a concrete slab. The windows on the projecting gable is a set of three timber framed casement windows, with multipaned and a set of three top lights with a scrolled timber under sill. The window on the projecting gable and along the north elevation has a skillion pressed metal awning supported by decorative timber brackets. French windows located under the verandah are fronted by contemporary flyscreens. The front door has a transom light above timber door with three coloured glazed panels above with large glazed pane. Below lock rail are three horizontal bolection moulded timber panels. Original letter opener and door handle in lock rail.

The dwelling appears to have been extended at the rear in stages. The first extension appears to have been an early addition, completed with rusticated weatherboards and a corrugated iron roof. The last addition features a flat rom and rusticated weatherboards with a painted white finish. The rear extensions have contemporary aluminium framed windows with flyscreens.

The dwelling features an established informal garden setting that includes a bush along the fence and a young Kentia Palm tree. The front garden formerly contained two very old palms in front yard, however they have been removed. The property boundary is marked by an acorn-top, timber picket fence with matching gate along the street. The north and south elevations are marked by a Colorbond pressed metal fencing.

Overall the condition of the building is considered fair. The roof cladding is quite corroded and deteriorated which led to the replacement of some corrugated iron panels. The timber elements are generally well cared for, however there are some timber elements along the side elevations that show signs of timber rot. The pattern of deterioration, evident in the blistering of the paint, is likely from the use of an acrylic based paint which retains moisture and causes the timber beneath to rot.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Replaced weatherboard cladding to the side elevations
- Possible rear extension
- Replacement of roof cladding in sections
- Modified landscape with the removal of two large established palms.

The building retains a moderate level of integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1912-1914

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The dwelling 'Tuena' was built between 1912 and 1914. The land in which Tuena is located as well as the allotment behind was purchased for £58 in August 1901, by Frederick Joseph Rose, a local carpenter of Granville. The land was mortgaged in 1903 for £175 and again in 1912 for £350. The first mortgage possibly enabled Rose to build the cottage he occupied facing Milton Street and the second probably was related to the erection of this property. Tuena was sold for £475 in July 1917 to James William Boughey, a wagon builder.

The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the dwelling should be coated in an oil-based paint. The use of acrylic paint will exacerbate the rate of deterioration and adversely impact the condition of the building and significant fabric.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Tuena	I68
Heritage Study	Tuena	I68
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. Granville, from forest to factory. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Front façade as viewed from Margaret Street.



Front façade and south elevation.



View of the north elevation as viewed from Margaret Street.



Detail of acrylic paint peeling and timber rot on the north elevation.



Detail of roof.



Image of the property c.1990s.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Cottage		
Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	24 Margaret Street Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	724062
	B	-	966304
Current LEP ID	I69 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I146 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	August 2019		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential building (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house at 24 Margaret Street, Granville is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values, and as a representative example of a modest Federation period cottage. Built in 1914, the building is historically linked with the early twentieth century residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area. The item retains its aesthetic significance as an intact Federation cottage with much of its original fabric and detailing intact. The dwelling makes a positive contribution to the heritage character of Margaret Street which is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses along the street. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation cottage.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1914, the building is historically linked with the early twentieth century residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area. It is also related to the subdivision of Drainwell Estate.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item retains its aesthetic significance as an intact Federation cottage with much of its original fabric and detailing intact. The dwelling makes a positive contribution to the heritage character of Margaret Street which is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses along the street.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation cottage.

Physical Description

The dwelling is a single storey red brick Federation residence with a slate roof with terra-cotta ridging. The facade was built with tuck pointed stretcher bond, with bands of contrasting colour bricks and dark brick quoins. The roof is hipped with a projecting gable front and features a brick chimney with corbels. This has been replaced in sections with a new roofing material at the rear. The projecting gable features a decorative finial and fretted timber barge boards. The windows have marble wide flat sills (on front windows only). The exterior doors are replacement (aluminium security door) with French doors under verandah.

The verandah is skillion, and extends from the main roof, across the front elevation. The verandah roof extends across the gabled front and acts as an awning for a set of three casement windows. The verandah floor is of tessellated tiles with marble edges and steps, supported on turned timber columns, decorated with alternate timber ladder panels and incised geometric panels in frieze.

The property features a modest setback, with a primary frontage to Margaret Street. The property boundary is marked by a corroded wrought iron panels set in timber posts with wrought iron gate. A Colorbond fence runs the length of the property to the north, south and east of the property. An established frangipani tree is located along the southern elevation. There are no other established plantings within this curtilage.

Overall the condition of the building is considered fair. There is significant cracking in the brickwork, suggesting there is some structural movement. The slate roof appears to be failing with signs of some tiles are coming loose and biological growth. The wrought iron fence is highly corroded. There also appears to be deteriorated timber elements, such as the eaves on the underside of the guttering along the north elevation.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Possible rear addition
- New roof cladding to the rear of the building
- Art deco style fencing to the front of the property
- Large garage at the rear.

The building retains a high level of integrity with much of its original architectural detailing and form intact.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1914

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land in which this item is located was purchased in January 1914 by Hilda May Frost. She was the wife of Stephen Frost, a warehouseman of Granville. Prior to the lands subdivision it was an Orchard that grew oranges and fruit trees for Mr McDowell.

The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, future conservation works, and repairs should involve a suitably qualified heritage specialist or consultant.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Cottage	I69
Heritage Study	Single Storey Cottage	I69
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919.* Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory.* Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View north from the corner of Spring Garden and Margaret Streets.



View southwest from Margaret Street



Detail of cracking in wall supporting verandah roof.



Detail of front façade and corroded fence.



Detail of cracking in brickwork on the north elevation.



Detail of deteriorated eave on the north elevation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Former Bank and Cottage		
Recommended Name	Former Bank and Residence		
Site Image			
Address	8 Mary Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	SP20693
Current LEP ID	I70 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I147 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential building (private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage - refer below.

Statement of Significance

The Former Bank and Residence at 8 Mary Street, Granville is of local significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic, rarity and representative values. Built between 1883 and 1897, the item relates to the commercial development of Granville that occurred between 1880 and 1930 with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area, facilitating the urban growth of Granville. The item is associated with Augustus Neich, an active and progressive townsman in Granville who was instrumental in the amount of buildings erected around Granville; the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, who built the bank; and prominent local John Raynor, who later occupied the building for the office of Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages. The item retains its aesthetic significance as a modest, and intact Victorian cottage paired with an early Federation commercial building, built in the Free Classical architectural style. The item has a high level of integrity with much of its original fabric and architectural detailing intact. The item has additional aesthetic significance for its association with the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct which the item makes a striking contribution to. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Victorian cottage. However, the former bank is a rare building type in the Granville area and more broadly Cumberland LGA.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item has historic significance as it relates to the commercial development of Granville that occurred between 1880 and 1930 due to the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area. The industrial development of Granville facilitated the urban growth of the area in from 1880, the cottage and former bank directly relate to this development.

b) Associative	The item is associated with Augustus Neich, an active and progressive townsman in Granville who was instrumental in the amount of buildings erected around Granville. It is also associated with the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and later John Raynor who used the property as an office for the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as an intact Victorian cottage and later commercial premise built to the Federation Free Classical style. The item retains is aesthetic significance as intact examples of their respective building types with much or their original detailing and architectural detail intact. The item also makes a striking contribution to the streetscape of Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item has rarity values as an early Victorian cottage with an adjoining commercial bank. The Bank demonstrates rarity values as a commercial building built in the Federation period Free Classical style.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Victorian cottage built in Granville, in the mid-1880s to mid-1890s.

Physical Description

The Residence
The residence is a single storey Victorian cottage of rendered brick with an iron hipped roof attached to the former bank building on the corner of Lumley and Mary Streets, Granville. The cottage has ashlar markings, and some plaster moulding and imitation stone quoins. The cottage has two tall rendered brick chimneys with cornices, string courses and octagonal glazed terracotta pots. The verandah roof is skillion, with corrugated iron and hipped corners, extending across the front façade (north elevation) and returns to eastern elevation. The verandah is supported on decorated cast iron open work posts. Awning sails are affixed to the verandah fascia. The eastern elevation of the verandah is partially infilled with fibro sheeting and a large door. The floor along the verandah is new with replaced timber floorboards and a concrete ramp leading to the entrance. There is a transom light over the French doors with bolection mould panels below and glazed panels above. There are timber louvre shutters beneath the verandah on two sides.

Former Bank
The former bank is a Federation Free Classical commercial building. The façade of the former Bank features simple plaster ornamentation in the form of banded pilasters flanking a pedimented gable parapet enclosing an arched vent. The building's windows have painted rendered sills with curved rendered arches. The porch of the bank building has a segmented arch above a glazed fanlight and timber panelled bolection moulded door.

Apartment Block
At the rear of the property is a large multi-storey brick apartment building. It is unknown when the building was constructed however appears to date between late-c.1980s to early 2000s. The building has an asymmetrical gabled roof clad with terracotta tiles. All windows on the external elevations are aluminium sliding windows with fibro inserts above and below.

The item retains a prominent position within the streetscape with no significant landscaping elements obscuring views to the item. Other notable features that contribute to the item include the sandstone gutters along Mary Street.

The overall condition of the two buildings is considered to be good. The former Bank appears to have been painted recently and the residence has replaced guttering.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Modern signage*
- Awning sails to verandah of residence
- Concrete ramp to access verandah
- Enclosed verandah space on the east elevation
- Replaced guttering
- The former bank features a refreshed paint scheme
- Multistorey residential development to the rear

The item retains a high a level of integrity with much of its original fabric and architectural detailing and form intact. Although the item features a four-storey residential development to the rear, the development has been carefully designed and set back from the item so as not to overwhelm and negatively detract from the heritage item.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1882 (Residence), c.1897 (Former Bank)

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The cottage was built between 1882 and 1884 for Augustus Neich. Neich took out many mortgages over the land, presumably though not all were for the construction of this cottage. Neich was an active and progressive townsman in Granville and was instrumental in the amount of property erected around Granville.

In 1897 the Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd took possession of the villa and its surrounding land and built the commercial bank adjoining the cottage. The cottage was used as the residence for the bank manager. In 1914, the company had removed the banking business from this site. The land was sold to Samuel Wallington, who in turn sold it to Mr John Rayner.

During Mr Raynor's occupation of the former bank and residence, the site was used as an office for the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

At present, the site is occupied by the Vietnam Veterans' Federation of Australia. The organisation provides support to all present and past members of Australia's defence force and families and are compensation advocates. The group was formerly known as the Vietnam Veterans Association of Australia.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	X	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	X	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Due to the rear development at the back of the property it is recommended the curtilage, as shown below, is revised and updated as the new heritage curtilage for the item in the Cumberland LEP.
- Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Former Bank and Cottage	I70
Heritage Study	Former Bank and Cottage	I70
National Trust Australia Register	Former Bank and residence	N/A

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory.* Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to Former Bank and Residence from the corner of Lumley and Mary Street, Granville.



View from Mary Street to front façade of the Former Bank and Residence.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Granville Boys High School		
Recommended Name	Granville Boys High School		
Site Image			
Address	10 Mary Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	795136
Current LEP ID	I71 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I148 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Education	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Granville Boys High School is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, social, rarity and representative values. Built in the 1926, the site is associated with the provision of public education to the growing population of the local area. Specifically, Granville Boys High School is historically linked to the period of urban growth between 1880 and 1930 that was facilitated by the relocation of large manufacturing industries to Granville. The building has some social value having continued to serve the local community from 1926. The main building is indicative of the standard design of educational facilities in NSW during the 1920s. The main building is to a degree rare in its use of the architectural style, Federation Free Style, which utilises elements of late Queen Anne and 1920s Arts and Crafts styles. The item retains a high level of integrity with much of its original fabric and architectural detail and form intact. The aesthetic value of the item is enhanced by the contribution it makes to the character of the Granville Conservation Area- Civic Precinct.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The site and buildings are historically associated with provision of public education since 1926. The item is also historically linked to the period of urban growth between 1880 and 1930 that was facilitated by the relocation of large manufacturing industries to Granville.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The main building is to a degree rare in its use of the architectural style, Federation Free Style, which utilises elements of late Queen Anne and 1920s Arts and Crafts styles. The item retains a high level of integrity with much of its original fabric and architectural detail and form intact. The aesthetic value of the item is enhanced by the

	contribution it makes to the character of the Granville Conservation Area- Civic Precinct.
d) Social	The item has a wide appreciation in and associations with, the local community. The building has some social value having continued to serve the local community from 1926.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The main building is to a degree rare in its use of the architectural style, Federation Free Style, which utilises elements of late Queen Anne and 1920s Arts and Crafts styles.
g) Representativeness	The site demonstrates representative qualities of a Federation period educational structure built to a standard design in NSW, c.1926.

Physical Description

The Granville Boys High School is a substantial school complex bound by Mary Street to the north, Lumley Street to the east, Maud Street to the south and Hutchinson Street to the west. The historic fabric on site presents typical architecture design by and for an institution. This is reflected in the use of the Federation Free Style architecture of the main building which incorporates classical architectural elements paired with typical Federation periods styles. The main building which operates as an administrative office and classroom building has a primary street frontage to Mary Street.

The buildings roofscape is in an 'E' shape with the main roof consisting of a traverse gable with a central projecting gable and two flanking hipped wings. The roof is clad with concrete tiles and infilled between the projecting hips with pressed metal sheets. The façade is predominately face brick with the main projecting gable and upper storey rendered. The main projecting gable features a name plate that reads 'Granville Boys High School' below three double hung timber sash windows with a rendered sill and cornice. The windows along the façade are generally narrow sashes (now arranged as hoppers).

The lower storey along the main projecting gable features an enclosed verandah space with skillion roof clad with pressed metal sheets supported on brick piers with contemporary glass infills and double hung timber sashes.

The landscape addressing the front façade has been heavily modified with the inclusion of a small concrete carpark area, concrete steps and ramp with a rendered balustrade. The school features a number of later buildings that range in period. An early timber auxiliary structure (possibly tuck shop) is retained in school grounds. The boundary of the school is marked by a tall palisade fence and gate with several extensive plantings along these boundaries. Particularly along Mary Street landscape features include palms, jacarandas, brush box and hedges which enhance the aesthetic significance of the item and contributes to the heritage conservation area.

The main building appears to be in a good condition and well maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Refreshed paint scheme
- Several later school buildings added to site
- New landscaping along Mary Street and to the rear of the building
- New fencing

The school retains a high level of integrity as viewed from the public domain, although the landscape has been substantially modified. It is likely the interiors have a moderate level of integrity due to the nature of the building continued use as a school administration building and classroom.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1926

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

Education in the Granville area was initiated with an application submitted to the Council of Education on 24 September 1974 by a committee of prominent local gentlemen of the Granville area. They consisted of Messrs Morris Asher, John George Lackey, John Bergan, John Nobbs, W Bernett and John Rayner. They submitted the application with 70 signatures from parents and a list of 212 children aged between one and 17 years old. In 1878 it was reported that there were 600 permanent residences living in the area, and this was increasing.

Following Federation, the value of secondary education was reconsidered. Previously, secondary education was not considered essential. Generally, once students were able to read and write they left the education system and entered the work force. The main objective in reorganising secondary education was to provide a secondary school system that offered appropriate forms of higher education to all students who had satisfactorily completed primary school. Officials believed that NSW required a workforce in four major areas; the professions, commerce, industry and the home. It was also assumed that by the time a child was about 12 years of age, it was possible to know which area of the workforce he or she was most suited to. This meant establishing schools to cater for the differing vocational needs of pupils and ensuring that pupils were guided into the schools which most suited their ability.

The NSW government resumed the Bergan family's home on this block in 1923, and it was demolished to erect the Granville Boys High School. In 1924, tenders were let for the erection of a Junior Technical School on this site. It opened on 10 October 1925.

The site remains in use as a school.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	X	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should new development be proposed for the site, the Development Application should be accompanied by a detailed heritage assessment and fabric analysis to understand which buildings are significant and how to manage change.
- Should any new buildings be proposed for the site, the architecture of the new buildings should not detract or adversely impact upon the heritage items and respect the heritage character.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Granville Boys High School	I71
Heritage Study	Granville Boys High School	I71
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Overview of Education in New South Wales 1788-1979. https://www.records.nsw.gov.au/archives/collections-and-research/guides-and-indexes/school-records-guide
- Watson, J. *Granville From Forest to factory*, Granville: Granville Historical Society p.40. https://swsi.tafensw.edu.au/colleges/granville-college-history

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images

None.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Cottage		
Recommended Name	Victorian Italianate Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	21 Membrey Street, Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	11	-	850956
Current LEP ID	I72 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I149 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 21 Membrey Street, Granville is of local heritage significance for its historic, aesthetic, rarity and representative values. Built c. 1885-1890, the Victorian cottage relates to the late nineteenth century residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area. The dwelling is a good example of a Victorian Italianate cottage which is constructed in timber. This combination of style and materiality is rare in the Granville area. The house is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock, and strongly contributes to the streetscape character.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c. 1885-1890, the Victorian cottage relates to late nineteenth century residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling has aesthetic significance as a well-kept Italianate cottage which strongly contributes towards the streetscape character of the area.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	A Victorian Italianate cottage with timber cladding is rare in the Granville area.
g) Representativeness	The dwelling is a good example of a Victorian Italianate cottage constructed of timber.

Physical Description

The single storey cottage has a gabled corrugated iron main roof with a projecting gabled wing with a faceted bay window to the front elevation. The bay window has a ripple iron awning with decorative barge boards and finial above in gable. Main roof gables have matching decorative barge boards and finials. The external walls of the structure are weatherboard, some of which has been cut and arranged in a coursed stone pattern and applied to the front elevation. The verandah has a sloped corrugated iron roof across the front which extends to the projecting gable. Timber posts with small decorative brackets support the verandah, and a lattice infill on the valance. The verandah is floored with concrete.

Windows are largely double hung sash windows with profiled sills and reeded timber mullions. The bay window, a configuration of three separate windows, has bracket decoration and label mould and stops above. Side windows to the attic level appears to be later additions, indicating that the attic was converted to a living space at a later date. The exterior door is a Victorian four panel timber door with bolection moulds around each panel. The front door also has narrow glazed transom light above. The rear has been extended with a single-storey skillion structure in weatherboard.

A freestanding carport has been added to the eastern side of the dwelling, accessed by a concrete driveway. Much of the front setback has been landscaped with concrete, leaving one small garden in front of the verandah which contains recent plantings. The front fence is a round topped timber picket fence with timber posts. The building has an unusual setback within the street, set much closer to the roadway than most dwellings.

Overall the condition of the building appears to be good, though there are signs of deterioration to the faceted bay roof.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Removal of a tongue and groove timber front gate with spindle ladder decoration.
- Rear skillion extension
- Carport
- Concrete driveway
- Attic living space, including side elevation windows

Alterations and additions to the dwelling have been sympathetic, retaining the integrity of the dwelling.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c. 1885-1890

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the

Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which this dwelling is located was subdivided and sold as part of the New Glasgow Estate from January 1878 onwards. The dwelling was built on part of lots 66 & 67 Sec 4 of this estate, showing on the street alignment plan of September 1891. Membrey Street was named Crown Street at this time. The dwelling is also shown on Water Board survey of c. 1919.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the building undergo a new paint scheme, a Historic Paint Analysis should be prepared to ensure an appropriate scheme is selected.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Cottage	I72
Heritage Study	Cottage	I72
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to eastern elevation and façade.



View to western elevation and front façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Granville Swimming Pool		
Recommended Name	Granville Swimming Pool		
Site Image			
Address	1 Memorial Drive, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	21-34	-	17572
	9	-	262830
	1	-	430693
	1	-	510570
Current LEP ID	I73 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I150 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	

	Level 2	Recreation and Education

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The remaining 1936 elements of the swimming centre complex are significant at a local level for their historic, associative, aesthetic, social and representativeness values.

The Granville Swimming Pool is historically significant as representative of the development of community swimming facilities in the 1930s. It was one of the earliest Olympic swimming pools built in Sydney by local councils to provide amenities for the residents and was the primary training centre in Sydney for amateur swimmers and divers until larger sporting institutes were established. The pool is significant for its strong association with a number of former Australian Olympians, as well as other prominent Australians, including Olympian John Devitt. The pool complex has been a community swimming facility for over 80 years and has historically been a focal point for community activity.

The complex was designed by architects Rudder and Grout, and the remaining original 1936 brick building is an example of Inter-war functionalist style, with art deco detailing, and is complemented by the related entryway park with its symmetrical layout of paths and tree plantings. However, the site has been substantially modified, with the removal of a large portion of the original 1936 pool complex and its unsympathetic replacement, as well as the internal and external modification of the remaining original building, reducing its overall aesthetic significance.

The pool complex is somewhat representative of pool complexes constructed in Sydney in the 1930s, being one of four similar facilities constructed at this time. However, the site and remaining 1936 built features have been altered to a degree that reduces their ability to demonstrate either rarity or representativeness values, except at a basic level.

While the pool complex itself is not likely to yield historic scientific information, the broader site has the potential to contain archaeological remains of the former mill. See the Granville War Memorial listing sheet for further information.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant as representative of the development of community swimming facilities in the 1930s. It is one of the earliest Olympic swimming pools built in Sydney by local councils to provide amenities for the residents and was the primary training centre in Sydney for amateur swimmers and divers until larger sporting institutes were established. The pool is significant for its strong association with a number of former Australian Olympians.
b) Associative	The complex was designed by architects Rudder and Grout.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The remaining original 1936 brick building is an example of Inter-war Functionalist style, with Art Deco detailing, and is complemented by the related entryway park with its symmetrical layout of paths and tree plantings. However, the site has been substantially modified, with the removal of a large portion of the original 1936 complex and its unsympathetic replacement, as well as the internal and external modification of the remaining original building, reducing its overall aesthetic significance.
d) Social	The item has social significance in its role of being a community swimming facility for over 80 years and has historically been a focal point for community activity.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The pool complex is somewhat representative of pool complexes constructed in Sydney in the 1930s, being one of four similar facilities constructed at this time.

Physical Description

The pool complex includes an original portion of the 1936 pool building compound, the 1936 park that forms its forecourt to the east, and new pool facilities developed in c.2005. The majority of the former facilities, including the separated men's and women's pavilions, the original pools and the terraced grandstand (with seating and diving board) have been removed and replaced as a part of a major redevelopment that included a new ten lane 50m pool, new grandstand, awning structures, security fencing and refurbished building entry, changing rooms and kiosk.

Of the original 1936 buildings, only the western portion of the original pool compound remains, and this includes the entry building and former changing room wings (now offices). The main facade of this building is an Art Deco Style finished in blond brick with horizontal red brick banding forming a decorative motif in the central, northern and southern rooms of the building. The majority of the wings are finished in an orange coloured brick, with column protrusions and ceramic vents. The original entrance is now covered by the addition of a new brick entry that encloses the building.

Overall the building is in a good condition and appears to be well maintained, reflecting the significant work undertaken at the site in 2005. The 1936 brick walls that extend east from the pool building exhibit some cracking.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Removal of a large portion of the original 1936 complex,
- Internal and external modification of the remaining original building*
- Addition of a new ten lane 50m pool, grandstand, awning structures, security fencing and refurbished building entry, changing rooms and kiosk*

The item presents a low level of integrity having undergone several alterations from earlier site redevelopments in 2003 and 2005. The integrity of the site has been significantly reduced by the removal and replacement of the original pools and the eastern portion of the 1936 development, which has left the former entry and change building on the western side of the pool as the main remnant of the original facility. The brick walls that extend from this building also remain as part of the original fabric, though their context has been diminished by the newer developments adjacent.

The 1936 building has also been substantially modified as part of site redevelopment, both internally and externally. This includes significant changes to the form, layout and pattern of building use, as well as removal and replacement of original materials with modern materials that are only somewhat compatible/sympathetic.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	Mid-1930s

During the 1930s, four Olympic swimming pools were constructed in Sydney; at Enfield and Bankstown (c1933), North Sydney (c.1935/36), and Granville (1936). This has been linked to swimming's growing popularity as a sport and leisure activity, as well as to Australia's success at the 1932 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles. The popularity of the Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool (and revenue from admissions) meant that the proposed pool at Granville was viewed by at least one Alderman as a sound financial venture; despite the significant investment of rate payers' money that would be required. Estimates at the time placed the cost of construction at approximately £22,000.

In February 1934, Bergan's paddock was selected by Granville Council as the site for new baths, due to its 'excellent natural drainage', and proximity to the railway station, school, and main shopping centre. Construction commenced on 20 March 1936, and Granville Swimming Pool officially opened on 10 October that year. The remaining land along the northern, western and southern boundaries of the paddock, named 'The Olympic Pool Estate', was subdivided into "twenty-seven splendid building sites" and offered for auction on 24 October.

The proposed facility at Granville was designed by architects Messrs. Rudder and Grout, who also designed the North Sydney Pool. The site preparation was described in detail in the June 12, 1935 issue of Building:

> *From a structural point of view, minimum excavation will be involved and the depressed area of the site not actually occupied by the baths construction will permit the disposal of any spoil, which in turn will level the area, thus enabling a more desirable park area to be created.*

The building used simple massing along a lengthy façade, with ornament- enriched cement panels connecting the main walls to the wings. A perspective was published in *Decoration and Glass*, June 1936. The perspective shows two Cedars of Lebanon flanking the entrance and other mature trees. The builders were Kell and Rigby.

The National Trust of Australia (NSW) Classification Report describes the pool as follows:

> *The Granville Olympic Pool was built as a walled compound with a shallow curved apse to either end, a feature reminiscent of the layout of roman baths (and the ornamental pool at Villa Adriana). The western side of the pool compound is formed by the main pavilion, containing*

the central entrance and the side wings. Each side wing contained dressing facilities and lavatories, men to the north and women to the south.

The two original pools were made of reinforced concrete with glazed tiles marking the lanes and for the distances. They were surrounded by a level concrete apron.

The official opening carnival was attended by a number of prominent sportspeople; including Bonnie Mealing, who won a silver medal in the 100-metre backstroke at the 1932 Olympics in Los Angeles, Pat Norton who competed in the 100-metre backstroke at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, and the NSW Diving Troop, that included Margaret Dovey (future wife of Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam). The Whitlam children Nick and Kathy also swam at the Granville Pool, Nick Whitlam winning the 55-yards breaststroke at state level.

The Granville pool and its facilities were redeveloped between August 2003 and March 2005. The main changes included the partial demolition of the 1936 Olympic pool, acquisition of one of the greens from the Bowling Club to allow the expansion of the centre, the refitting of the dressing rooms, the adaption of the bowling club house for use as a youth and community centre and the demolition of the former pool equipment pavilion (plant room), the men's club room and the terraced seating. The original pool building was retained, though was replaced as the main entry way by a new building facing Memorial Avenue (the 'north building').

The site is undergoing further redevelopment however, the 1936 building and landscaping will remain intact.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Granville Swimming Pool	I73
Heritage Study	Granville Swimming Pool	I73
National Trust Australia Register	Granville Olympic Pool (also known as John Devitt Pool)	No ID number

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Extent Heritage (2018) "Granville Multi-Purpose Centre Development: Application for s139(4) Excavation Exception – Work Method Statement", prepared for Cumberland Council.
- Extent Heritage (2018) "Granville Multi-Purpose Centre Development: Heritage Interpretation Plan", prepared for Cumberland Council.
- Boyd 2003, National Trust of Australia (NSW) Classification Report: Granville Olympic Pool, Enid Avenue, National Trust of Australia (NSW).
- 1935 'SWIMMING POOLS TO BE BUILT', *Construction and Real Estate Journal*, 6 March, p.5, viewed 28 Feb 2018, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222915627; 1935 'NO REPLY', *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 11 July, p.2., viewed 28 Feb 2018, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article105091721.
- 'Two New Olympic Swimming Pools: North Sydney and Granville' 1935, *Building : The magazine for the architect, builder, property owner and merchant*, vol. 56, no. 334, p.59; 1934 'Swimming Pool For Granville?', *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 1 February, p.2, viewed 28 Feb 2018, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article104569990.

- 1936 'GRANVILLE', *The Biz*, 3 April, p.1., viewed 28 Feb 2018, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article76357788, Boyd 2003, *op cit*.
- 1936 'FOR AUCTION', *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 22 October, p.13., viewed 28 Feb 2018, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article104690733
- John Graham & Associates 2003, *Heritage Impact Statement of the Redevelopment of the Granville Swimming Centre*, Kann Finch Group, p5; Parramatta City Swim Club 2018, Pool Development, viewed 14 March 2018, https://parramatta.swimming.org.au/page.php?id=921

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to Granville Youth and Community Recreation centre.



View to entrance to Granville Swimming Centre from Enid Avenue.



View southeast to the Granville Youth and Community Recreation centre entrance.



View to original wall.



View to interior of swimming pool.



Historical photo of the former Granville Swimming Pool (Source: Granville Historical Society).

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Granville Swimming Pool		
Recommended Name	Granville Swimming Pool		
Site Image			
Address	1 Memorial Drive, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	21-34	-	17572
	9	-	262830
	1	-	430693
	1	-	510570
Current LEP ID	I73 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I150 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	

	Level 2	Recreation and Education

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

The remaining 1936 elements of the swimming centre complex are significant at a local level for their historic, associative, aesthetic, social and representativeness values.

The Granville Swimming Pool is historically significant as representative of the development of community swimming facilities in the 1930s. It was one of the earliest Olympic swimming pools built in Sydney by local councils to provide amenities for the residents and was the primary training centre in Sydney for amateur swimmers and divers until larger sporting institutes were established. The pool is significant for its strong association with a number of former Australian Olympians, as well as other prominent Australians, including Olympian John Devitt. The pool complex has been a community swimming facility for over 80 years and has historically been a focal point for community activity.

The complex was designed by architects Rudder and Grout, and the remaining original 1936 brick building is an example of Inter-war functionalist style, with art deco detailing, and is complemented by the related entryway park with its symmetrical layout of paths and tree plantings. However, the site has been substantially modified, with the removal of a large portion of the original 1936 pool complex and its unsympathetic replacement, as well as the internal and external modification of the remaining original building, reducing its overall aesthetic significance.

The pool complex is somewhat representative of pool complexes constructed in Sydney in the 1930s, being one of four similar facilities constructed at this time. However, the site and remaining 1936 built features have been altered to a degree that reduces their ability to demonstrate either rarity or representativeness values, except at a basic level.

While the pool complex itself is not likely to yield historic scientific information, the broader site has the potential to contain archaeological remains of the former mill. See the Granville War Memorial listing sheet for further information.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant as representative of the development of community swimming facilities in the 1930s. It is one of the earliest Olympic swimming pools built in Sydney by local councils to provide amenities for the residents and was the primary training centre in Sydney for amateur swimmers and divers until larger sporting institutes were established. The pool is significant for its strong association with a number of former Australian Olympians.
b) Associative	The complex was designed by architects Rudder and Grout.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The remaining original 1936 brick building is an example of Inter-war Functionalist style, with Art Deco detailing, and is complemented by the related entryway park with its symmetrical layout of paths and tree plantings. However, the site has been substantially modified, with the removal of a large portion of the original 1936 complex and its unsympathetic replacement, as well as the internal and external modification of the remaining original building, reducing its overall aesthetic significance.
d) Social	The item has social significance in its role of being a community swimming facility for over 80 years and has historically been a focal point for community activity.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The pool complex is somewhat representative of pool complexes constructed in Sydney in the 1930s, being one of four similar facilities constructed at this time.

Physical Description

The pool complex includes an original portion of the 1936 pool building compound, the 1936 park that forms its forecourt to the east, and new pool facilities developed in c.2005. The majority of the former facilities, including the separated men's and women's pavilions, the original pools and the terraced grandstand (with seating and diving board) have been removed and replaced as a part of a major redevelopment that included a new ten lane 50m pool, new grandstand, awning structures, security fencing and refurbished building entry, changing rooms and kiosk.

Of the original 1936 buildings, only the western portion of the original pool compound remains, and this includes the entry building and former changing room wings (now offices). The main facade of this building is an Art Deco Style finished in blond brick with horizontal red brick banding forming a decorative motif in the central, northern and southern rooms of the building. The majority of the wings are finished in an orange coloured brick, with column protrusions and ceramic vents. The original entrance is now covered by the addition of a new brick entry that encloses the building.

Overall the building is in a good condition and appears to be well maintained, reflecting the significant work undertaken at the site in 2005. The 1936 brick walls that extend east from the pool building exhibit some cracking.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Removal of a large portion of the original 1936 complex,
- Internal and external modification of the remaining original building*
- Addition of a new ten lane 50m pool, grandstand, awning structures, security fencing and refurbished building entry, changing rooms and kiosk*

The item presents a low level of integrity having undergone several alterations from earlier site redevelopments in 2003 and 2005. The integrity of the site has been significantly reduced by the removal and replacement of the original pools and the eastern portion of the 1936 development, which has left the former entry and change building on the western side of the pool as the main remnant of the original facility. The brick walls that extend from this building also remain as part of the original fabric, though their context has been diminished by the newer developments adjacent.

The 1936 building has also been substantially modified as part of site redevelopment, both internally and externally. This includes significant changes to the form, layout and pattern of building use, as well as removal and replacement of original materials with modern materials that are only somewhat compatible/sympathetic.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	Mid-1930s

During the 1930s, four Olympic swimming pools were constructed in Sydney; at Enfield and Bankstown (c1933), North Sydney (c.1935/36), and Granville (1936). This has been linked to swimming's growing popularity as a sport and leisure activity, as well as to Australia's success at the 1932 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles. The popularity of the Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool (and revenue from admissions) meant that the proposed pool at Granville was viewed by at least one Alderman as a sound financial venture; despite the significant investment of rate payers' money that would be required. Estimates at the time placed the cost of construction at approximately £22,000.

In February 1934, Bergan's paddock was selected by Granville Council as the site for new baths, due to its 'excellent natural drainage', and proximity to the railway station, school, and main shopping centre. Construction commenced on 20 March 1936, and Granville Swimming Pool officially opened on 10 October that year. The remaining land along the northern, western and southern boundaries of the paddock, named 'The Olympic Pool Estate', was subdivided into "twenty-seven splendid building sites" and offered for auction on 24 October.

The proposed facility at Granville was designed by architects Messrs. Rudder and Grout, who also designed the North Sydney Pool. The site preparation was described in detail in the June 12, 1935 issue of Building:

> *From a structural point of view, minimum excavation will be involved and the depressed area of the site not actually occupied by the baths construction will permit the disposal of any spoil, which in turn will level the area, thus enabling a more desirable park area to be created.*

The building used simple massing along a lengthy façade, with ornament- enriched cement panels connecting the main walls to the wings. A perspective was published in *Decoration and Glass*, June 1936. The perspective shows two Cedars of Lebanon flanking the entrance and other mature trees. The builders were Kell and Rigby.

The National Trust of Australia (NSW) Classification Report describes the pool as follows:

> *The Granville Olympic Pool was built as a walled compound with a shallow curved apse to either end, a feature reminiscent of the layout of roman baths (and the ornamental pool at Villa Adriana). The western side of the pool compound is formed by the main pavilion, containing*

the central entrance and the side wings. Each side wing contained dressing facilities and lavatories, men to the north and women to the south.

The two original pools were made of reinforced concrete with glazed tiles marking the lanes and for the distances. They were surrounded by a level concrete apron.

The official opening carnival was attended by a number of prominent sportspeople; including Bonnie Mealing, who won a silver medal in the 100-metre backstroke at the 1932 Olympics in Los Angeles, Pat Norton who competed in the 100-metre backstroke at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, and the NSW Diving Troop, that included Margaret Dovey (future wife of Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam). The Whitlam children Nick and Kathy also swam at the Granville Pool, Nick Whitlam winning the 55-yards breaststroke at state level.

The Granville pool and its facilities were redeveloped between August 2003 and March 2005. The main changes included the partial demolition of the 1936 Olympic pool, acquisition of one of the greens from the Bowling Club to allow the expansion of the centre, the refitting of the dressing rooms, the adaption of the bowling club house for use as a youth and community centre and the demolition of the former pool equipment pavilion (plant room), the men's club room and the terraced seating. The original pool building was retained, though was replaced as the main entry way by a new building facing Memorial Avenue (the 'north building').

The site is undergoing further redevelopment however, the 1936 building and landscaping will remain intact.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Granville Swimming Pool	I73
Heritage Study	Granville Swimming Pool	I73
National Trust Australia Register	Granville Olympic Pool (also known as John Devitt Pool)	No ID number

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Extent Heritage (2018) "Granville Multi-Purpose Centre Development: Application for s139(4) Excavation Exception – Work Method Statement", prepared for Cumberland Council.
- Extent Heritage (2018) "Granville Multi-Purpose Centre Development: Heritage Interpretation Plan", prepared for Cumberland Council.
- Boyd 2003, National Trust of Australia (NSW) Classification Report: Granville Olympic Pool, Enid Avenue, National Trust of Australia (NSW).
- 1935 'SWIMMING POOLS TO BE BUILT', *Construction and Real Estate Journal*, 6 March, p.5, viewed 28 Feb 2018, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222915627; 1935 'NO REPLY', *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 11 July, p.2., viewed 28 Feb 2018, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article105091721.
- 'Two New Olympic Swimming Pools: North Sydney and Granville' 1935, *Building : The magazine for the architect, builder, property owner and merchant*, vol. 56, no. 334, p.59; 1934 'Swimming Pool For Granville?', *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 1 February, p.2, viewed 28 Feb 2018, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article104569990.

- 1936 'GRANVILLE', *The Biz*, 3 April, p.1., viewed 28 Feb 2018, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article76357788, Boyd 2003, *op cit*.
- 1936 'FOR AUCTION', *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 22 October, p.13., viewed 28 Feb 2018, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article104690733
- John Graham & Associates 2003, *Heritage Impact Statement of the Redevelopment of the Granville Swimming Centre*, Kann Finch Group, p5; Parramatta City Swim Club 2018, Pool Development, viewed 14 March 2018, https://parramatta.swimming.org.au/page.php?id=921

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to Granville Youth and Community Recreation centre.



View to entrance to Granville Swimming Centre from Enid Avenue.



View southeast to the Granville Youth and Community Recreation centre entrance.



View to original wall.



View to interior of swimming pool.

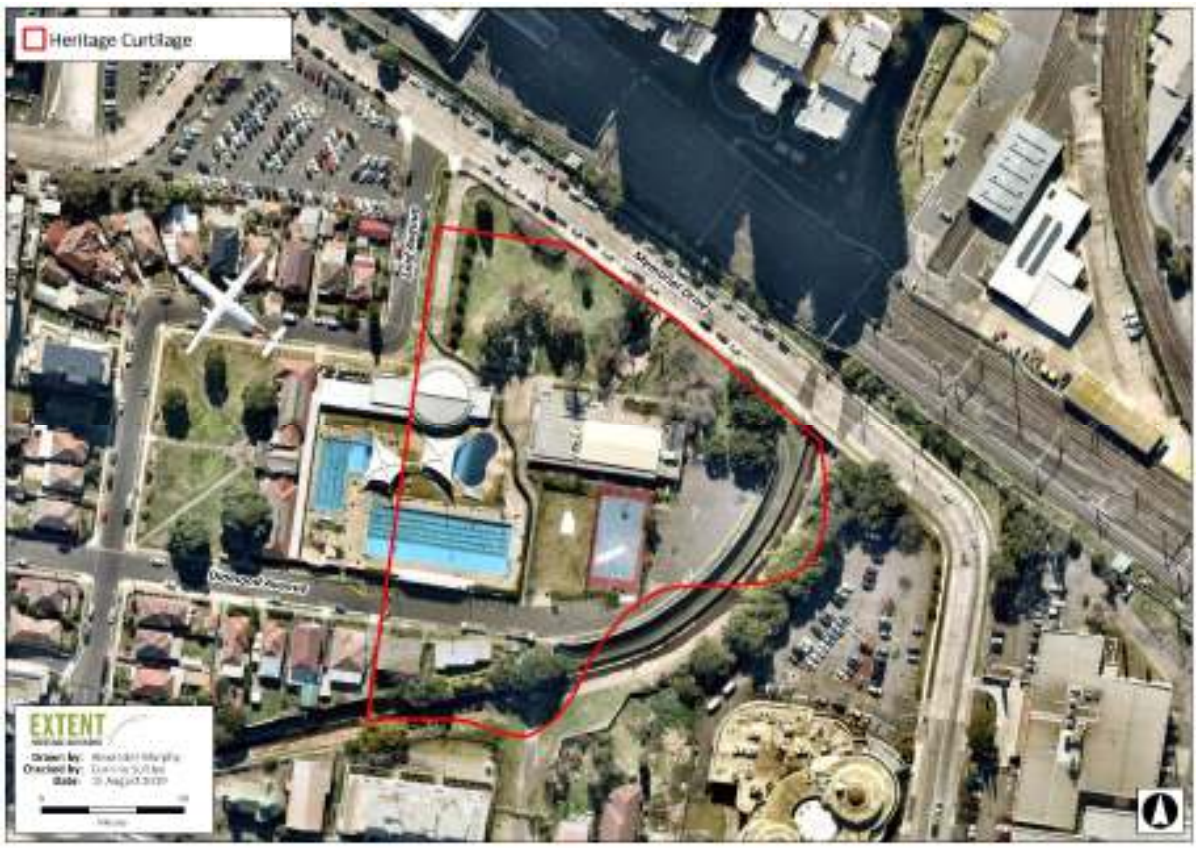


Historical photo of the former Granville Swimming Pool (Source: Granville Historical Society).

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Granville War Memorial		
Recommended Name	Granville War Memorial Park		
Site Image			
Address	1 Memorial Drive, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	430693
Current LEP ID	I74 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I151 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Monuments and Memorials	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Granville War Memorial and associated park is significant at a local level for its historic, social and scientific values. The place is socially significant to the local community as a place of remembrance relating to local involvement in the wars. The horse trough within the park is historically significant as an example of a c1930s 'Bills' horse water trough. The site has the potential to contain archaeological remains of the former mill, located under the 1960s community centre.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The horse trough within the park is historically significant as an example of a c1930s 'Bills' horse water trough.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item is socially significant to the local community as a place of remembrance relating to local involvement in the wars.
e) Scientific	The item has the potential to contain archaeological remains of the former mill. As per the Extent Heritage "Granville Multi-Purpose Centre Development: Application for s139(4) Excavation Exception – Work Method Statement", prepared for Cumberland Council": "The 1930s aerial imagery indicates the site of Bergen's Mill is partially under the 1960s community centre. The potential subsurface archaeological remains associated with the mill are likely to consist of substantial brick or stone footings and foundations, remnant subsurface services (e.g. former drainage or sewer structures), and

	masonry pads associated with machinery once installed on the site. There is also a more limited potential for the presence of artefacts associated with the use of the site such as pieces of former machinery, tools or other industrial type materials. The area was altered for the development of the site in the 1930s; however, the construction of the community centre would likely have involved the disturbance/removal, at least in part, of the mill remains, and the building up and levelling of the area now containing the basketball courts and community centre with introduced fill. It is therefore likely that partially disturbed structural remains associated with the former mill are present."
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

Granville War Memorial is an urban park comprising three memorials set off Memorial Avenue, also known as 'Soldier's Memorial Park'. Memorials include a stone column topped with sphere with base inscribed with names of servicemen. At the front are sandstone gateposts commemorating the Second World War and later conflicts. There are two large rocks within the park, dating to 2000, with plaques dedicated to PTE George Cartwright who was awarded the Victoria Cross.

The park is largely a grassed open area which is bound by Memorial Drive and Enid Avenue. The park includes several large mature trees dispersed throughout, formal low-lying gardens, concrete footpaths and timber benches.

The site contains a historic horse trough with a plaque that reads "This horse trough, originally located on the northern side of Railway Terrace near the intersection of Jamieson Street and relocated to this site by the Parramatta City Council. October 1982. R G Muddle. Town Clerk".

The setting surrounding the external perimeter of the war memorial gardens is planned to be upgraded as part of the community centre development at the adjacent pool site.

The memorials landscape elements are in a good condition and appear to be well maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- None.

The memorial retains a high level of integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1946

In 1866, James Bergan purchased part of Castner's section (Lots 2 and 3). This land was situated on the south west sides of the railway and Duck Creek, and was bounded by William, South and Vulcan Streets. The area was heavily timbered and Bergan soon began clearing the site in order to set up a woollen mill. At the time, he was employed as the manager of Byrnes Bros. Woollen Mills in Parramatta. Because there were no formed roads on the property, and Bergan's western neighbour, Mrs. Lee, opposed him cutting a track from Dog Trap Road to his land, Bergan experienced great difficulty getting materials and machinery to the mill site. He was forced to drag materials down Dog Trap Road to the southern side of William Street, then down a winding bush track and over large expanses of spongy ground. The works were finally completed in 1870. The mill was erected near the railway line, adjacent to Duck Creek. Bergan also constructed a weir on Duck Creek near the railway line in order to obtain the necessary water supply for wool scouring and dyeing.

In 1872, brick making was started in Bergan's Mill paddocks. The early cottages in Vulcan Street and the 150 feet high chimney stack at Goodlet and Smith (formerly the Parramatta Brick and Tile Works) were built from Bergan's brick pit. Bergan's brickyard was closed down in the early 1880s, and the old clay pits were formed into a water reserve where the drainage from the surrounding land was stored and used to supply the mills. A pipe was also laid on to Marsh Bros. Tannery and the water supply for their works obtained from this dam. However, by 1900, this water supply proved insufficient and Bergan connected his mill to the Metropolitan Water Supply.

The trade in Bergan's Woollen Mill was primarily tweed manufacture and the mill was initially very successful. Bergan died in 1885, yet the business continued for several years. By the end of the 1890s, however, business became intermittent owing to the heavy importation of woollen goods in anticipation of the Government Tariff. This overstocking forced the colonial woollens trade to a standstill. Business at Bergan's Woollen Mill essentially closed down at the turn of the century.

Over the next twenty years, Bergan's Woollen Mill was leased and worked several times; in 1909, for a few months by Messrs. Stokes and Weathers, in 1911 by W.F. Holliday who carried out a contract of making yarn for six years, and in 1917 by Wolk and Company, also yarn makers. In 1920, the mill was closed for the last time, and the buildings fell into a state of disrepair.

In 1946, Granville Council resolved to dedicate land to the rear (north east) of Granville Swimming Pool (the former Woollen Mill) as a public park, in memory of local servicemen. This open area had been utilised in the past by a travelling circus, but the Council decided not lot let the park for such purposes in the future after the Mayor related (perhaps with some exaggeration) how the lion's cage had tipped over "within twenty yards of his back gate", and elephants had "eaten some of the trees".

The council proposal was for an open 'beauty park' containing ornamental trees and shrubs, with memorial gates at one entrance. However, early feedback from the community also identified the need for local sports facilities. A general design for the park was adopted by Council in March 1947, with amenities including a general recreation area, tennis courts, cricket pitch, and bowling greens. The facilities were used by local schools and clubs for sports activities, and were also open to the general public.

The park contains a number of monuments, including the Granville War Memorial. The Memorial was originally unveiled by Major-General Sir Charles Rosenthal on 25 November 1922, at a different location on the corner of Carlton and Russell Streets in front of the Granville Town Hall. It was later moved to the Granville Memorial Park at the request of the Granville sub-branch of the Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League of Australia (RSSILA), who claimed that in its original location the monument was a "…menace to traffic, that it is not in a central position…".

Sandstone gate posts at the main entrance to the park (off Memorial Drive) commemorate those who served in World War II and later conflicts. They were erected by the Women's Auxiliary of the Granville Sub-Branch, NSW Branch, Returned Sailors, Soldiers & Airmen's Imperial League of Australia in 1962, and the memorial was dedicated on 15 August 1995.

The most recent memorial within the park, a boulder with plaque attached, is located in a garden at the front of the community centre. It commemorates Private George Cartwright VC (1894-1978). Cartwright was born in London in 1894, and migrated to Australia in 1912. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Forces on 16 December 1915 during World War I. He was awarded the Victoria Cross on 31 August 1918 for most conspicuous valour and devotion to duty, after attacking a machine gun post during the attack on Road Wood, south west of Bouchavesnes near Péronne, France. After the war, Cartwright settled in Merrylands and became an officer in the militia. He trained recruits in the Merrylands Drill Hall, then located in Granville Park. The memorial was erected in 2000 in Granville Park, and the Granville RSL Sub-Branch arranged for it to be moved to Granville Memorial Park in 2015.

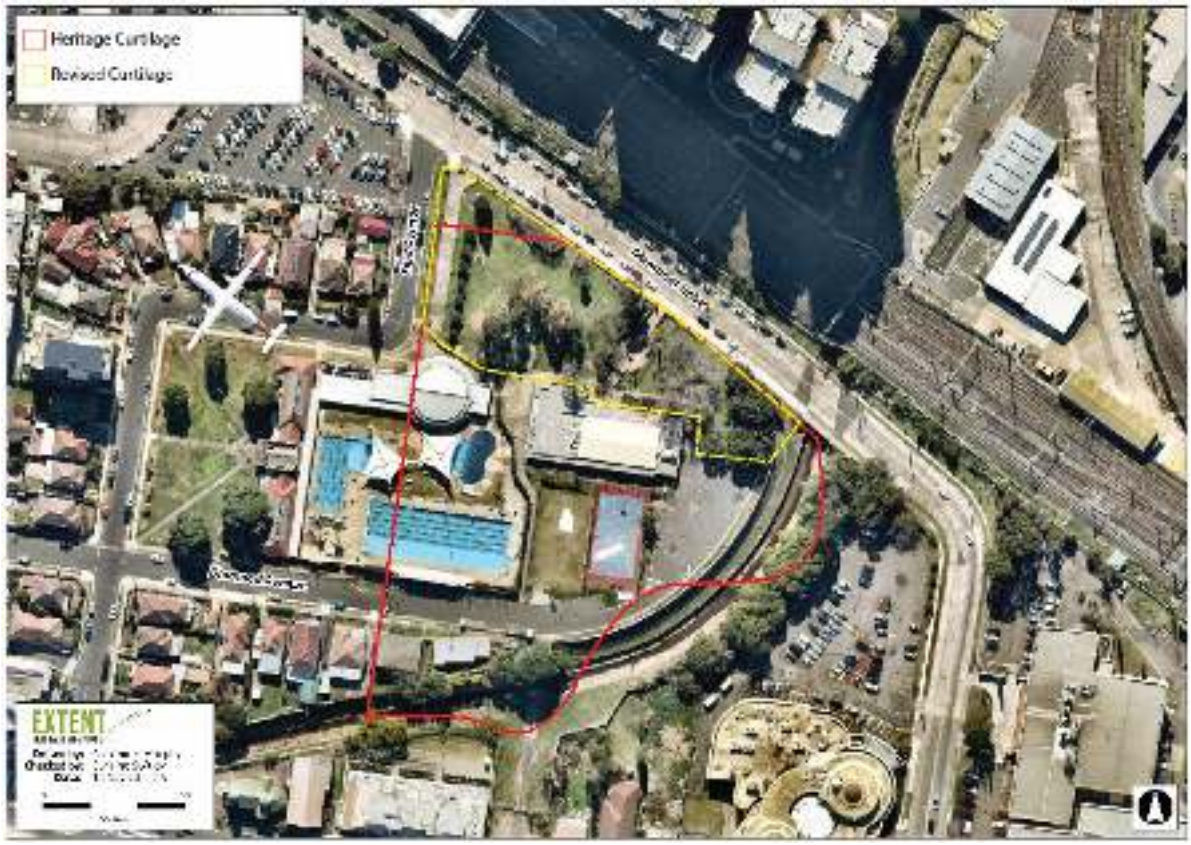
A watering trough is located adjacent to the footpath near the main park entrance on Enid Avenue. It was initially installed on the northern side of Railway Terrace near the intersection with Jamieson Street, but was moved to its current location by Council in 1982. The trough was donated by George and Anna Bills, who had no children, but donated considerable sums to animal societies. When George died in 1927, he left an estate of £91,000. After various bequests, the remainder of the estate was to be used to construct and pay for horse troughs wherever they may be necessary for the relief of horses or other animals in Australasia, the British Isles or any other part of the world. The trough is one of approximately 700 erected between 1930 and 1940 in Australia and overseas (including England and Ireland), the majority of which were installed in Victoria. The troughs were usually manufactured of reinforced concrete and were of a standard design.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The original alignment of Duck Creek has been altered significantly with the man-made canal construction and part of the site heavily developed with a number of later buildings and structures. The heritage curtilage should be reassessed, possibly to just include the park area and memorial site. The heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the Cumberland LEP.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Granville War Memorial	I74
Heritage Study	Granville War Memorial	I74
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Extent Heritage (2018) "Granville Multi-Purpose Centre Development: Application for s139(4) Excavation Exception – Work Method Statement", prepared for Cumberland Council.
- Extent Heritage (2018) "Granville Multi-Purpose Centre Development: Heritage Interpretation Plan", prepared for Cumberland Council.
- 1946 'MEMORIAL PARK', *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 6 March, p.3., viewed 28 Feb 2018, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article105738246
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- 1947 'WILL CALL TENDERS FOR BOWLS GREEN IN MEMORIAL PARK', *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 28 May, p.5., viewed 02 Mar 2018, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article105732953.
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- 1941 'DIGGERS WANT IT SHIFTED', *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 14 May, p.2., viewed 02 Mar 2018, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article107295553; 1947 'WILL REMOVE WAR MEMORIAL', *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 1 October, p.2, viewed 02 Mar 2018, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article105745075.
- Staunton, A 1993,'Cartwright, George (1894–1978)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, viewed 2 March 2018, http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/cartwright-george-9703/text17129
- Australian War Memorial, AWM28 1/171 PART 1 - [Recommendation file for honours and awards, AIF, 1914-18 War] 3rd Australian Division, 27.8.1918 to 5.9.1918 Part 1, viewed 2 March 2018, https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/R1599390.
- Humphreys, C 2017, 'Brave World War One Soldiers', *The Granville Guardian*, vol. 19, no. 4, p.2.
- Bullivant, BG 2015, 'President's Report', *The Granville Guardian*, vol. 22, no. 2, p.1.; Parramatta City Council Works and Services Committee 2000, NOTICES OF MOTION: 01 Memorial in Granville Park - Private George Cartwright VC.

- Cumberland Council 2007, *Historical Significance Research Paper - Project: Granville Multipurpose Community Centre, Library and Regional Arts Facility*, Cumberland Capital Works, pp.14-15.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to memorial.



View to Horse trough.



Memorial.



Overview of memorial.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Granville RSL Club		
Recommended Name	Granville RSL Club		
Site Image			
Address	5 Memorial Drive, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	100	-	813998
Current LEP ID	I75 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I152 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Community Facilities	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Granville RSL Club is significant at a local level for its historic, associative, aesthetic, social and rarity values. Built in 1963, the Granville RSL is representative of the history of the Granville RSL Sub-Branch which rapidly grew in popularity throughout the 1950s. The building remains a social club and has a strong association with members of the local community and RSL Sub-Branch. The building is historically associated with the architect Frank Fox. The Granville RSL was dubbed 'the Opera House of Western Suburbs" and was one of the most contemporary style of buildings in the area of its time. The building retains some aesthetic significance for its use of innovative building technology to create a unique circular concrete structure, however this has been reduced due to a series of modifications over the years that have diminished this value. Although modified the building remains a rare example of 1960s modernist architecture in the Granville area and more broadly in the Cumberland LGA.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The Granville RSL is a historically related to the growth of RSL Sub-Branch that required the construction of a larger club to cater to the increased patronage in 1964. The building was dubbed the 'Opera House of the Western Suburbs' and was one of the most contemporary style of buildings in the area of its time.
b) Associative	The item is associated with architect, Frank Fox. Frank Fox is renown for the construction of the North Sydney RSL club and the faux heritage theme park in Somersby, Old Sydney Town.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has some aesthetic significance as an innovative 1960s building that made use of concrete folded plates to create a unique

	circular structure. However, this has been reduced by a number of modifications over the years that have diminished this value.
d) Social	The item is of some social significance for its strong association with the local community and members of the RSL Sub-Branch.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item is a rare example of a 1960s modernist building in the Granville area and more broadly in the Cumberland LGA.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The RSL building was constructed on a curvilinear/circular plan form with domed concrete roofs. This was influenced by free organic planned concrete buildings which came about in the 1950s. The sloping walls are over sailed by bevelled concrete roofs with plain wall areas and clerestory lights. The buildings design centres around three intersecting circles. The building has a later rectangular, single-storey addition to the front which takes up a large portion of the northern end of the facade. Large satellite dishes are located on the roof and a large digital sign on the front façade which reads “Lest We Forget”. The property features modern fencing and a large asphalt carpark accessed off Memorial Drive, Granville.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Addition of a single-storey rectangular structure to the front*
- Internal central courtyard enclosed*
- Relocated main entrance*
- Building was internally refurbished in 2014, 2017 and 2018
- Porte-cochere enclosed in 2009
- New dining area to the northwest of the building
- Digital sign
- Satellite dishes on roof*
- Plant equipment
- Advertisement signage

The Granville RSL retains a low level of integrity with much of its interior fabric highly modified, altered and replaced by a series of past renovations in 2014, 2017 and 2018. The exterior also presents a modified space however retains evidence of its original construction and form with the original cement columns.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1961-1964

On 21 December 1954, a meeting was held by the members of the RSL to discuss the possibility of opening a club in Granville that held a liquor license. A Club Management Committee was subsequently established with the task of seeking the rental of the former RSL premises on Blaxcell Street.

The Granville RSL Sub-Branch Club was granted registration on 18 April 1955. Their first annual meeting was held on the 23 February 1956 and Mr Charles Gardiner was elected president. The patrons of the club enjoyed professional entertainment on Sunday mornings, Sunday afternoon concerts, film programmes and Saturday night dances.

By 1957, the RSL Sub-Branches membership had increased to such an extent that the RSL on Blaxcell Street required a larger club to the increased patronage. In 1958, a large block known as 'Brunton's Paddock' was acquired for the construction of the new RSL club.

Construction for the Granville RSL Club began in 1961 and was the club opened on 22 September 1964, though the official opening date was 14 November 1964. The building was designed by architect Frank Fox and was dubbed the "Opera House of the western suburbs" by Fox himself and as the most contemporary RSL building constructed in Australia. The Granville RSL was one of Fox's most important buildings due to the innovative building technology comprised in the concrete structure which used folded plate shells.

The unique, circular three-storey structure was estimated to cost £100,000. The new RSL located on Memorial Drive and William Street was to replace the club's existing premise in Blaxcell Street. The central courtyard formed an important aspect of the buildings original design and was always intended to commemorate Australian soldiers.

The building underwent extensive modifications in the 1980s and 2000s. This included the relocation of the main entrance which was moved from its original located at the intersection of William Street and Clyde Street to the northern façade and accessed off the carpark. The circular driveway was disengaged when the 1980s porte-cochere was enclosed. The largest modification to the building during this period included the addition of the dining area to the northwest of the original building. The addition nearly doubled the capacity of the club with a new dining room, toilet, kitchen, back of house area and service entrance. A similar architectural detailing as the original building was employed.

The original terrace to the northwest of the building was brought into the interior as the original external floor to ceiling glazed doors were demolished and new window assemblies were constructed under a cantilevered roof.

In 2014, the RSL was internally refurbished, and again in 2017 and 2018 in which the internal courtyard was enclosed with a roof.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**

4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Granville RSL Club	I75
Heritage Study	Granville RSL Club	I75
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Rappoport Pty Ltd. 2015. *Statement of Heritage Impact: Proposed alterations at Granville RSL 5 Memorial Drive, Granville*. Prepared for Parramatta Council.
- 'Unique Clubhouse for RSL Branch' *The Cumberland Argus* Wed 30 Mar 1960, p.1. Accessed via: https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/131621420?searchTerm=Granville%20RSL&searchLimits=l-state=New+South+Wales|||l-decade=196|||l-title=442

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of Granville RSL Club from carpark.



Overview of Granville RSL Club from carpark.



Detail of modern addition to the front façade.



Gate entry to carpark from Memorial Drive.



View to Granville RSL from William Street.



Overview of Granville RSL from William Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Cottage		
Recommended Name	War Service Homes Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	28 Mimosa Street, Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	104	-	6784
Current LEP ID	I76 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I153 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house at 28 Mimosa Street, Granville is of local significance for its historic and associative heritage values. Built c. 1920, the dwelling was the first war service cottage built by the War Service Homes Commission in Granville. The building is also significant for its association with war veteran and Alderman and Mayor of Granville, Michael Adams. Michael Adams received this house for the military service provided at Gallipoli. While the building once had significance as a representative example of this type of house constructed for the purpose of housing recently returned war veterans, the physical integrity of the dwelling has been vastly diminished by the unsympathetic alterations and additions.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically associated with the War Service Homes Commission, who were actively involved in the housing of returned war veterans. The cottage is of additional historical significance as a War Service cottage built in Granville in 1920.
b) Associative	The item is of local historically significance for its association with Michael Adams, a veteran of Gallipoli and a former Alderman and mayor of Granville, and more broadly the War Service Homes Commission.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The physical integrity of the dwelling has been vastly diminished by the unsympathetic alterations and additions, as a result the item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The cottage is a single storey cottage with a decramastic metal tile roof and rusticated weatherboard cladding of the outer walls. The roof is a hipped gable with a projecting gable to the front elevation. The projecting gable features a plain bargeboard with no decorative detailing or finial. The verandah roof is an extension from the main roof with decramastic metal tile roof sheeting. The verandah roof is infilled with a timber boarded valance, this is supported on squared timber posts with a steel balustrade atop brick foundations and a tiled floor. All windows along major elevations feature painted timber sills and architraves and have been replaced with contemporary aluminium framed windows and flyscreens.

Further additions to the property include a rear skillion addition clad in weatherboard attached to the rear of the property. This is adjoined with a carport. A concrete slab driveway is located along the eastern edge of the property.

The item features a modest setback and grassed front yard. The yard features some contemporary garden beds that are of no heritage significance. Significant plantings are located in the street verge.

Overall, the building is in a good condition, although some paint is peeling along the base of the brick verandah foundations.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Original corrugated iron roof has been replaced with decramastic metal tile roof*
- Replaced decorative bargeboard and finial with unadorned timber bargeboard.
- Aluminium verandah balustrade*
- Verandah tiles*
- Aluminium windows frames and flyscreens*
- Replaced timber window sills and architraves*
- Contemporary security screen door
- New paint and colour scheme

The incremental alterations have overtime resulted in the removal of much of the original fabric associated with this item. The integrity of the building is considered to be low.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

** element detracts from the overall significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c. 1920

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The cottage was completed early in 1920. It was the first War Service cottage in the Granville Parramatta area. The construction initially was undertaken by voluntary workers, however the War Service Homes Commission took over the construction of this cottage. In the loan records of the War Service Homes Commission, this was the third loan for building to be arranged by the Commission in NSW. It was built for Michael Adams, an early volunteer from Granville, who served at Gallipoli. He later became an Alderman for Granville Council during the 1930s and was elected Mayor in 1943.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- As the dwelling has undergone a series of unsympathetic alterations, resulting in a building which does not aesthetically or representatively warrant heritage listing. Work to reverse this would be considered a positive heritage outcome.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Cottage	I76
Heritage Study	Cottage	I76
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory.* Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of cottage.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	New York Street Group		
Recommended Name	New York Street Group		
Site Image			
Address	12-14, 13 and 18-24 New York Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	10	-	1037057
	1-2	-	137124
	1	-	152709
	A	-	318121
	102	-	827912
	11	-	84371
	14	-	999601
Current LEP ID	I77		
Former LEP ID	I154 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		

Significance Level	LOCAL	
Site Type	Level 1	Built
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)

Curtilage Map



Revise curtilage - refer below.

Statement of Significance

The New York Street cottages in Granville are of local significance for their historic, aesthetic, rarity and representative values. The group is historically related to the subdivision of the New Glasgow Estate which occurred in 1878 onwards. The item was built in 1910, as workers cottages for employees of Hudson Brothers, located on the Duck River at Clyde. The workers cottages are directly related to the residential growth of Granville that occurred between 1890 and 1930 with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area. In this particular area of Granville, the cottages are now a rare example of a group of workers cottages built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries for the industrial centre of Granville. This is enhanced by their retention of architectural detailing and form. They are able to demonstrate representative qualities of an intact group of early Federation workers cottages.

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The group is historically related to the subdivision of the New Glasgow Estate which occurred in 1878 onwards. The item was built in 1910, as workers cottages for employees of Hudson Brothers, located on the Duck River at Clyde. The workers cottages are directly related to the residential growth of Granville that occurred between 1890 and 1930 with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area.
b) Associative	The group does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The group has some aesthetic significance as an intact group of Federation workers cottages that retain their built form and some architectural detailing.
d) Social	The group does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The group does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The cottages are now rare examples of workers cottages built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries for the industrial centre of Granville.
g) Representativeness	The group demonstrate representative qualities of an intact group of early Federation workers cottages.

Physical Description

The cottages are a group of single-storey weatherboard cottages of varying styles.

12 New York Street, Granville
No. 12 has a single gable roof which has been replaced with Colorbond. The gable ends have a decorative barge board. The awning has also been replaced in a matching material, though the timber posts remain in place. The central door is varnished timber, as are the timber double hung windows in sets of two on either side of the entrance. The property has a wide paved driveway, Colorbond fencing to either side of the dwelling and a grassed area in the front setback. The property does not have a front boundary fence.

13 New York Street, Granville
No. 13 is a hipped roof cottage with Colorbond sheeting which extends over the awning. The awning is supported on decorative timber posts set into a timber porch. The centrally placed door is covered by a modern security screen. The door is flanked by timber double hung windows in sets of two. The dwelling has a building name panel spelling out “Stirling”. The property is bound by a green, low style pool fence and the front setback is largely grassed with some young plantings along the fence line. A concrete driveway has been provided along the eastern edge of the property.

14 New York Street, Granville
No. 14 has a gabled hipped roof with a central gable with decorative timber detailing. The central door is covered by a modern security screen as are two timber double-hung sash windows flanked on either side of the door. The property is bound by a white, low pool-style fence and the front setback is largely grassed with some young plantings along the fence line. The building has a single-storey skillion extension to the rear.

18 New York Street, Granville
No. 18 has a single gable roof which has been replaced with Colorbond. The awning has also been replaced in a matching material, along with the timber posts which are now steel. The central door is covered by a modern security screen as are two timber double-hung sash windows flanked on either side of the door. Along the eastern elevation, the building is clad with fibro sheeting. The property is bound by a modern palisade fence and the front setback is largely paved, with some young plantings along the fence line. The building has a single-storey skillion extension to the rear.

20 New York Street, Granville
No. 20 has a single gable presenting forward towards the street with a decorative timber bargeboard, corrugated iron roofing and a rendered brick chimney with a cornice and single terracotta cowl. The bullnose awning is corrugated iron with timber posts onto a concrete porch slab. The Federation style

five-panelled door, offset from the centre of the building, has two small glazed panels above a large square glazed pane with two timber bolection mould panels below lock rail. To the right of the door are three timber windows with sets of six colour panes and a transom window at the top. The dwelling has been extended to the rear with a single-storey skillion structure in weatherboard.

22 New York Street, Granville
No. 22 is a single gable cottage with a corrugated iron roof and awning, set over a concrete porch with chamfered timber posts. The gable end has a decorative bargeboard in timber. Decorative lace brackets have been added to the awning. The porch is closed in on both ends with fibro sheeting. The central door is covered by a modern security screen as are two aluminum windows flanked on either side of the door. The dwelling is bounded by a cyclone fencing to the front, unpainted timber slat fencing along the eastern side and Colorbond fencing along the western side. The building has a single-storey skillion extension in weatherboard to the rear.

24 New York Street, Granville
No. 24 is a late twentieth century face brick building, constructed with Federation style detailing. It is a single-storey dwelling with a tiled hipped roof with four gables. Windows are aluminum with security bars across each. The dwelling is bound by a face brick fence with decorative palisade inserts.

Condition
Overall the condition of the group is good. Many of the dwellings present as recently renovated cottages with new roofs and paint schemes. The cottage at 20 New York Street shows signs of rusting along the bullnose of the verandah roof and some slightly deteriorated timber weatherboards in the gable end.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

12 New York Street
- Rear single-storey hipped extension
- New Colorbond roof and awning
- New verandah floor cladding*
- Replaced timber window architraves and door frames
- Windows fixed to the front façade
- Paved driveway

13 New York Street
- Aluminium looptop and arrowhead boundary fence*
- Skillion roof rear extension,
- Colorbond roof and verandah sheeting,
- Security screen door
- Paved brick footpath.

14 New York Street
- Rear single-storey skillion extension
- Aluminium security screens to windows and doors,
- Aluminium looptop fencing to property boundary*,
- Replaced roof sheeting
- Solar panels to roof of rear extension
- Colorbond pressed metal side gate/fence.

18 New York Street
- Rear single-storey skillion extension,
- Replacement of bullnose awning with a skillion style awning clad in Colorbond*,
- Replaced roof sheeting,
- Contemporary aluminium ladder fence*,

- Security screens to windows and doors,
- Concrete driveway,
- Rendered side elevation – weatherboard cladding removed.
- Skillion carport

20 New York Street
- Rear single-storey skillion extension in weatherboard,
- Modern carport at the rear,
- Security screen door,
- Roller awning along east elevation,
- Replaced roof sheeting,
- Concrete verandah floor*
- Weldmesh fence along the property boundary*
- New paint scheme.

22 New York Street
- Rear single-storey gabled extension in weatherboard with Colorbond roofing,
- Security screens to windows and door openings,
- Contemporary aluminium window frames,
- Fibro privacy screen infills,
- Weldmesh fencing*

24 New York Street
- Demolition of original dwelling*

The group retains a moderate level of integrity. Collectively, the group of cottages retain their built form although modified with the inclusion of rear extensions, modified roof sheeting and refreshed paint schemes.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1910

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which the cottages are located was subdivided and sold as part of the New Glasgow Estate from January 1878 onwards. They were built as workers cottages for the nearby railway site at Clyde established by the Hudson Brothers. The Hudson Brothers, manufacturers of railway rolling stock, opened this site in 1883 on the Duck River at Clyde. The site covered 14 acres. For 25 years from 1905, when Clyde Engineering was awarded large contracts to build locomotives, Granville saw

another great period of development, with the appearance of new small industries, new housing, new shops and businesses.

New York Street was put through by John Rayner, a local estate agent and speculator, in association with H. Mumford. Two houses, now numbered 22 and 24, are shown on the 1891 street alignment plan. All these houses are shown on Water Board plan of c1914, except No. 13.

The original cottage at 24 New York Street, shown in the 1943 aerial image for the site, was demolished and replaced with the current dwelling. This likely occurred in the 1990s or 2000s, based on the style of the current dwelling.

Today, the buildings remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the current front fences should be replaced with a sympathetic fencing treatment.

- Due to the demolition of and the subsequent modern development 24 New York Street, Granville, the heritage curtilage of this item should be revised to exclude the dwelling at 24 New York Street. It is recommended the revised curtilage shown below is updated as the accurate heritage curtilage of the item for the Cumberland LEP.
- Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	New York Street Group	I77
Heritage Study	New York Street Group	I77
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



13 New York Street, front façade.



18 New York Street, front façade.



14 New York Street, front façade.



20 New York Street, front façade.



22 New York Street, front façade.



24 New York Street, Granville, new build.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Conjoined Residences		
Recommended Name	Semi-Detached Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	9 -11 Queen Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	A-B	-	442619
Current LEP ID	I78 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I164 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The semi-detached Victorian cottages at 9-11 Queen Street, Granville are significant at the local level for their historic, associative, aesthetic and representative values. Built in 1886, the item is historically related to the early subdivision of the Drainwell Estate, known as the Evesham Estate subdivision and relates to the early residential growth of Granville that occurred from 1880 with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area. The item is also historically associated with prominent Granville local, John Nobbs who owned the land and property. Due to the similarity in architectural style and construction date of No. 13-15 Queen Street, it is likely the building is associated with local builder, Ebenezer Seeley. Although modified, the item retains its aesthetic significance as an intact Victorian cottage that demonstrates good representative qualities of a modest Victorian period semi-detached cottage, built in Granville c.1886. The item represents an aesthetic characteristic of the area and contributes to the heritage character of Granville.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1886, the item is historically related to the early subdivision of the Drainwell Estate, known as the Evesham Estate subdivision and relates to the early residential growth of Granville that occurred in 1880 with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area.
b) Associative	The item is associated with John Nobbs, an early landholder and prominent local of Granville, as well as, Ebenezer Seeley, a local builder of Victorian cottages in Granville.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwellings represent an aesthetic characteristic of the area, for their intact example of Victoria period cottage, which contributes to the heritage character of Granville.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.

e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of a modest Victorian period cottages, built in Granville c.1886.

Physical Description

The item comprises of a single storey semi-detached Victoria cottage. The building is constructed of brick with a transverse gable roof clad in part with Colorbond and part galvanised corrugated iron with three skylights. The item features a symmetrical facade with two simple chimneys with stepped brick courses and brickwork laid in a Flemish bond pattern now painted. A bullnose verandah clad in corrugated Colorbond sheets extends the length of the front façade and is partitioned by painted brick privacy walls with open arched niches (recessed in the infilled wall). The verandah floor of No. 9 is timber, while No. 11 has quarry tiles. Verandah decoration includes cast iron frieze and spandrels. The windows are double hung timber sashes with rendered and painted sills. The windows to 9 Queen Street are fronted by flyscreens, while the windows of 11 Queen Street are fronted by painted steel bars. The front doors have transom light over modern replacement timber four panelled doors.

The item features a modest setback consistent with the street's alignment infilled with a small informal contemporary garden space. The properties boundary along Queen Street is marked by an aluminium looptop and spearhead palisade fence along 9 Queen Street and a tall brick pier and plinth with Fleur-de-lis palisade panels between along 11 Queen Street. The boundary fence of No.11 is in a deteriorated state, with missing some brickwork along the base of the fence.

Overall, the building's condition is considered fair. There is some damp brickwork along the base of 11 Queen Street. It is likely the result of water ingress which can be attributed to the use of an acrylic based paint and the tiled verandah floor abutting the building, both trapping water and moisture beneath the surface.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Single-storey rear additions,
- Skylights to front roof plane*
- Tile flooring for No.11 verandah*
- Replaced fencing.

The building is evidently modified with a contemporary paint scheme, replaced roof fabric, and contemporary landscaping. However, the item retains a moderate level of integrity with the retention of the building's form and architectural detailing. While the contemporary paint scheme and replaced roofing do not adversely impact the heritage significance, it is recommended that paint schemes do not apply an acrylic based paint or replace corrugated galvanised iron with Colorbond sheeting.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1886

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The conjoined dwelling was built c.1886-87. This portion of land formed part of the Evesham Estate. The was land bought back by John Nobbs (the original subdivider) in August 1884 for 65 pounds. The land remained clear of any dwellings until 1886.

In March 1886, Nobbs mortgaged the land for 400 pounds to erect these semi-detached cottages. The similarity of style and date suggests that the builder of 13-15 Queen Street, Ebenezer Seeley, may also have built 9-11 Queen Street. The item remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the roof sheeting should not be replaced with Colorbond but corrugated galvanised iron.
- Should the opportunity arise, the fencing along 9 Queen Street should be replaced with a more sympathetic fencing treatment.
- Future repainting works should ensure an appropriate heritage paint scheme is used and an oil-based paint is applied.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Conjoined Residences	I78
Heritage Study	Conjoined Residences	I78
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View from corner of Queen and Hartington Streets.



View of fence along 9 Queen Street.



Detail of fence fronting 11 Queen Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Conjoined Residences		
Recommended Name	Semi-detached Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	13-15 Queen Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	A-B	-	107465
Current LEP ID	I79 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I165 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The semi-detached Victorian cottages at 13-15 Queen Street, Granville are significant at the local level for their historic, associative, aesthetic and representative values. The buildings are historically associated with the residential subdivision of the Drainwell Estate known as the Evesham estate subdivision. Built c.1885, the item is historically linked to the residential development of Granville that occurred from 1880 onwards with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area. The cottages are also historically associated with John Nobbs and Ebenezer Seeley, one of the major builders in early Granville. Although modified, the item retains some aesthetic value in the retention of the built form which makes a positive contribution to the heritage character of the area. The item demonstrates representative qualities of a modest Victorian period cottage, built in Granville during c.1885.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The buildings are historically associated with the residential subdivision of the Drainwell Estate known as the Evesham estate subdivision. Built c.1885, the item is historically linked to the residential development of Granville that occurred in 1880 with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area.
b) Associative	The buildings are historically associated with John Nobbs and Ebenezer Seeley, one of the major builders in early Granville.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Although modified, the item retains some aesthetic value in the retention of the built form which makes a positive contribution to the heritage character of the area.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.

e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of a modest Victorian period cottage built in Granville c.1886.

Physical Description

The item comprises of a single storey semi-detached Victorian cottage. The residence is constructed of brick with a transverse gable roof clad in part with corrugated galvanised iron and Colorbond. The roof of 15 Queen Street features a skylight in the roof and a rendered chimney with cornice detailing. The front façade features rendered brick ruled to resemble ashlar stone. The item features a verandah along the front façade supported on brick privacy walls with arched recessed infill walls and decorative lacework spandrels. The verandah roof of 13 Queen Street is skillion and clad in Colorbond sheeting, while the verandah roof of 15 Queen Street is concave.

13 Queen Street features an original door bricked in and poorly rendered. The façade also contains a new pair of floor length 4/4 modern spring-weighted sashes, modern timber balustrade with metal wire inserts and a shared driveway area of paved brick with 11 Queen Street.

15 Queen Street contains original window opening with central single double hung sash 2/2 (upper sash re-glazed). Four panel bolection moulded door with rounded upper panels. The dwelling is missing the front fence.

The item retains a modest setback consistent with the street's alignment. The dwellings feature relatively informal and contemporary landscapes, however 13 Queen Street features two established palm trees in the front yard.

The condition of this item is good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

13 Queen Street
- Modified façade with the inclusion of a large window opening*
- Replaced roof sheeting
- Large rear extension
- Timber lattice fencing
- Shared paved driveway between with 11 Queen Street
- Contemporary garden landscaping

15 Queen Street
- Small rear extension
- Replaced roof sheeting
- Removed fencing*
- Contemporary garden landscaping
- Skylight

The item presents a moderate to low level of integrity. Although the building is evidently modified, 15 Queen Street present a more intact example of its type, while 13 Queen Street features a highly modified front façade. The overall architectural form is retained.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1885

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

This portion of land formed part of the Evesham Estate. Evesham Estate was originally a larger estate owned by John Nobbs. This land was purchased for £46 by local builder, Ebenezer Seeley in October 1882. He mortgaged this site three times in 1883 to a building society to finance the erection of these dwellings. Seeley was living in one of them in 1885. He sold them to Florence Olive in 1888. The item remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the fencing along both dwellings should be made consistent and sympathetic to the architectural style of the dwelling.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Conjoined Residence	I79
Heritage Study	Conjoined Residence	I79
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919.* Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



East elevation of 13 Queen Street and shared driveway with 11 Queen Street.



Front elevation of 15 Queen Street.



View of fencing treatment along 13 Queen Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	'Loch Erin'- Federation Arts and Crafts Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	60-62 Railway parade, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1-2	-	1196456
Current LEP ID	I80 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I166 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Arts and Craft cottage known as 'Loch Erin' at 62 Railway Parade, Granville is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. The building is historically related to J. Wetherill's residential subdivision of the Drainwell Estate in 1893. Built c.1912, the item relates to the residential growth of Granville that was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries to the area between 1880 and 1930. The item retains its aesthetic significance as intact Federation period Arts and Crafts cottage with much of its original fabric and architectural detail. The house is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock and makes a positive contribution towards the aesthetic character of the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct. The item demonstrates representative qualities of a high-quality Federation period Arts and Crafts style dwelling built in Granville, c.1912.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item relates to the residential development of Granville, driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as an example of a high-quality Arts and Craft style dwelling and makes a positive contribution towards the aesthetic character of the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a representative example of a Federation period Arts and Crafts style cottage built in Granville c.1912.

Physical Description

The site contains a single storey Federation period Arts and Crafts style cottage. The dwelling has a slate roof with terracotta ridge capping and two face brick chimneys with stepped corbels. The roof construction is gablet hip with projecting gables to front and side. It features red tuck-pointed face brick walls in stretcher bond with dark brick string lines and quoins, restrained timber detailing around verandah posts and valence boards, and casement windows with coloured panes. Dark bricks were used to end segmented arches, also on quoins around windows and doors. The return verandah with a terracotta tiled roof extends from the main roof. Verandah decoration consists of decorative timber posts set on brick piers, balustrade with rendered coping, and incised decorative timber valance. Exterior doors have transom lights over Federation five panelled doors with two small glazed panes above a large square glazed pane, with two timber bolection mould panels below lock rail (all glazing was removed and replaced by timber infill). The front door is set in segmented arch, a six panelled door with centre panel glazed (other original glass details have been removed and fibro was installed).

The dwelling has been extended to the rear in face brick, with a single storey structure containing a hipped Colorbond roof. The western half of the site has been converted into a gravel carpark with a boom-gate and powder-coated panel fence.

The item retains a modest setback consistent with the street alignment. The building is visually prominent within this landscape with limited landscaping elements. There are remnants of the brick front boundary fence that survive; however, these remnants are impacted by two established trees which have exposed root systems. A simple timber post and rail fence has also been removed since the 1990s.

The building is in a good condition with intact brickwork and mortar; however, the slate roof is showing some signs of wear and deterioration.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Single-storey rear extension in brick
- Brick boundary fence largely removed
- Timber post and rail fence removed
- Gravel carpark with boom-gate
- Contemporary signage

The building retains a high level of integrity as viewed from the street. The item retains a high level of original fabric and architectural detail.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1912

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The property formed part of Section B, Lot 1 of J. Wetherill's subdivision of the Drainwell Estate in 1893. The land on which this residence is located was purchased in September 1911 by George Winter, a builder local to Granville. He mortgaged this land in January 1912 to build the dwelling and named it 'Loch Erin'. By 1915, Winter moved into the building.

By 1943, the dwelling had a small extension on the eastern side of the rear. This has since been removed.

Today, the building remains in use as a medispa.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I80
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I80
National Trust Australia Register	-	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory.* Granville: Granville Historical Society

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Front elevation as viewed from Railway Parade.



Removed fencing from the front elevation and large palm impacting brick retaining bed.



View west along Railway Parade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Wendover		
Recommended Name	'Wendover' – Federation Arts and Craft Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	64 Railway Parade, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	6-8	1	4013
Current LEP ID	I81 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I167 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

'Wendover', formerly named 'Canberra', at 64 Railway Parade, Granville is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. The item is historically associated with the 1893 residential subdivision of the Drainwell Estate known as J. Wetherill's subdivision. The land remained vacant until the item was built c.1914. The item is historically associated with the residential growth of Granville that occurred between 1880 and 1930 with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area. The building retains its aesthetic significance through the retention of much of its original detailing and architectural detailing. The building is a fine example of a quality Federation Arts and Crafts style house. Today, the house is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock of Granville and makes a positive contribution towards the aesthetic character of the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses along Railway Parade. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation Arts and Craft cottage built in Granville c.1915.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically associated with the 1893 residential subdivision of the Drainwell Estate known as J. Wetherill's subdivision. The land remained vacant until the item was built c.1914. The item is historically associated with the residential growth of Granville that occurred between 1880 and 1930 with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item retains its aesthetic values through the retention of much of its original fabric and detailing. Furthermore, the item makes a positive

	contribution towards the aesthetic character of the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct and is significant as a fine quality Federation period Arts and Crafts style. This is enhanced by the similarities in design, age and style of other houses along Railway Parade.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a representative example of a Federation period Arts and Crafts style dwelling in the area.

Physical Description

The site contains a single storey Federation Arts and Crafts cottage with an elaborate roof formed with hip and several flying gables to front and side elevations. The roof is slate with terracotta ridge capping on red, tuck pointed, stretcher bond brick walls. Three tall, rough cast and brick chimneys survive, with brick strap work and squat terracotta pots survive. A segmented bay or tower protrudes through verandah roof as a gable on splayed corner. The building contains a return verandah with terracotta tiles on the south side. The verandah has a floor of tessellated tiles and white marble steps, shaped timber columns set on curved brick balustrade with bullnose brick coping, and simple timber curved arches with three ladder infills. The verandah has been infilled on the eastern side with timber casement windows over the brick balustrade. Windows have corniced rendered brick sills and decorative scalloped undersills. Exterior doors have transom lights above a large square glazed pane with two timber bolection mould panels below lock rail. The front door has a transom light and sidelights.

The dwelling features an early rear extension visible in the 1943 aerial. This section of the roof has been recently reclad with Colorbond sheeting. The building retains a modest setback consist with the street's alignment. The front fence is of solid face brick with brick coping and brick piers connected by galvanised pipe with cyclone wire infill and a wrought iron gate. The former mature garden to the front of the dwelling has been removed, with young plantings present in front of the bay window. A large palm tree remains at the rear of the dwelling.

Overall, the condition of the dwelling is fair, with deterioration to decorative timber elements throughout, signs of salt attack to the brickwork and advanced biological growth to roof tiles.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear, single-storey extension,
- Timber casement window infill to verandah
- New sheet metal over bay window awning*

The item retains a high level of integrity with much of its original fabric and architectural detailing intact.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1914

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the manager's and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evidence and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The property formed part of Section B, Lot 1 of J. Wetherill's subdivision of the Drainwell Estate in 1893. The land on which this residence is located was purchased as vacant land in October 1912 by Henry John Percival, a local baker of Granville and member of Granville Council from 1920 to 1925. The dwelling, originally named 'Canberra' in the Sands Directory, was built for him between 1913-14 and he occupied the building by 1915. At the time, the dwelling was regarded as being a showpiece of the area and was thus pictured in the 1915 Progressive Granville handbook. The building is referred to as 'Wendover' in a 1922 article in the Cumberland Argus reporting on the wedding of Henry Percival's son, Mr J. Victor Percival to Miss Evelyne Thompson.

Today, the building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring	**X**		

		development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, a timber post and panel fence with wiremesh inserts could be reinstated along the boundary.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	'Wendover'	I81
Heritage Study	'Wendover'	I81
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919.* Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory.* Granville: Granville Historical Society

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Source: Progressive Granville c.1919.



View west along Railway Parade to 'Wendover'.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	'Magnolia' – Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	70 Railway Parade, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	SP94811
Current LEP ID	I82 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I168 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage – refer below.

Statement of Significance

The Federation cottage, known as 'Magnolia' at 70 Railway Parade, Granville is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. The item relates to the 1893 residential subdivision of the Drainwell Estate known as the 'J. Wetherill's Subdivision'. Built in c.1913-14, the item is historically related to the residential growth of Granville that occurred between 1880 and 1930 with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area. The Federation cottage has a unique Australian character and is representative of a return to craftsmanship. The dwelling is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock of the area and strongly contributes to its character of the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses along the street. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact, fine quality Federation cottage built in Granville c.1913-1914.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item relates to the 1893 residential subdivision of the Drainwell Estate known as the 'J. Wetherill's Subdivision'. Built in c.1913-14, the item is historically related to the residential growth of Granville that occurred between 1880 and 1930 with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as an example of a fine quality Federation cottage. The item strongly contributes to the historic character of the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.

f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact, fine quality Federation cottage built in Granville c.1913-1914.

Physical Description

The item comprises of a single storey Federation cottage with Marseilles tiled roof decorated with terra-cotta ridge capping. The roof construction is hip with gablets and a projecting gable to front with rough cast infill. Chimneys are brick with strap work. The facade is of red, tuck pointed, stretcher bond brick with dark brick string courses and quoins. The verandah is in terracotta tiles extending from main roof, across front, to a projecting gable. The verandah floor is of tessellated tiles and white marble steps, supports are paired timber posts on curved brick balustrade. Casement windows have coloured panes, skillion awnings with timber ladder brackets. The front door has a transom light above seven-horizontal-panelled timber door. The dwelling has been extended on the eastern side to the rear with a rendered brick structure, patterned to appear like stone blocks, with casement windows and a skillion roof. The dwelling is framed by a low brick boundary wall.

The lot has been amalgamated with 72 Railway Parade. The dwelling at 72 Railway Parade is an inter-war period liverbrick dwelling with a tiled roof, casement windows with decorative timber awnings, and sandstone. The former sandstone porch to the front has been infilled with aluminium windows. The two dwellings are connected via concrete footpaths and open landscaping. It is surrounded by a liverbrick low boundary wall. The integration of this lot through landscaping detracts from the significance of the Federation dwelling, changing its spatial arrangement and setting.

The rear portion of the site has been heavily developed with a four-storey medium density residential building of face brick, with single hung aluminium windows and covered balconies. The building addresses Jamieson Street but is connected to the two dwellings at 70 and 72 Railway Parade by concrete footpaths and landscaping. The development visually encroaches upon the single storey dwelling and is considered to be intrusive.

The cottage is in a good condition having recently undergone refurbishment.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- The building remains intact, though the surrounding landscape and relationship to neighbouring building and to other structures in the area have been significantly altered*
- Ramp and balustrade to new entrance along the western elevation of the dwelling*

Although the landscape has been significantly altered the building retains a high level of integrity, having undergone a careful refurbishment.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1913-1914

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land formed Section B, Lot 1 of J. Wetherill's residential subdivision of Drainwell Estate in 1893. The land remained unoccupied until the portion was purchased in March 1913 by Catherine and Florence Alice Sullivan. The dwelling was built 1913-14 as 'Magnolia' and was occupied by 1915.

Today, the building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Due to the medium density development at the rear of the site, it is recommended that the heritage curtilage be reduced to encompass the heritage item alone. The new curtilage as shown below should be adopted in the new Cumberland LEP.
- Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I82
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I82
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title

Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View south to new development encompassing 70 Railway Parade, Granville.



View to 70-75 Railway Parade, Granville.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Conjoined Residence		
Recommended Name	Victorian Italianate Terrace		
Site Image			
Address	2-4 Russell Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1-2	-	509380
Current LEP ID	I83 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I169 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Victorian Italianate terrace at 2 and 4 Russell Street is of local significance for historic, associative, aesthetic, rarity and representative values. Built c.1890, the item is an ornate and highly intact example of Victorian Italianate terrace housing which forms part of the larger heritage character of Granville's town centre. The item relates to the early development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney in the 1880s and the establishment of large manufacturing industries in the area. The building retains its aesthetic significance as an intact and ornate Victorian Italianate terrace with much of its original decorative elements extant. Further, the item makes a positive and strong contribution towards the aesthetic character of the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct. The significance of the terrace is enhanced by its historic association with Henry William Stokes, who built the item and neighbouring property, Royal Hotel. While the building demonstrates representative qualities of an ornate and intact Victorian Italianate terrace built in Granville, c.1890, the building is a rare example of its architectural type in Granville.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item relates to the early development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney in the 1880s and the establishment of large manufacturing industries in the area.
b) Associative	The item is associated with Henry William Stokes, a local builder of Granville who built the item and neighbouring property, Royal Hotel.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as an intact Victorian Italianate terrace house.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.

f) Rarity	The item has rarity values at a local level as a rare architectural style built in Granville.
g) Representativeness	This item demonstrates representative qualities of an ornate and intact Victorian Italianate terrace built, c.1890.

Physical Description

The site consists of a two-storey brick, late Victorian Italianate terrace comprised of two dwellings. The building is of brick construction with rendered ornate facades ruled to represent ashlar work. The building's façade features a prominent parapet with Gothic arched balusters and a central pediment. The heavily moulded parapet includes a series of ornate decorative plaster panels enclosing a garland between a single open scrolled bracket, this is repeated across facades and below the cornice. Three decorative brackets feature at the end of each terrace and in centre. Acanthus leaves decorate a string course across front near window arch on ground floor only. The parapet disguises a corrugated iron roof with rendered chimney with terracotta chimney pots. The balcony on the upper floor features a bullnose corrugated iron roof supported by privacy walls. The privacy walls are plastered and moulded to simulate columns with ornate corbels. Set between the privacy walls are decorative cast iron lacework along the spandrels and balustrade. Below the verandah beam, the verandah is supported on cast iron posts with decorative cast iron spandrels and frieze. The verandah floor features tessellated tiles. The building features sash windows. Some contemporary flyscreen front windows on the upper story of No.4. The windows on the upper storey of No.2 are re-glazed in a metallic chrome coating. The windowsills along the lower facade are decorated with corniced rendered brick sills with bracket decoration. A transom light is located above French doors with bolection mould panels below and glazed panels above on first floor.

The brick fence with brick coping and brick posts connected by galvanised pipe with a wrought iron gate. The landscape is contemporary.

Overall, the condition of the terrace pair is considered fair. The cast iron lacework shows signs of oxidisation along the upper balcony of No.2, where No. 4 is missing in a small section of the verandah.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- No known structural additions were noted.
- New window glazing on the balcony of No.2*
- Flyscreens added to windows of No. 4.

The building retains a high level of integrity with much of its original decorative detailing extant on the building's facade.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c. 1890

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of the area in which the subject site is located was largely determined by development in the 1880s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. The municipality also gained gas street lighting and a connection to the metropolitan water supply in this period.

The land on which the terrace is located, passed through a number of hands during the 1880s, until it was purchased by Henry William Stokes. Stokes bought the land in September 1889 for £100 off Ellen Goddard. While Goddard was the publican of the Royal Hotel, Stokes was one of the builders/ plasterers working on the construction of the Royal Hotel. The terrace is a late example of Victorian Italianate architecture. Stokes built the terraced pair of houses with ornate plastered facade built.

The Victorian Italianate Terrace and Royal Hotel would have complemented each other well, but the rich ornamentations on the hotel facade have been since removed.

The item remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Conjoined Residences	I83
Heritage Study	Conjoined Residences	I83
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Front façade.



Detail of upper parapet.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Conjoined Residences		
Recommended Name	Victorian Italianate Terrace		
Site Image			
Address	10- 12 Russell Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1-2	-	127379
	1	-	900090
	1	-	900091
Current LEP ID	I84 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I170 (Parramatta LEP), Conjoined Residences I171 (Parramatta LEP), Conjoined Residences		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map





Revised curtilage – refer below.

Statement of Significance

The Victorian Italianate terrace at 10 -12 Russell Street, Granville is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in c.1890, the terrace historically relates to the early residential development of Granville that followed the industrial and commercial boom of Granville in the 1880s. The item retains its aesthetic significance as a Victorian Italianate terrace with intact decorative elements on the front façade. The terrace is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock, are very prominent in the streetscape and strongly contribute the heritage character of the area. The item demonstrates representative qualities as a late Victorian Italianate terrace built in Granville, c.1890s.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item has historic significance as related to the development of Granville in the 1880s and 1890s, specifically the coming of the railway station and the developing commercial centre.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as an example of late Victorian period Italianate style residence which strongly contributes the heritage character of the area.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a representative example of a late Victorian period Italianate terrace, built in Granville c.1890s.

Physical Description

The dwelling is a Victorian Italianate terrace. The item has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, with a single rendered brick chimney to No. 12. The verandah has a corrugated iron roof across the front of the building with concrete on the ground floor and timber to the first floor. The awning is supported on Corinthian cast iron posts with cast iron frieze and spandrels and is supported on each side by brick privacy walls. The balustrade to No. 10 is a modern palisade style while No. 12 retains the original decorative cast iron balustrade. No. 12 also has balustrade on ground floor. The building is set on a sandstone foundation. Windows have sandstone sills which are painted. Exterior doors are French doors with bolection mould panels below and glass panels above. Front doors have transom light above Victorian four panel timber door, with upper panels having round tops and bolection moulded panels below. Modern security screen doors have been added. No. 10 has had its wrought iron fence removed, leaving a low brick boundary wall in place. No. 12 also has a low brick boundary wall. All garden areas are concreted.

Overall, the condition of the terrace pair is good although the awning is in need of repair.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Extended at the rear with a lean-to addition
- Chimney removed
- Balustrade removed on ground and first floor
- Wrought iron boundary fence removed
- Modern palisade style balustrade to verandah on the upper storey of 10 Russell Street*
- Modern security screen on door to 12 Russell Street*

Although there have been some minor, yet intrusive alterations made to the item that detract from the heritage significance of the item, the item is considered to have a moderate level of integrity. The façade retains a number of key decorative features.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1890s

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The Victorian Italianate terrace on Russell Street was built for Richard Godson, a freeholder of Parramatta. In addition to two other lots, he purchased this land for 400 pounds in February 1885, a price which reflected the inflated value of land near the railway station and developing commercial centre. These houses were most likely built in the early 1890's. They do not appear on the photograph of the opening of the Town Hall in January 1889 and Sands directories do not list houses there until the mid-1890's. They are late examples of their type. Today, the buildings remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, a more sympathetic and appropriate balustrade to the upper verandah of 10 Russell Street should be reinstated.
- Should the opportunity arise, a sympathetic fence should be investigated.
- Based on the amalgamation of I170 and I171 (Parramatta LEP), as a single heritage item in the new Cumberland Council LEP, the heritage curtilage should be revised and amended, as shown below, as the new heritage curtilage.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Conjoined Residences	I84
Heritage Study	Conjoined Residences	I84
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 The History of Granville 1919. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. Granville, from forest to factory. Granville: Granville Historical Society

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of front façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Cottage		
Recommended Name	Victorian Semi-detached Cottages		
Site Image			
Address	41 and 43 Sixth Street, Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	2	-	625679
	11	-	828651
Current LEP ID	I85 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I172 (Parramatta LEP)		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottages at 41-43 Sixth Street are of local significance for their historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c. 1886, the cottages are of historic significance for their direct association with the subdivision of land for the Hudson Brothers Engineering works. The cottages exemplify the impact of the engineering works on the early residential development of Granville. The item is an aesthetically significant and intact example of early Victorian semi-detached cottages which make a positive contribution to the streetscape. The item is a representative example of Victorian period cottages in the Granville area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is of historical significance for its association with the major land subdivision, known as 'Clyde' which is directly associated with the establishment of the Hudson Brothers Engineering works. The cottages exemplify the impact of engineering works on the early residential development of Granville from the 1880s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as an intact early Victorian semi-detached cottage which make a positive contribution to the streetscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a representative example of Victorian period cottages built in 1886 in the Granville area.

Physical Description

The site consists of a pair of semi-detached Victorian single storey cottages. The cottages are distinguished by their asymmetrical frontage along Sixth and Clyde Streets. The cottages are clad with Colorbond roofing on rendered brick walls with ashlar markings on the front facade and painted brick side elevations. The roofs are gabled and feature decorative timber bargeboards. The cottage at No.41 features a finial. Each cottage features a rendered brick chimney with cornice decoration and string line, with brick cowls and a bullnose verandah roof with cast iron frieze and spandrels. The cottages share a rendered brick privacy wall however, the verandah of No. 41 is supported on a slender cast iron Corinthian column, while the verandah of No.43 is supported by rendered brick privacy walls. The verandah of the cottage No. 41 has concrete floor, while the verandah of No. 43 has tessellated tiles on the floor.

Windows on both cottages have corniced rendered brick sills. The window of No. 43 also features rendered cornices below the sill. The window of No.41 contains vertical transom lights either side of the window. Although a contemporary flyscreen fronts the window of No. 41, and security grills front the window of No. 43, each cottage retains timber framed, double hung sash windows. Victorian label mould and decorative stops are above the window arches. The front door of No. 41 retains a glazed fanlight above a two panelled door with glazed upper pane. The front door of No. 43 retains a transom light above Victorian timber four panel door with round tops in upper panels and bolection moulded panels below. Each cottage contains a timber picket front fence and gate. The fence of No.41 is missing some tops of the pickets and the paint is lightly peeling in some sections.

Other additions to No.43 include a rear skillion roof extension and a lean-to extension along the west elevation.

The cottages feature a modest setback and contemporary landscaping. The items remain visually prominent from within the streetscape.

Overall, the condition of each building is considered to be in good condition with only minor damage to the head of one panel in the picket fence of No.41 identified.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

No. 43:

- Rear skillion extension
- Side lean-to extension*
- Roof re-clad in Colorbond sheeting
- Contemporary steel grill to window on front facade
- New paint and colour scheme

No.41:

- Roof re-clad in Colorbond sheeting
- Aluminium flyscreen to window on the front façade
- New paint and colour scheme

Although the cottage at No.43 appears to be more modified and has altered the visual connect of the dwelling from Clyde Street, the item is considered to have high integrity as it retains much of its original form and features.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c. 1886

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The cottages at 41-43 Sixth Street directly relate to the industrial development of Granville in the early 1880s. The land in which they are located formed part of the land known as 'Clyde' which was auctioned on the 13 December 1884 for the Hudson Brothers, who had their engineering works adjacent. The cottages were built on the allotments numbered 16 and 17 of Section 7. They were the only to be sold under the title system which preceded the Torrens title. The remaindered of the estate was converted to Torrens title after. The cottages were purchased by Otto Schmidt, an engineer. The purchase was completed in March 1885, and the cottages were sold soon after with a £400 mortgage.

Presently, the cottages remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring	**X**		

		development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Cottage	I85
Heritage Study	Cottage	I85
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Cottages: Left: No. 43; Right: No. 41



View to cottages showing detail to No. 41.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Young's Building		
Recommended Name	Young's Building		
Site Image			
Address	11-19 South Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	2-6	-	28178
Current LEP ID	I86 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I173 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 20203		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Young's Building is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, representative and rarity values. The item was historically occupied by a pharmacy and prominent menswear company named Clayborough Bros. The item is an example of a major landmark shop complex of pronounced styling, revealing a major design effort in presentation of the occupying company. The building retains its aesthetic significance along the upper façade as a relatively intact Federation Arts and Crafts style commercial building and demonstrates representative qualities of this architectural style, built c.1913. This type of commercial building is relatively rare in the local area and makes a notable contribution to the streetscape.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is of historic significance for its association with the major commercial development of Granville. The building was historically occupied by a pharmacy and menswear company, Clayborough Bros.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The commercial building is of aesthetic significance for its landmark qualities expressed in the architectural detailing of the upper facade. The building is a relatively intact Federation period Arts and Crafts style commercial building.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item is considered rare to the immediate context of Granville commercial centre.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities as a Federation period Arts and Crafts style commercial building, built in 1913.

Physical Description

The item is a two storey, brick Federation period Arts and Crafts style commercial building with a corrugated iron roof. Sections of roof appear to have been replaced. The item consists of a row of five shops along the ground floor. As a result, heritage fabric is largely obscured by modern signage appended to the façade below the cantilevered awning. The upper floors are occupied by private residences and remain more intact. The upper façade features an arcaded balcony on upper floors with transom lights above the French doors with bolection mould panels below and glazed panels above lead onto balconies. The facades are of stretcher bond brick with rough cast trim. The centre of the upper floor has semi-circular arch resting on squat entasis granite columns in centre shop with rectangular corniced panel raised above parapet. The centre is further distinguished by the brick parapeted facade, which is decorated with rendered pilasters between each shop with banding and dentilations below. The rear of the building features a variety of later extensions.

Over the condition of the building is considered fair. The rendered elements and brickwork along the upper facade show some signs of dilapidation.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- No. 15 – rear extension above second storey, constructed with aluminium weatherboard cladding
- No.17 – Fibro sheeting and sheet metal rear extension enclosed with windows
- No.19 – Small brick single storey rear extension with skillion roof
- The lower façade is heavily modified by current commercial premises. This generally includes modern advertising and signage*
- Canvas awnings along the inner of balconies*
- Air conditioning units*
- Conduits*

Young's Building is considered to have a moderate level of integrity. Although the building contains a number of rear extensions, the overall built form of the commercial premise has been retained. The integrity is reduced however, by the commercial signage and fitout.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1913

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

In 1913, the building was constructed for W. Horton Young, a chemist. Young obtained the money to for construction after a successful mining speculation. Young's chemist shop was located in the northernmost shop and was continuously occupied as a chemist until c.1987. Advertising for this occupation is still extant on the rear of the property. The row also housed Clayborough Bros. a menswear retailer, who had occupied the premises continuously from its construction until 1985.

The building remains in use as a mixed residential and commercial building. Although it does not house the any of the original occupations.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The northernmost shop of Young's building was historically used as a chemist. The rear elevation of this façade retains advertising that relates to building use as a chemist. Although somewhat contemporary, this remnant advertisement contributes to the building's overall significance. Careful consideration should be given to ensure this former use remains legible.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Young's Building	I86
Heritage Study	Young's Building	I86
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Front façade as viewed from South Street.



Detail of upper façade.



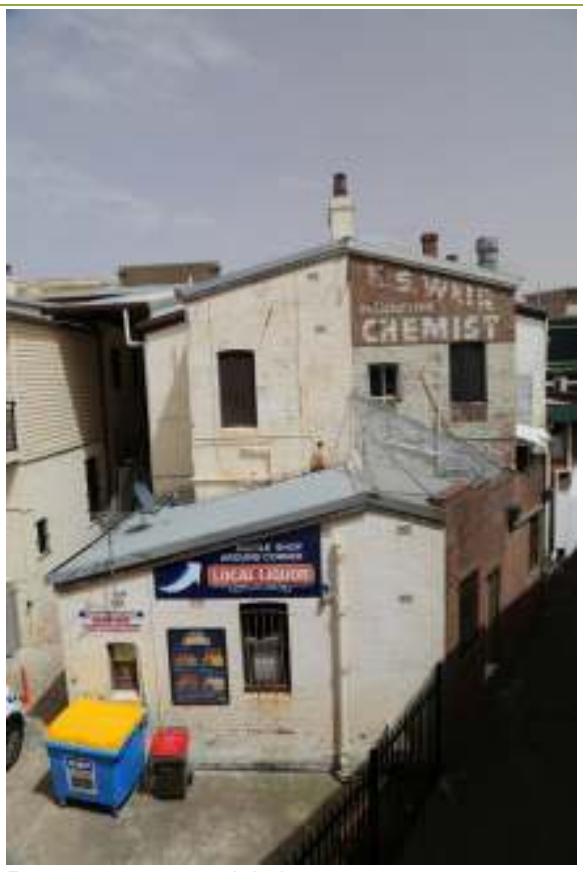
Detail of upper façade.



Rear extensions



Rear extensions.



Remnant commercial signage.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Royal Hotel		
Recommended Name	Royal Hotel		
Site Image			
Address	16-20 South Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	100	-	747211
Current LEP ID	I87 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I174 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Royal Hotel is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. Built in 1884, the Royal Hotel is historically related to the commercial growth of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the broader industrial and residential developments of Granville from the 1880s. The hotel is historically significant for providing temporary accommodation to some of the early workers to the area, as well as being the meeting place for many local clubs and groups prior to the construction of community halls or the Granville Town Hall. The item is associated with local plasterer Henry William Stokes, who also built the adjoining terraces (2-4 Russell Street, Granville). Although modified, the Royal Hotel has some aesthetic significance as an early Victorian period hotel in the area which contributes positively to the overall heritage character of the main street, however, it is not a representative example of this type.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1884, the Royal Hotel is historically related to the commercial growth of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the broader industrial and residential developments of Granville from the 1880s. The hotel is historically significant for providing temporary accommodation to some of the early workers to the area, as well as being the meeting place for many local clubs and groups prior to the construction of community halls or the Granville Town Hall.
b) Associative	The item is associated with local plasterer Henry William Stokes.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as an early Victorian period hotel which contributes positively to the overall heritage character of the main street.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.

e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item is rare for its association to Henry William Stokes.
g) Representativeness	Due to the loss of much of its original decoration, the item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The hotel is a three storey Victorian corner hotel constructed of rendered brick with a simple parapet. The roof construction is hip, with parapeted corner facade with string course decorated with Acanthus leaves running below the third floor window arches. Other features include sash windows with curved rendered arches and corniced rendered brick sills on the upper floors, steel "kliplock" roof to the cantilevered awning. Doors and windows on ground floor have large plate glass.

The building has had much of its original plastered detailing removed from the parapet and windows on the upper floors. The building's current presentation along the upper façade dates to modifications undertaken in c.1957.

The Royal Hotel retains a prominent position on the corner of Russell and South Streets, Granville. The building is built to street alignment and forms an important landmark feature within the urban streetscape of South Street, Granville. There are no natural landscaping elements.

The building appears to be in a good condition and well maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- VIP lounge room side addition – constructed to match existing overall building.
- Modern paint scheme
- Contemporary security grills to windows on the upper floor

The building appears to have a low level of integrity, having undergone substantial alterations in the late 1950s. It is also likely that due to the continued use of the item, the interior spaces have been modified and upgraded to accommodate modern standards and operational requirements.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1884

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the manager's and factory owners. Today, the

subdivision pattern of this era is still evidence and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land was bought in 1883 by Mrs Ellen Goddard, who had previously held the licence for the 'Duke of Cornwall', Harris Street, Ultimo. In 1883, Ellen Goddard applied for a Conditional Publican's License for a house to be erected at Granville with twenty rooms required for the use of the family. The building was financed by a mortgage to Tooth brewers. It was built in 1883-4 by ornamental plasters 'Stokes and Winter' and opened in 1884. The hotel was the meeting place for many local clubs and groups prior to the construction of community halls or Town Halls.

This hotel was long regarded as the best building in Granville. When opened it was claimed to possess the 'finest balcony' in the colony. The Royal Hotel is described as having a well-ventilated cellar in the basement, with a bar located on the ground floor with a counter composed of cedar and pine. Also, on the ground floor, the hotel contained four parlours, and a roomy dining room described as having magnificent panelled ceilings. A staircase led to the billiards room on the first floor, where there was also a drawing and sitting room, four bedrooms and a bathroom. The third floor contained eleven bedrooms with bathrooms attached. The associated out-buildings included a kitchen, wash-house, laundry, five-stall stable, coach house and groom's room with hayloft over it. The hotel was designed by architect, Mr Thos Butement, from Sydney.

In 1920, the Parramatta Licensing Court granted permission to the alteration of the premises bar, stating "it would mean a great improvement". In 1957, the building's exterior was substantially modified with the removal of much of its original detailing removed from the upper storey and parapet and the lower façade clad in tiles. The Royal Hotel remains an active hotel in Granville.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the future opportunity arise, a historic paint analysis should be undertaken to inform a more appropriate colour scheme.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Royal Hotel	I87
Heritage Study	Royal Hotel	I87
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to the Royal Hotel from South Street, Granville.



Detail of dentilations on the upper façade.



Detail of the modified lower façade with new doorways and windows.



Royal Hotel, c.1939. Source: ANU Archives, Tooth and Company Limited yellow cards, Royal Hotel, Card 2 side 2.



Royal Hotel, c.1939. Source: ANU Archives, Tooth and Company Limited yellow cards, Royal Hotel, Card 2 side 2.



C.1949. Source: ANU Archives, Tooth and Company Limited yellow cards, Royal Hotel, Card 4 side 2.



Royal Hotel, c.1957. Source: ANU Archives, Tooth and Company Limited yellow cards, Royal Hotel, Card 5 side 1.



Royal Hotel, c.1957. Source: ANU Archives, Tooth and Company Limited yellow cards, Royal Hotel, Card 5 side 1.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Chateau Blanc		
Recommended Name	Chateau Blanc Cinema		
Site Image			
Address	51 South Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	361441
Current LEP ID	I88 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I175 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Recreation and Entertainment	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The former Chateau Blanc cinema is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and rarity values. The building is of historic significance as being the first of two Quonset cinemas built by Hoyts' Western Suburbs Cinemas. Although highly modified the item's façade still retains some of aesthetic significance as an Inter-War 'Quonset' style cinema. In addition to this, the item is rare for its use of innovative construction techniques in the early post-war years. This is believed to be a very early example of the use of this building technique to erect cinemas. The building remains prominent in the streetscape and strongly contributes to the heritage character of the main commercial strip along South Street.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is of historic significance as being the first of two Quonset cinema built by Hoyts' Western Suburbs Cinemas.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as an early example of Quonset style cinema.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item is a rare form of cinema construction which used innovative construction techniques, particularly in the Inter-War years.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The former Cinema building was a single storey, steel framed structure with a rendered masonry facade and parapet. A contemporary second-storey extension is now stepped back from the original building. The modern extension is constructed of concrete with a large corrugated iron roof barrel roof. The façade retains four semi-circular rendered slabs set into a vertical wall with a curved cantilevered awning with wide grooved fascia. The facia features modern sign for relating to the Grand Royale. The entrance area, like all of the interior, have been considerably altered. The entrance features glazed aluminium double doors. The building has also undergone a new paint scheme.

Overall, the building condition is good, although there are some minor cracks in the façade's render.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- The building has undergone substantial modifications and renovation associated with the current occupation, with a second storey addition and internal modifications*
- Modern paint scheme*
- Contemporary signage

The item is considered to have low integrity due to several alterations that have been undertaken.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1947

The first Castle Theatre was located in a paddock off South Street. This structure was erected in 1911 and was capable of seating 800 people. The Castle had lofty castellated towers, search light, arc lights, small coloured electric lights and a screen larger than the Sydney Glaciarium. The electric lighting was powered by a dynamo driven by a steam engine in the nearby woollen mills.

In 1923 Granville Cinema Ltd was formed with the principal shareholder Alfred James Beszant of the Avenue, Granville. This company took over the operations of both the Castle and Picture Palace. Granville Hoyts Castle was the first of two Quonset cinemas built by Hoyts' Western Suburbs Cinemas. This opened on 26 December 1947 and was built on the site of the original 1911 Castle Theatre. This is believed to be a very early example of the use of this building technique to erect cinemas, the first being a cinema built in Aurora, Colorado in June 1946. The cinema was designed by Cowper, Murphy & Assoc and built by A.W. Edwards. The Hoyts Castle cinema operated for 12 years before it closed in October 1959.

Following its closure, the building was used as a supermarket before it currents use as reception centre, known as the Grand Royale.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the future opportunity arise, a historic paint analysis should be undertaken to inform a more appropriate colour scheme.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Chateau Blanc	I88
Heritage Study	Chateau Blanc	I88
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



As viewed from South Street.



Prior to development, photo from c.1990s.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Granville Technical College		
Recommended Name	Former Granville Technical College		
Site Image			
Address	80 South Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	582173
Current LEP ID	I89 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I176 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Education	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Granville Technical College is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in 1909, the item is historically significant as an early education building associated with the development of industry and trade in Granville. The building is of aesthetic significance as an intact education building of Federation period design, typical of the Arts and Crafts movement. The building makes an important contribution to the streetscape and has local landmark qualities.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item has historic significance as an early education building associated with the development of industry and trade in Granville.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as an intact education building of Federation period design, typical of the Arts and Crafts movement.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a representative example of Federation Arts and Craft building design.

Physical Description

The former technical college is a typical Federation period Arts and Crafts style education building. The three-storey red brick building features a hip roof clad in Marseilles tiles flanked by gabled parapeted wings, with five strip ventilators in main gable. The brickwork is distinguished by red brick with contrasting dark brick string courses. Windows and entrances feature arched curved arches of brick in soldier course with central sandstone keystones. Below the multipaned timber sash windows are sloped brick sills. Lightweight security screens are affixed to windows on the lower façade. The verandah floor is of tessellated tiles and slate steps leading to the brick two-bayed loggia with two wrought iron gates. Within this area features a modern handrail and ramp. The front door has a brick arch above a glazed fanlight, below is a double timber panelled door. Other features include sandstone gutters along South Street.

To the west of the complex along Lumley Street there is another building associated with the Technical College. The structure is a large two-storey asymmetrical U-shaped building with a roof that has a parapeted wing end to the north and hipped end to the south. Windows are double multipaned timber sash windows with a green and yellow colour-scheme. Windows to the Lumley Street elevation have been replaced with fixed multipaned aluminium windows on the ground floor. Interspersed between the windows are rectangular sandstone keystones. The southern half of this building appears to be a later extension of the original structure containing large aluminium fixed multipaned windows to the ground floor and two awning windows to the first floor to Lumley Street. An aluminium garage door has been sealed and fixed with two aluminium fixed multipaned windows on this southern extension. This building has a very shallow set back from the street and is set next to the pedestrian footpath.

There are a number of mature gum trees within the curtilage of the Former Granville Technical College, primarily along Lumley Street. They make a notable contribution to the building's aesthetic significance.

Overall the condition of the building is considered good. Although the brickwork shows some signs of efflorescence and may require some repointing in some sections of brickwork.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Modern screen additions to windows along the lower façade
- Ramp with steel handrail located
- Extension to southern end of building to Lumley Street
- Aluminium fixed multipaned windows replace original sash windows on building to Lumley Street

Overall, the original form and features of the building are highly intact and well-kept. The college is considered to be of high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1909

Granville College stands on land which was part of a 1,124 acre grant to Garham Blaxcell. This property was nicknamed “Dog Trap Farm”. Granville municipality grew quickly in the 1880s and 1890s, as industrialists were attracted by its road, rail and water access: the municipality also gained gas street lighting and a connection to the metropolitan water supply in this period. The railway station in Granville’s town centre had been built in 1880 to service the developing industries. Local entrepreneurs James Rayner, John Nobbs and James Niblett made their fortunes by subdividing nearby tracks of land.

One of the largest local companies at that that time was Hudson Bros, now known as Clyde Engineering. The group of engineers came from Scotland to work at Hudson Bros in 1884. One of these was James Brown who immediately began voluntary night classes with the apprentices. In January 1885 the efforts of James Brown were acknowledged by the NSW Technical Education Board and he was appointed resident master. Brown began actively canvassing for prospective students from local industry. His efforts were so successful that by 1893 he had 123 students. By 1907 there were 279 students enrolled and approval was given to build a new Technical College. Brown selected the current site in South Street, Granville.

By 1908 the State Government had acquired the land running between South and Lumley Streets for the construction of the Technical College. Previously, the Department of Technical College had been conducting classes in the School of the Arts Building since 1884 located on the Good Street. The foundation stone was laid on 30 October 1909 by the Premier C. A. Wade. The first buildings were erected by the apprentices and the College was completed by 1910, at a cost of £5,200. Teaching commenced on 29 June 1910, while the official opening was held on 15 July 1910.

During his 36 years of service, James Brown held regular social outings with his students including tennis on Saturday afternoons and helped form the first student association in New South Wales.

In 1937 V.W. Smith had commenced as Principal of Granville College. He was immediately faced with the task of building a College in William Street capable of accommodating approximately 5,000 students. The first buildings were used to train Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) staff in Fitting and Machining during 1943-1944. During this time the College was open 24 hours each day providing training in three shifts – two for the RAAF, and one for civilian students. In 1948, H.T. Howard was appointed Principal and the activities of the College were also expanded.

At present, the Technical College Building on South Street is unoccupied.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item’s heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item’s listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Explore potential for adaptive reuse of this building in order to maintain its continued use within the community.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Granville Technical College	I89
Heritage Study	Granville Technical College	I89
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 'Granville College History', TAFE NSW South Western Sydney, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2240520
- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



As viewed from South Street.



Detailed of front façade, as viewed from South Street.



Detailed of front façade, as viewed from South Street.



View to rear of building from Lumley Street.



View to rear building within Technical College from Lumley Street.



View to northern elevation of rear building from Lumley Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Shops		
Recommended Name	Victoria Buildings		
Site Image			
Address	82-88 South Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	1005779
	A-B	-	162902
Current LEP ID	I90 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I177 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The shops at 82-88 South Street are of local significance for their historic and aesthetic values and are representative of a Victorian period commercial building. Built in 1883, the item is historically significant for the development of Granville's commercial town centre along South Street. The building is of historic significance as being the first commercial building built on the southern side of the railway station. The item is of aesthetic significance as an intact example of Victorian terraced commercial building that makes a positive contribution to the heritage character of Granville.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is of historic significance as the first commercial building constructed along South Street in 1883.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as an intact example of Victorian terraced commercial building.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of Victorian terraced building.

Physical Description

The item consists of a row of four, two-storey plastered brick Victorian shops along the western edge of South Street. The building's façade features ornate plastered cornices below a moulded bracket under a simple parapet. The façade also featured decorative pilasters and bracket, separating each shop. The windows on the upper facade feature rendered architraves and corniced rendered brick sills. There are a mix of two paned and single paned sash windows, in which some are aluminium framed. The building features a roof clad with corrugated iron and a cantilevered awning.

The building is built to the street alignment and makes a notable contribution to the urban landscape of South Street.

The building appears to be in a good condition and well maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- The façade below the cantilevered awning features highly modified frontages with the inclusion of modern entrances and large single paned windows
- There is a single-storey weatherboard clad, skillion roofed addition to the rear of 88 South Street
- Contemporary advertising signage affixed to the lower façade*
- The building features a new paint scheme*

The building retains a moderate level of integrity. The item retains a more intact upper façade with much of the original decorative detailing intact. However, the overall integrity is reduced by the modified contemporary shop fronts and paint scheme.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1883

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

This row of terraced shops were the first shops erected on the southern side of the railway line. Built in 1883 by John Nobbs, the commercial building was originally known as the "Victoria Buildings". This commenced the transition of commercial interest away from its proximity to Parramatta Road to develop along South Street, Granville.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise a historic paint analysis should be undertaken to inform a more appropriate colour scheme.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Shops	I90
Heritage Study	Shops	I90
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of front façade from South Street.



Detail of contemporary shop front.



Detail of contemporary shop front.



Detail of contemporary shop front.



Detail of contemporary shop front



View of west elevation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Uniting Church		
Recommended Name	Granville Uniting Church		
Site Image			
Address	104 South Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	A	-	315642
	1	-	90266
Current LEP ID	I91 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I178 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The former Baptist Church is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, social and representative values. The church is of historic and social significance for its continued services since 1911. The collection of buildings make an important contribution to the streetscape, in which the church is a local landmark. The church retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Federation period church in the Gothic Revival style. The church hall is also of aesthetic significance as an intact Inter-War building constructed in the Abstract architectural style. The associated office is a highly modified brick building that has had a series of alterations which detract from the building's overall aesthetic. The Church and Church Hall, demonstrate representative qualities as an intact Federation Period church and Inter-War church hall, built in Granville in 1911 and 1957.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is of historic significance for its relationship to the growing community of Granville since 1911, in which it was built to serve the growing Baptist congregation.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as an intact Federation church of the Gothic Revival style, paired with an intact Inter-War church hall built in the Abstract architectural style. The office is highly modified and detracts from the aesthetic significance.
d) Social	The item has social significance to local Baptist community.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of multiple architectural styles specific to religious building.

Physical Description

Church
The Church is constructed of brick in a Simplified Gothic Revival style. It features render dressings, plaster decoration over windows, buttressed walls, slate roof with decorated terracotta ridge capping, porches at front and at side. The round arched windows generally retain stained glass. Rendered label moulds, string courses, copings, corbels and parapets add to the dramatic entry, with steps from South Street. A concrete ramp is located along the southern elevation. The property has a low brick boundary fence, concrete paths and lawns.

Office
An office building is adjacent to north and there are additional administrative buildings and church hall at rear. The adjacent office is a brick double storey building with a flat roof. The façade features rendered columns with a square parapet. The windows feature rendered windowsills with square cornices and arched brick lintels. The prominent window on the upper façade features a large and elaborate keystone. The window has been modified with the inclusion of a rendered brick infill supporting modern aluminium framed single paned, sash windows. Windows along the lower façade feature timber framed multipaned sash windows, with sloped brick sills. Rendered aspects of the upper façade read “Jesus Saves’ on the eastern and southern façade. An arched brick entrance is located to the south west of the building, from the southern elevation. The building has been highly modified with brickwork along upper façades used to infilled former doorways, that may have led to a balcony. The associated cornices beneath that structure are also removed. The brickwork along the lower façade is also infill.

Church Hall
The church hall is a typical Inter-War building in the Abstract architectural style which dates to the 1950s. The building is a single storey brick building with a butterfly roof. The southern entrance features a glass curtain wall, fronted by a brick planter box. The building also features a sloped brick overhanging wall. There are timber hopper windows along the eastern elevation. The building is addressed by concrete stairs.

Condition
Overall, the condition of the buildings is considered fair. There is evidence to suggest the Church building is suffering from falling damp with the brickwork showing signs of efflorescence. The slate roof shows signs of biological growth with the presence of lichen on the roof. Drainage appears to be an issue for the church and adjacent office building.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Small office building adjacent to the north
- Administrative buildings at the rear
- Lightweight security mesh is fitted to the windows
- Concrete access ramp along the southern elevation, paired with steel handrails.
- Inclusion of air conditioning units

The church is considered to have a high level of integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1911 (Church), 1957 (Hall)

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The Baptist Church commenced services in Granville, in the 1880s. A weatherboard hall in Blaxcell Street was used for services until it became too small. This building was constructed by Mr B S Whitford. In order to accommodate the growing congregation, a larger site was purchased at the corner of South and William Streets.

The foundation stone for this new church was laid on 29 April 1911 on the south side. Two other foundation stones face South Street. The builder was Mr Allan of Summer Hill. This building was opened for worship on 28 October 1911.

The former church on Blaxcell Street was sold in 1914. By 1918 all that remained of the former church was the fence and the two pines as the church hall was carefully dismantled and re-erected upon the new site behind the new church building located on South Street.

The old church hall was demolished in 1957 and replaced by a modern building which now addresses William Street. The new hall was built by voluntary labour and reused some material from the old hall.

The item remains in use as a Baptist Church.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring	**X**		

		development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Uniting Church	I91
Heritage Study	Uniting Church	I91
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919.* Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

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2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Granville Uniting Church as viewed from South Street.



Detail of Church parapet.



View of south elevation of Church from William Street.



View of Church hall from William Street.



Adajcent office fronting South Street.



Adajcent office fronting South Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	14 Spring Garden Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	8	3	975187
Current LEP ID	I92 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I179 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house at 14 Spring Garden Street, Granville is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values, and as a representative example of a dwelling designed during the transition from Victorian to Federation period. Built c.1897, the dwelling relates to the development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney. Today, the dwelling is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock of the area and makes a positive contribution towards the aesthetic character of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct. The aesthetic significance is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses along the street. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation cottage with Victorian period elements.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item relates to the development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant a as mixed Victorian and Federation style dwelling which makes a positive contribution towards the aesthetic character of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative example of a dwelling designed during the transition from Victorian to Federation period.

Physical Description

The site contains a single storey late Victorian – early Federation villa residence constructed of machine cut bricks laid in the Flemish bond pattern. The hipped roof is corrugated iron with a projecting gable front and bullnose verandah with hip corner across the front. Chimneys are brick, with stepped corbels. Decorative features include cast iron trim to the verandah, red brick bullnose ventilator in gable, narrow eaves, and fine timber dentils outlining the gable with inverted scalloped timber barge boards. The verandah has white marble edges, Corinthian cast iron columns, cast iron brackets and frieze. Windows have rendered brick corniced sills with bracket decoration below, and skillion narrow corrugated iron awnings supported by ladder brackets and turned posts. The front door has a transom light above a Victorian style four-glazed-panel door with bolection moulds. The building has been painted on each side elevation and the foundations rendered in some areas.

The entry path has modern ceramic tiles and the front garden contains no mature landscaping. The property fence is modern.

The building appears to be in a good condition and well maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Single-storey, rear extension with a flat roof
- Cyclone fence*
- Ceramic tiles to entry path*

The item appears to have a high level of integrity with much of its original detailing intact.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1897

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which this dwelling was built was purchased by Thomas Sheridan, a trader who operated from the British Solomon Islands, in March 1897 for 100 pounds. He died later that year and his widow mortgaged the land in July 1898, probably to either complete a house under construction or to

commence a new building. The Sands Directory for the year 1901 shows she lived in this cottage briefly before selling it and moving to Melbourne.

Today, the building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	X	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the front boundary fence should be replaced with a style which is more sympathetic towards the character of the HCA.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I92
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I92
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of front façade (north) and east elevation.



Detail of front façade, as viewed from Spring Garden Street.



View of front façade as viewed from Spring Garden Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Conjoined Residences		
Recommended Name	Semi-detached Terrace		
Site Image			
Address	24-26 Spring Garden Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	112835
	1	-	770225
Current LEP ID	I93 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I180 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The semi-detached terraces at 24-26 Spring Garden Street, Granville are of local heritage significance for their historic and aesthetic values and as a representative example of Victorian Filigree terraces in the area. Built in 1884, the terraces historically relate to the early residential development of Granville that followed the industrial and commercial boom of Granville in the 1880s. The item is of aesthetic significance as an intact Victorian Filigree terrace pair that make a positive contribution to the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses in the area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1884, the terraces historically relate to the early residential development of Granville that followed the industrial and commercial boom of Granville in the 1880s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as an intact Victorian Filigree terrace pair that make a positive contribution to the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses in the area.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a representative example of a Victorian period terrace.

Physical Description

The site contains a two-storey semi-detached Victorian style terrace pair. The item is constructed of painted brick with an iron hipped roof. The roof of No.24 features a brick chimney with stepped corbels, dentils and Chinese lantern pots, while the chimney of No.26 appears to be missing details and is of a simplified design and reduced in height. The roof sheeting and verandah on both terraces has been replaced. While the former verandah was a bullnose style, the current awning style is skillion. On both dwellings, the verandah retains the cast iron detailing in the brackets, frieze and balustrade upstairs, and the valance and frieze on ground floor. The brick privacy walls between each property feature a blind arch. The end walls have open Georgian style arches. The upper storey includes French doors and sash windows. The window sills are painted. The floor of the ground floor balcony has tessellated tiles. Exterior doors have a transom light over French doors with bolection mould panels below and glazed panels above.

The fence of No.24 is a double iron spearhead palisade fence with rendered brick piers with painted capping. The render along the base is in poor condition. The fence along No. 26 is timber picket topped with an acorn. No. 24 has a contemporary paint scheme, and both dwellings have air-conditioning units mounted to the exterior. Both dwellings have been extended to the rear with single-storey additions.

Both dwellings contain gardens to the front setback. The garden at No.24 is a modern, neat and well-kept landscape while the garden at No. 26 is an unmaintained garden with a range of plantings. There are no notable plantings at either property.

The pair of terraces is in fair condition, with no signs of severe deterioration other than the render along the fence base.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Single-storey rear extensions to each dwelling
- New roof cladding to the rear of the building
- Verandah awnings replaced
- Modern palisade fence
- Contemporary paint scheme*
- Air conditioning units*

The dwellings have been well maintained and, while containing some modern features, retain a high level of heritage integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1883

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the

establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which this dwelling is located was purchased by Frederick Payne on 28 June 1883. Payne was a bricklayer in Granville. The dwelling was immediately constructed as the Sands Directory of 1884 indicates he was living in the residence.

The item remains in use as two private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, prepare a historic paint analysis to inform a more appropriate colour scheme.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Conjoined Residences	I93
Heritage Study	Conjoined Residences	I93
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of both dwellings.



View of 26 Spring Garden Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Conjoined Residences		
Recommended Name	Semi-detached Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	28-30 Spring Garden Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	12A and 12B	-	447591
Current LEP ID	I94 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I181 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottages at 28-30 Spring Garden Street are of local significance for their historic and aesthetic values, and as representative examples of Victorian semi-detached cottages in the area. Built in 1888, the item is of historic significance as it relates to the early residential growth of Granville which occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large industries to Granville between 1880 and 1930. The item is of aesthetic significance as an intact Victorian semi-detached cottage that makes a positive contribution to the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials to other houses along the street.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item relates to the residential growth of Granville which occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large industries to Granville between 1880 and 1930.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as a Victorian semi-detached cottage that contributes to the character of Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a representative example of a Victorian period semi-detached cottage pair.

Physical Description

The item consists of a single storey semi-detached Victorian cottage pair. The cottage is constructed of rendered brick with a steep hip roof with narrow eaves and decorative brackets. The roof of No.28 features a rendered brick chimney with cornice decoration. The chimney of No.30 is removed. Both dwellings have fin walls with arched recesses and verandahs with bullnose corrugated iron roofs across the front. The verandah is supported on the privacy side and centre walls and is decorated with cast iron brackets and frieze. The roof cladding for the main roof and verandah of No.28 is contemporary, as well as the flooring. No.28 features modern black and white tessellated tiles. No.30 features modern quarry tiles. Windows have rendered brick corniced sills. The front door of No. 28 is timber. No. 30 features a transom light above a Victorian timber four panel door. Dwelling No.28 is quite modified with a modern paint scheme and roof cladding. There appears to be single storey extensions to the rear of both properties.

There is no landscaping or fence fronting to No. 28, however, No. 30 contains a highly vegetated front garden with an aluminium Fleur-de-lis palisade fence. There are no significant or notable plantings.

The dwellings are well maintained and both appear to be in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear extensions to both property
- New tiled flooring to verandahs of No. 28 and No.30.

While No. 28 is more modified than No. 30, the pair retain a high level of integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1888

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which this dwelling was constructed on was purchased by William Denison in 1885 for £80. Denison was a local carpenter in Granville. Although the land was purchased in 1885, it was not until c.1888 that the dwelling was constructed. Denison had to mortgage it for £150 in April 1888 to

erect a semi-detached house. Denison held on to these dwellings for many years, letting them to tenants. It was only after his death in 1910 that they were they sold by his widow. The buildings remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, prepare a historic paint analysis to inform a more appropriate colour scheme.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Conjoined Residences	I94
Heritage Study	Conjoined Residences	I94
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory.* Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



28 Spring Garden Street



30 Spring Garden Street

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	28 The Avenue Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	779440
Current LEP ID	I95 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I182 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house at 28 The Avenue, Granville is of local heritage significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in 1909, the dwelling relates to the early twentieth century residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area and commercial growth of Granville. The building is aesthetically significant as an intact Federation period cottage with fine detailing. The building makes a positive contribution to the streetscape character of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses along the street. The item is a representative example of quality Federation period houses built in the early twentieth century.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1909, the dwelling relates to the early twentieth century residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area and the commercial growth of Granville.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building is aesthetically significant as an intact Federation period cottage with fine detailing. The building makes a positive contribution to the streetscape character of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The item is a representative example of quality Federation period houses built in the early twentieth century.

Physical Description

The dwelling is single storey Federation cottage built of brick with a deep setback fronted by a highly vegetated garden area. The dwelling is of a typical symmetrical form, with iron hipped roof and bell-shaped verandah. The roof construction is a broken back hip, re-clad with corrugated iron. The roof also features two tall rendered, ashlar brick chimneys with cornice decoration. The verandah has an Ogee corrugated iron roof with centrally placed projecting gabled pediment over the entrance. The verandah is supported on Corinthian cast iron columns, cut off to sit on rendered brick piers and balustrade, and has decorative gable infill over the entrance with cast iron frieze under the eaves only. The verandah floor is tiled with contemporary square tiles that extend along the front steps. The brick walls on the front façade suggest the building was originally tuck pointed (as shown above the verandah). Exterior doors have transom light over French doors, now modernised, flanking the front entrance door. The front door also features a transom light above the Victorian-style four panel door with upper panels glazed. The fence is timber, narrow post and rail. A modern speared headed balustrade fence is located to the north of the house. A modern lamp post is located along the entry path. The dwelling has been extended to the rear.

The front setback of the dwelling is heavily landscaped, containing a mature hedge along the front fence and other recent plantings such as a frangipani tree. A mature gum tree appears to be located in the rear yard. A concrete driveway runs along the northern boundary of the site and is enclosed by a palisade style gate.

The building has been well maintained and is considered to be in a good condition with no notable deterioration.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear extension
- Roof re-clad with corrugated iron
- Contemporary spear headed fence across driveway
- Modern tiling along verandah floor and front steps*

While the dwelling has undergone some modifications, the overall form and detailing of the dwelling remains intact. The dwelling therefore has high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1909

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which this dwelling was built was bought by James Bellenger, a local farmer from Fairfield, in September 1885. The land was purchased for £260. Bellenger did not erect anything on this site until the improvement of economic conditions of the 1900's made it an attractive investment. The building was constructed between 1909 and 1910. While Bellenger lived on Jamieson Street the dwelling was quickly let to Reverend Arthur Waldock, a Baptist Minister. Bellenger's will dated May 1910 and stated the property was to be bequeathed it to his daughter Betsy. The property remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I95
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I95
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Parramatta Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Parramatta Heritage Review	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of dwelling, front setback landscaping and driveway.



Overview of dwelling and front setback landscaping.



Detail of driveway and gate.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	36 The Avenue, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	12	-	53781
Current LEP ID	I96 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I183 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house at 36 The Avenue, Granville is of local heritage significance for its historic and aesthetic values, and as a representative example of quality Victorian-period vernacular houses built in Granville. Built in the mid-1870s, the dwelling is historically linked with the early population growth of Granville that followed the Drainwell Estate subdivision and subsequent relocation of large industries to Granville between 1880 and 1930. The dwelling is aesthetically significant as a well-kept Victorian residence with fine detailing to the roof, window and verandah elements. The house makes a strong and positive contribution to the character of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses along the street.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in the mid-1870s, the dwelling is historically linked with the early population growth of Granville that followed the Drainwell Estate subdivision and subsequent relocation of large industries to Granville between 1880 and 1930.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling is aesthetically significant as a well-kept Victorian residence with fine detailing to the roof, window and verandah elements. The house makes a strong and positive contribution to the character of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials noted amongst other houses along the street.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.

f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a representative example of a quality Victorian-period vernacular house.

Physical Description

The dwelling is a single storey rendered brick Victorian residence with a hipped corrugated iron roof with narrow eaves. The front facade is symmetrical with sash windows and two rendered chimneys with ashlar markings. The roof features skylights at the rear and a whirly bird. The verandah has a timber floor with rolled sandstone edges, paired timber posts set on rendered ashlar brick piers, and Sunray-pattern-incised timber brackets. There are multiple glazing bars are at each end of the verandah, with no glass infill. Windows have curved arches and sills of painted sandstone. The front door has a stained glazed transom light and sidelights above Victorian timber two panel door with bolection mould. Fence is a timber, acorn top picket fence with matching gate. The building has several rear extensions built to a low scale.

The building retains a prominent position on the corner of The Avenue and Hewlett Street. The landscaping contains some mature planting at the rear of the property. A large tree shelters the front setback of the dwelling but is located within the public domain along the street. A concrete slab has been provided to the side and rear of the dwelling.

The dwelling has been well maintained and therefore the condition of the building is good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear single-storey extensions
- Skylights
- Whirly bird
- Modern colour scheme*
- Concrete slab*

While the dwelling has undergone some modifications, the overall form and detailing of the dwelling remains intact. The dwelling therefore has high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1877

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the

workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which the dwelling is located was purchased by William Adams, a painter employed by Lyons & Collier, in 1877. Adams purchased the land through an auction on the 3 February 1877. A dwelling was constructed almost immediately. By 1878 Adam was occupying the land, when he signed a petition requesting that a school be established in Granville. The house was also shown on an auction plan of September 1880. The item remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	X	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, undertake a historic paint finishes analysis to inform a more appropriate colour scheme.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I96
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I96
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Detail of front fence and southern side of front elevation.



Detail of fence and front elevation.



Detail of fence and front elevation at the corner of Hewlett Street and The Avenue.



View of rear of dwelling from Hewlett Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	42 The Avenue, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	995184
Current LEP ID	I97 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I184 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 42 The Avenue, Granville is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values, and as a representative example of an early Victorian period residence with Italianate features. Built in 1883 in conjunction with 4 Hewlett Street, the dwelling historically relates to the development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney and the subdivision of the Drainwell Estate. The dwelling has some aesthetic significance through its overall form and evident Italianate features. It has additional aesthetic significance in Granville for its contribution to the streetscape character, enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials between this house and the near-by identical house at 4 Hewlett Street. Today, the dwelling is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock of the area and makes a positive contribution towards the aesthetic character of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1883, in conjunction with 4 Hewlett Street, the dwelling historically relates to the development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney and the subdivision of the Drainwell Estate.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling has some aesthetic significance through its overall form and evident Italianate features. It has additional aesthetic significance in Granville for its contribution to the streetscape character, enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials between this house and the near-by identical house at 4 Hewlett Street. Today, the dwelling is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock of

	the area and makes a positive contribution towards the aesthetic character of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a representative example of an early Victorian period residence in the area with Italianate features.

Physical Description

The site contains a single storey Victorian residence with a gabled slate roof, projecting gable front over a bay window and one (of two) surviving rendered brick chimneys with cornice decoration. The walls are rendered to the front with plaster mouldings and painted brick the side elevations. The corrugated iron verandah roof is hipped in one corner and supported on two decorative cast iron posts. One post has lost the central decorative component. The verandah floor is made of concrete. The bay window has a corniced parapet in an Italianate style and a flat roof. Windows have rendered corniced brick sills with bracket decoration below and rounded brick arches (above side and bay windows). The front door is a Victorian style four panel door with bolection moulds. The dwelling has been extended several times at the rear, though this is not visible from the street.

There are several mature plants on the wider property which extends up to Hewlett Street, though none of them are considered to be historic plantings. A large Frangipani is in front of the house. The fence in front of the dwelling is modern metal pool style fencing, while the remainder of the site is surrounded by unpainted timber slat fencing.

This building almost identical with 4 Hewlett Street as both buildings mirror each other with the corner of Hewlett Street and The Avenue as the axis. The key differences are the loss of the timber fretted open scroll barge boards and finial with faceted bay below, as well as the loss of tessellated verandah tiling on 42 The Avenue.

Overall, the condition of the dwelling is good, though there is some cracking to the render on the façade.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear single-storey extension to the rear, containing one section built in weatherboard
- Solar panels to the rear extension
- Flyscreens to windows
- Metal loop fence*
- Pool fencing*

While the dwelling has undergone some modifications, the overall form and detailing of the dwelling remains intact. The dwelling therefore has high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1883

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which this dwelling was built was purchased on 30 March 1883 by Henry Sargent Winter, a builder from Newtown, who may have possibly built the Royal Hotel in Granville. He mortgaged the land on 20 April 1883 to finance the building of this dwelling and its twin which is located at 4 Hewlett Street. By October, the houses were complete, though Winter made several unsuccessful attempts to sell them. On 16 May 1884, the mortgagee sold the houses by auction to Coates & Harper, timber merchants of Parramatta. Today, the building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the front boundary fence should be replaced with a style which is more sympathetic towards the character of the HCA such as timber picket.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I97
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I97
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory.* Granville: Granville Historical Society

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of dwelling as viewed from the footpath.



Detail of fencing types.



Detail of cracking to render on front façade.



View of projecting gable.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Semi-detached Residences		
Recommended Name	Semi-detached Terrace		
Site Image			
Address	52 and 54 The Avenue, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	C and D	-	401005
Current LEP ID	I98 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I185 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The pair of conjoined residences at 52 and 54 The Avenue, Granville is of local heritage significance for its historic, associative and aesthetic values, and as a representative example of Victorian period terraces in the local area. Built c. 1876, the dwellings relate to the early development of Granville in response to industrial activity such as Clyde engineering works. The dwelling is associated with John Raynor, one of the major speculators and promoters of Granville in the 1880s. It has additional significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct, being readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock, very prominent in the streetscape and contributes positively to the overall streetscape character of the Conservation Area. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses in the area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item relates to the early development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney, in particular the establishment of the Clyde engineering railway works.
b) Associative	The item is associated with John Raynor, one of the major speculators and promoters of Granville in the 1880s.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is a prominent terrace pair which contributes positively to the overall streetscape character of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses in the area.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of a Victorian period terraces.

Physical Description

The site contains a pair of semi-detached, two-storey Victorian period terrace houses located on lots which have fronts to The Avenue and a driveway accessed via Daniel Street. Both houses have street facing verandahs and balconies, gable roofs as the primary roofs, skillion roofs to the balconies, arched openings to side walls, privacy wall between the verandahs and balconies, and double leafed French doors to the ground and first floors, and single leafed entrance doors with transoms. The property is bound by aluminium cyclone wire fence and metal gates.

54 The Avenue is a painted brick building with corrugated metal sheeting to the gable and skillion roofs, metal filigree balustrade to the balcony, a curved concrete verandah with a contemporary low metal balustrade, and a polychromatic brick chimney located at the centre of the roof ridge line.

52 The Avenue has tuck-pointed brickwork, Marseilles look-alike metal pressed tiles to the gable and skillion roofs, metal filigree balustrades to the balcony and verandah, sandstone blocks to the front verandah, metal awnings to the side windows and timber plantation shutters to the French door opening onto the verandah. There is also single storey extension to the rear.

Along the Daniel Street access to the property, there is a brick garage with corrugated metal skillion roof along Daniel Street. The property features a deep setback that has not been consistently applied to the other buildings along the street. This is fronted by a grassed lawn with no significant plantings.

Overall, the dwellings have been well maintained and are in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- 53 - Curved concrete verandah*
- 52 - Chimney missing*
- 54 - Single storey extension and brick garage to the rear
- Both items - Junction boxes to verandahs
- Steel weldmesh fence to property boundary*

While the dwelling has undergone some modifications, the overall form and detailing of the dwelling remains intact. The dwelling therefore has high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1876

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the

appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

One parcel of land associated with the current terrace pair was purchased on 3 December 1875 by Harry Richardson, a railway clerk of Parramatta. The second was purchased by John Raynor, who became one of the major speculators and promoters of Granville in the 1880s. The terrace pair were built across the two parcels of land in 1876. Both Raynor and Richardson mortgaged the land to build their properties. When they were unable to repay the loans the mortgagees sold their properties. Today, the buildings remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Semi-detached Residences	I98
Heritage Study	Semi-detached Residences	I98
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Front façade.



Overview of front yard.



Detail of front porch and yard.



Overview of front yard.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Victorian Residence		
Site Image			
Address	58 The Avenue, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	B	-	341740
Current LEP ID	I99 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I186 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 58 The Avenue, Granville is of local significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1883, the dwelling relates to the early development of Granville with the appearance of new industries, housing, shops and businesses from the 1880s onwards. The item is specifically associated with William Thackeray, one of the major builders in early Granville. The dwelling has substantial aesthetic significance as a Victorian period mansion with fine and unique detailing. It has additional aesthetic significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct, being a highly prominent, well-kept and attractive building that contributes positively to the overall streetscape character of the Conservation Area. The item has unique features and materiality for the area but is also representative of the Victorian era style of architecture.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1883, the dwelling relates to the early development of Granville with the appearance of new industries, housing, shops and businesses from the 1880s onwards.
b) Associative	The item is specifically associated with William Thackeray, one of the major builders in early Granville.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling has substantial aesthetic significance as a Victorian period mansion with fine and unique detailing. It has additional aesthetic significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct, being a highly prominent, well-kept and attractive building that contributes positively to the overall streetscape character of the Conservation Area.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.

e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item has unique features and materiality for the area but is also representative of the Victorian era style of architecture.

Physical Description

The single storey brick dwelling is of an asymmetrical configuration with a hipped roof, a projecting gable to the street front and two gables along the northern façade. It has a verandah along the east and north facades of the building. The building is constructed of tuck-pointed speckled brick walls with sandstone quoins to the street facing facades and slate roofs with terracotta capping. Notable elements include a projecting gable facing The Avenue which comprises a sandstone clad bay window with a decorative sandstone parapet and curved scalloped timber barge boards to the gable. The verandah has timber flooring, a slate skillion roof which is an extension of the main roof, timber posts to The Avenue façade, and a series of exposed brick columns placed equidistant along the northern façade. Other features include a sandstone boundary wall with cast iron palisade fence and gates, three rendered ashlar chimneys with brick corbelled tops, windows with sandstone sills, front door with transom and half-sidelights.

A modern carport has been constructed to the north of the dwelling, set back behind the front building line to reduce the visual impact. The rear of the dwelling has also been extended and modified significantly as shown on the aerial imagery.

There is a formal and well-maintained garden in the front yard which features a hedge and a mature tree that both contribute towards the heritage character of the place.

Overall, the dwelling is in good condition. Some brickwork is in need of repointing, the sandstone boundary fence shows signs of deterioration and the timber barge board to the gable end exhibits signs of water damage.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Brick columns to northern façade
- Extended and modified to the rear
- Modern carport to driveway

The overall form and detailing of the dwelling remain highly intact.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1883

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which this dwelling was built was purchased as vacant land by William Thackeray, one of the major builders in early Granville, in April 1883. He began building immediately with money obtained by mortgage. He moved from North Annandale to occupy the house where he was in residence by 1884. He made a number of attempts to sell the house, the first being in February 1886. The house was finally sold off by the mortgagees. Thackeray was the builder of St Marks Church in Jamieson Street.

The dwelling was owned by the following people between 1897–1998:

- 10.8.1897: Susan Ritchie bought house
- 22.3.1919: title transferred to Elizabeth Meluish wife of Henry Dutton Meluish
- 25.2.1925: Permanent Trustee Co. NSW
- 15.1.1926: Permanent Trustee Co. NSW from Luke Bullock of Bodangara.
- 28.6.1927: Transfer from Luke Bullock to Baptist Union of Australia
- In private ownership since 1934.

The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- A Conservation Management Plan should be prepared for this dwelling to understand in greater detail the history and significance of the place, as well as how to manage change and monitor conditions of the site.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I99
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I99
National Trust Australia Register	House	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of dwelling The Avenue.



Detail of façade.



View of driveway and carport.



Detail of projecting gable end.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Victorian Residence		
Site Image			
Address	60 The Avenue, Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	610108
Current LEP ID	I100 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I187 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 60 The Avenue, Granville is of local significance for its historic, associative and aesthetic values, and as a representative example of a high-quality Victorian residence in the area. Built in 1892, the dwelling relates to the early residential development of Granville in response to industrial activity in the wider area, in particular the Clyde engineering works. The dwelling is specifically associated with Thomas Irons, an engineer who was long associated with the Clyde Engineering Works. The item has high aesthetic significance as a well-kept and prominent dwelling in the streetscape which has unique form, features, detailing and materiality for the area. It is one of a kind in Granville. This aesthetic significance has a particularly high bearing on the significance of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct, contributing positively to the character of the area. While the item has unique characteristics, the item is also representative of Victorian design.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built by 1892, the dwelling relates to the early residential development of Granville in response to industrial activity in the wider area, in particular the Clyde engineering works.
b) Associative	The item is associated with Thomas Irons, an engineer who was long associated with the Clyde Engineering Works.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has high aesthetic significance as a well-kept and prominent dwelling in the streetscape which has unique form, features, detailing and materiality for the area. It is one of a kind in Granville. This aesthetic significance has a particularly high bearing on the significance of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct, contributing positively to the character of the area.

d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	While the item has unique characteristics, the item is also representative of Victorian design.

Physical Description

The single storey Victorian period house has an asymmetrical layout, half-hipped roof, projecting gable to the street front, and verandah along the east and north facades of the building. There is a room in the half-hipped section of the roof, with two double hung sash windows overlooking the front yard of the property. The house is constructed of shiplap weatherboard, with a mix of feather edge and diagonal pattern weatherboards to the projecting gable, diamond-shaped asbestos-cement tiles to the roof with terra-cotta ridge capping and finials. The projecting gable comprises geometric fretwork resting on simple brackets, timber shingle to the gable end, and original stained glass to the transoms above windows. The verandah has a ceramic tiled floor (with the former listing stating that it replaced the original timber floor), fluted tapered timber posts, and simple arched timber valences. The verandah is covered by metal pressed tiled skillion roofs. Other features include brick chimneys with corbelling to the top end and paired pots, and panelled brickwork to the chimney stacks. Windows include a mix of double hung sash, fixed and multi-paned windows with timber sills and timber surrounds, and the front door has small leadlight panels in top of timber door. The property fence is a low wall of rustic sandstone.

There are multiple buildings on this property including a half hipped exposed brickwork cottage, and a hipped roof structure and carport which can be seen from the paved area to the front.

There is very little landscaping to the front setback, with a single hedge lining the sandstone retaining wall adjacent to the footpath.

The building is being used as part of a daycare centre, connecting to the neighbouring building at 62 The Avenue.

Overall, the dwelling is in good condition with no signs of deterioration. Some sandstone blocks to the retaining wall have been subject to some movement and have lost their mortar in the process.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Metal pressed tiles to verandah roof
- Skillion addition to the rear
- 1970s face brick building with Federation style detailing constructed to the south of the site*
- Carport connected between 1970s building and Victorian dwelling*
- New paved carpark provided to connect the 1970s building and Victorian dwelling*
- Timber valances to verandah
- Air-conditioning unit to southern façade*

The dwelling itself is highly intact and well-kept, though the rear yard appears to have undergone several changes to account for the new use of the site.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1892

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which this dwelling was built was purchased in October 1891 by Ralph and Harry Richardson. The land was immediately mortgaged to provide 500 pounds to build this house. Another 120 pounds was then obtained to complete the house. The Richardsons offered it for sale on 19 May 1893 and it was soon sold to Thomas Irons, an engineer who was long associated with the Clyde Engineering Works. Some years later, the Richardsons instigated the construction of a holiday cottage at Thirroul, called "Wyewurk". In later years, D. H. Lawrence, wrote his novel, *'Kangaroo'* in Wyewurk.

The dwelling was owned by the following people between 1892-1932:

- 1892: (SEE Railway Street) Starkey, Mrs ?
- 1909: (SEE Railway Street) Irons, Thomas J.P.
- 1910: (SEE Railway Street) Irons, Thomas " Blenheim"
- 1915: (SEE Railway Street) Irons, David " Blenheim"
- 1918: Irons, Mrs D.
- 1920: Bezsant, Albert J.
- 1924: Bezsant, Alfred
- 1932: "Castle Maison' Private Hospital, Miss B.S. Cassells matron

At present the building is used as part of a daycare centre, connecting to the neighbouring site at 62 The Avenue.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- A Conservation Management Plan should be prepared for this site to understand in greater detail the history and significance of the place, as well as how to manage change and monitor conditions of the site.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I100
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I100
National Trust Australia Register	House	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Detail of projecting gable to front elevation.



Overview of front elevation and roof.



View of southern (side) elevation.



Front boundary retaining wall and landscaping.



Detail of verandah.



1970s era building adjacent to the dwelling, connected via a paved carpark and carport.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Federation Arts and Crafts Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	66 The Avenue, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	6	-	128858
	7	-	938
Current LEP ID	I101 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I188 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house at 66 The Avenue, Granville is of local significance for its historic, associative and aesthetic values, and as a representative example of a quality Federation Arts and Crafts bungalow in the area. Built c.1915, the dwelling relates to the early twentieth century development of Granville which continued to be driven by industrial activity in the wider area. It is also significant as the house of Gideon Patten who operated a large grocery store in Granville. The dwelling has aesthetic significance as fine example of a Federation Arts and Crafts bungalow with fine detailing and materiality. It has additional significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct as it contributes positively to the overall streetscape character. The significance of this dwelling is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses in the area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item relates to the twentieth development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney between the 1880s – 1930s.
b) Associative	The item is associated with Gideon Patten, a known local grocer of Granville.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling has aesthetic significance as fine example of a Federation Arts and Crafts bungalow with fine detailing and materiality. It has additional significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct as it contributes positively to the overall streetscape character. This significance of this dwelling is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses in the area.

d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of a quality Federation Arts and Crafts bungalow.

Physical Description

The building is a single storey Federation bungalow with tuck-pointed red brickwork and Marseilles tiled roof with exposed rafters. It has a hipped roof with two projecting gables – one forming the entrance and the other with a bay window, and a verandah between the two gables. The gable ends are comprised of arched timber pediments with painted timber shingles, and the entrance gable has a timber archway with timber posts and slatted fretwork, with the bay window containing leadlight transoms to arched casement windows. The verandah has curved timber arches between timber posts set on brick piers and a balustrade with bullnose coping, and Marseilles tiled skillion roofs extending off the main roof. There are two roughcast rendered brick chimneys with brick coping and chimney pots. The brick bullnose arch leads to front entrance with leadlight transom light and sidelights. The timber door is high waisted with decorative trapezoidal glazed pane, three small panels across a lock rail and three long panels with bolection moulding below. Cantilevered casement windows with corniced architraves along the side elevation have sloping bullnose brick sills. There is a weatherboard extension to the rear of the property. As per the former listing, “The house has an elaborate plan, unusual for this area”.

Wrought iron panels set in low brick walls and piers form the front fence with decorative wrought iron gates. There some significant landscaping to the front and sides of the property, specifically the three mature gum trees which screen views of the dwelling from some parts of the street.

Overall, the property is in good condition, though the wrought iron fence to the front of the property is heavily corroded.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Weatherboard extension to rear
- Canvas sheet over carport

The dwelling retains its original form and features, and therefore appears to have high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1915

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell’s commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as ‘Granville’, in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the

Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which this dwelling was constructed was purchased in October 1902 by Ellen Patten, wife of Gideon Patten who operated a large grocery store in Granville. Building construction started in 1915 when the land was mortgaged to erect this house. The Sands Directory identifies that the Patten couple lived in the house until 1932. In 1958, the Baptist Church manse at 76 The Avenue was sold and 66 The Avenue later purchased. This Church sold 66 The Avenue in 1978.

At present the dwelling remains in use as private residence.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	X	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I101
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I101
National Trust Australia Register	House	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of front elevation.



View of front boundary fence.



View of mature trees located within the front setback.



Detail of fabric carport cover.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	74 The Avenue, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	985119
Current LEP ID	I102 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I189 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 74 The Avenue, Granville is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values, and as a representative example of a Federation style cottage in the area. Built c.1915, the dwelling relates to the early twentieth century development of Granville which continued to be driven by industrial activity in the wider area. It is also significant as the house of Howard Llewellyn Patten who operated a large grocery store in Granville. The dwelling has aesthetic significance as well-kept example of a Federation cottage with a classic form and fine detailing. It has additional significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct as it contributes positively to the overall streetscape character. The significance of this dwelling is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses in the area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item relates to the twentieth development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney between the 1880s – 1930s.
b) Associative	The item is associated with Howard Llewellyn Patten who operated a large grocery store in Granville.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling has aesthetic significance as well-kept example of a Federation cottage with a classic form and fine detailing. It has additional significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct as it contributes positively to the overall streetscape character. This significance of this dwelling is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with other houses in the area.

d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of a Federation style cottage.

Physical Description

The dwelling, located on a corner site, is a single storey Federation house. It has with tuck-pointed red brickwork set on a roughcast rendered base, and a Marseilles tiled hipped roof with projecting gables to the street facing sides. The gable facing The Avenue has a timber and roughcast gable end with three casement windows containing coloured panes and transoms underneath. A corrugated metal awning supported on timber fretwork brackets covers the windows. A skillion roof extends off the main roof cover the verandah, which stretches between the two gables. The verandah is supported by paired timber posts set on brick piers and a curved balustrade with rendered coping. Other notable elements include decorative curved timber brackets to the verandah, roughcast render to the entrance steps, two roughcast rendered chimneys with brick corbelling and chimney pots. The front door has a transom and half-sidelight with leadlight decoration, a timber five panelled door leaf with three glazed panels above lock rail and thee vertical timber panels below. Additions include a skillion brick extension to the rear and a fibre cement panelled, gable roofed garage off William Street.

There is a timber picket fence surrounding the property, partly set on a low brick wall along The Avenue. A matching gate provides access to the property from the corner of the two roads via a timber gabled entry pergola. There is heavy vegetation along William Street and to the corner of the two roads, though there are no significant or notable plantings.

Overall, the condition of the building is good, although there are signs of structural movement with cracking in the brickwork.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear skillion extension
- Garage provided off William Street
- Picket fence to property and pergola

The dwelling has been well maintained as a heritage item and retains a high level of integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c. 1915

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the

establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which this dwelling was constructed was purchased in 1911 by Howard Llewellyn Patten who operated a large grocery store in Granville. The site was mortgaged in February 1912 to erect this building. Directory records show that he lived in this dwelling until at least 1932. The item remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	X	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I102
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I102
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Pergola to street corner.



View along northern (side) elevation, showing the front façade projecting gable.



View of front and side landscaping.



Overview of front façade, with detail of front boundary fence.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	83 The Avenue, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	936365
Current LEP ID	I103 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I190 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 83 The Avenue, Granville is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in 1912, the item is historically linked to the early residential development and subdivision of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large industries to Granville between 1880 and 1930. The item has aesthetic significance as a Federation style dwelling with a fine form and extensive decorative timber detailing. Although this detailing has been added to over time, the dwelling still contributes positively towards the heritage character of Granville and demonstrates representative qualities as an intact Federation cottage built by local builders and craftsmen in 1912.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item has historic significance as relates to the early residential development and subdivision of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large industries to Granville between 1880 and 1930.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as a Federation style dwelling with a fine form and extensive decorative timber detailing. Although this detailing has been added to over time, the dwelling contributes positively towards the heritage character of Granville.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of the Federation style.

Physical Description

The single storey weatherboard residence features a hipped corrugated iron roof with two projecting gables. The roof also has a tall face brick chimney with brick corbels and two Chinese lantern pots. The projecting gables feature decorative spindle ladder gable screens, tall finials and fine timber barge boards. The return verandah to the projecting gable has a bullnose corrugated iron roof, hipped corner, and ornate timber lattice balustrade between timber posts with open scroll timber brackets set on decorative stops. The verandah flooring contains modern tiles. The windows retain original timber corniced sills and open scroll design under sills. A skillion awning is covered over the front sash window with security screen. The exterior doors have transom light and side lights flanking a five panelled timber door with three upper panes provided in coloured glazing.

Adjacent to the dwelling, and visible from The Avenue, is a small timber board building likely used as a shed or storage space.

The rear of the property includes a highly modified brick structure. The structure is rendered and painted, with a new roof construction that detracts from the original form of the building.

The fence is a tall timber acorn picket set on brick foundation with matching gate and lynch gate. The surrounding landscape is highly modified and consists of modern paving.

There are no plantings on the property.

The dwelling has been well maintained and is in good condition overall.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Skillion brick extension to the rear
- A skillion weatherboard addition to the side*
- Contemporary security screen fronts all windows*
- Steel security grill on front door*
- Contemporary paving surrounding the building to its north, south and west*
- Modern tiles to verandah*

Due to a range of alterations and additions, the dwelling and its setting have moderate heritage integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1912

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the

Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the worker's and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which this dwelling is located was purchased by Elizabeth Olfen, wife of Charles Olfen, wagon builder of Granville in the early twentieth century. This dwelling was erected shortly afterwards and is depicted on a plan dated March 1914. The item remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I103
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I103
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919.* Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of the site from Queen Street.



View of small timber construction adjacent to the dwelling.



View of dwelling from Queen Street, showing the southern (side) elevation and gable of front façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Federation Queen Anne Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	85 The Avenue, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	934361
Current LEP ID	I104 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I191 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 85 The Avenue, Granville is of local significance for its historic, associative and aesthetic and representative values as a high-quality Federation Queen Anne Bungalow. Built in 1910, the building has historical significance as the former residence of Henry Alfred Membrey, a known local resident who became Mayor of Granville in 1922. The building is of aesthetic significance as a highly intact and well detailed Federation Queen Anne Bungalow with a significant garden landscape that makes a strong contribution to the residence and heritage character of Granville. The building demonstrates representative qualities of an intact and high-quality Federation Queen Anne Bungalow.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item has historic significance as the former residence of the 1922 Mayor of Granville, Henry Alfred Membrey which was constructed in 1910.
b) Associative	The item is associated with the 1922 Mayor of Granville, Henry Alfred Membrey.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building is of aesthetic significance as a highly intact and well detailed Federation Queen Anne Bungalow with a significant garden landscape that makes a strong contribution to the residence and heritage character of Granville.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The building demonstrates representative qualities of an intact and high-quality Federation Queen Anne Bungalow.

Physical Description

The single storey brick Federation Queen Anne style residence features a gablet hip roof with a projecting gable to the west, and a large hip projecting to the north. The roof is clad in terracotta tiles with terracotta ridge capping and terracotta ram horn finials. The roof also has a tall face brick chimney stack with brick corbels and a terracotta chimney pot. A skillion verandah roof extends from the main roof and around corner to a projecting gable and hip. The verandah is supported on fluted Corinthian columns with an ornamental timber valance beneath exposed rafters set between the columns. The verandah floor contains large ceramic tiles. The brickwork features two courses of arched dark brick string courses above window heads and corniced rendered brick sills with open scroll decoration below sills. Other decorative elements include roughcast render in gable and timber strap work. Exterior doors have Queen Anne arch transom light with leadlight decoration and timber door leading onto verandah.

The property fence is a low-lying structure constructed of red brick with a row of decorative Besser blocks below brick coping and with a wrought iron gate. Encapsulated by the fence is a significant garden landscape that features a variety of mature plantings and a concrete path winding through. This feature contributes highly towards the significance of the dwelling.

The dwelling has been well maintained and the condition of the building is therefore good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Flat and pitched rear additions
- Contemporary ornate steel security grills are affixed to windows along the north elevation*
- The west elevation features an aluminium framed window*

The dwelling retains its form and decorative features and has high integrity as a result.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1910

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

This land was bought in 1909 by Henry Alfred Membrey, foreman boilermaker employed at Clyde Engineering Works. Membrey served Granville Council as an Alderman for many years from 1914, and as Mayor in 1922-23. This Federation Queen Anne Bungalow was built in 1910 and financed by three mortgages. The dwelling was extant by March 1914, when it was marked on a survey plan. The item remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I104
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I104
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Parramatta Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Parramatta Heritage Review	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Fence and portion of dwelling from Queen Street.



Detail of landscaping.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Stone Bridge		
Recommended Name	Stone Bridge		
Site Image			
Address	113 and 115 The Avenue (near), Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	-
Current LEP ID	I105 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I192 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Transport - Land	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Stone Bridge on The Avenue is locally significant for its historic and aesthetic values. The bridge is fine representative example of sandstone bridges constructed during the 1890s. Built in 1897, the bridge directly relates to the development of the Granville municipality and provides evidence of the role of local government in municipal works. The bridge is also significant for its association with a former Mayor, John Palmer. The bridge presents a highly intact and aesthetic structure.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item relates to the development of Granville municipality and provides evidence of the role of local government in municipal works.
b) Associative	The item significant for its association with former Mayor John Palmer.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is a highly intact and aesthetic structure.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of sandstone bridges constructed during the 1890s.

Physical Description

The sandstone road bridge carries the road The Avenue over a concrete channel of Duck Creek. The bridge is built from rusticated sandstone masonry blocks to form sandstone abutments and a sandstone parapet with a brick arch. The sandstone parapet is approximately six courses high and capped with a slender rusticated sandstone block. The sandstone coping on the eastern side features an inscription that reads: *John Palmer J.P. Mayor 1897*. The bridge appears to have been repointed on the parapets facing the road. The mortar features very strong, clear lines that are similar to tuckpointing. The mortar appears to be a stronger material than traditional lime-based mortar and therefore may contain concrete in the mortar mix.

The bridges approaches are framed either side with a timber post and panel fence. A concrete footpath is situated along the western edge of the bridge. The bridge is located in the centre of a moderately residential and urban area and set within a landscape that features is highly overgrown vegetation.

Overall the condition of the bridge is good. However, further research is required to ensure a cement mortar has not been used to repoint the sandstone masonry which will ultimately deteriorate the sandstone.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Repointed mortar joints, potentially using concrete, of the inner parapet walls that face the road*

The repointing of the bridge and the potential use of concrete in the place of lime-mortar detracts from the overall significance of the building. Nonetheless, as the bridge retains its original and significant fabric, the integrity of the bridge is high.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1897

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

Throughout the 1880s and 1890s, several major roads through area were officially aligned and gazetted, which enabled better access of the district. With the increased population of Granville during this period came the greater demand for better roads and bridges. The improvement committee of

Granville advocated for the repair of kerbing, roads and bridges. The borough was noted for having many timber bridges in a highly dilapidated state.

The sandstone bridge along The Avenue was built in 1897 by labourers employed by the Borough of Granville and replaced an earlier wooden bridge over Duck Creek. Fowlie claims it was built by men with no training and is thus a true vernacular structure. The structure makes use of sandstone masonry of a variety of sizes. The bridge remains in use today by vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the sandstone bridge should be repointed using mortar. Prior to re-pointing works, mortars are required to be sampled and tested for its constituents by an appropriately qualified heritage trades specialist to confirm colour and texture before proceeding with re-pointing works. Mortars should match the colour and composition of earliest known mortar relevant to the building or element.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Stone Bridge	I105
Heritage Study	Stone Bridge	I105
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of stone bridge.



View of repointed mortar joints to the stone bridge.



Stone bridge as it aligns with the road.



View to side of stone bridge.



Detail of repointed mortar joints to the stone bridge.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	The Trongate Victorian Group		
Recommended Name	The Trongate Victorian Terrace Group		
Site Image			
Address	90, 92, 94, 96, 98 The Trongate, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1 to 3	-	219451
	A and B	-	106943
Current LEP ID	I106 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I193 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised Curtilage recommended – refer below.

Statement of Significance

The Trongate Victorian Group is of local significance for its historic association with the subdivision of New Glasgow Estate, specifically for workers of the Hudson Brothers Engineering company. Built c.1891, the cottages and terraces are of historical significance for their direct association with the subdivision of land for the Hudson Brothers Engineering works. The dwellings are highly modified and therefore no longer representative of early workers cottages and terraces created in conjunction with the establishment of large industries in Granville. The item exemplifies the impact of the early engineering works on the early residential development of Granville.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1891, the cottages and terrace are of historical significance for their direct association with the subdivision of New Glasgow Estate for workers of the Hudson Brothers Engineering Company.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The item consists of five Victorian two-storey terraces.

The dwellings at No.98 and No.96 consists of a two-storey Victorian semi-detached terrace. The dwellings are painted brick with gabled roofs and skillion verandah clad in Marseilles tiles. The verandah roof of No.96 is removed. Both feature cast iron frieze and spandrels to both floors between privacy walls, however, have largely modified balcony balustrades. No original windows along the front façade of No.98 and No.96 remain. Both feature contemporary aluminium framed windows on the upper and lower façade with contemporary flyscreens and security grills. Other alterations include a concrete slab which fronts No.96, with a contemporary steel fence and gate. No.96 features a masonry brick boundary fence with decorative concrete bricks.

The dwellings at No.94, No.92 and No.90 consist of a row of three two-storey Victorian semi-detached terraces built to the footpath alignment. The dwelling set is rendered brick with a gabled roofs and skillion verandahs clad in Marseilles tiles. A rendered brick chimney with a string cornice is located at the ridge peak of No.94. The verandahs feature brick privacy walls with decorative brackets. The verandah of No.94 features non original cast iron lacework balcony inserts and brackets. The upper façade features a modified door on the balcony with a contemporary security door framed by shutters. The windows have been replaced with aluminium framed windows. No.94 is fronted by a steel fence set on sandstone plinth and gate with arrowhead inserts.

No.92 is a highly modified terrace. The upper balcony has been infilled and enclosed with fibro sheeting and aluminium windows. The lower façade is rendered brick and retains no notable features. The window and door have been replaced with contemporary fabric. The verandah floor is clad in tiles and retains a modern steel fence.

No.90 is also highly modified. The facade features modified windows and doors, as well as a contemporary balcony balustrade with a fibro fascia. The fence at No.90 is of rendered brickwork with a steel rail and gate. A newer terrace has been built to the north of No. 90 and shares a party wall with the property.

There are no significant plantings associated with terrace houses, nor is there a consistent set back to the buildings within the streetscape.

Overall the condition of the group is considered to be fair. No.94 shows signs of dilapidated metal inserts that are corroding as well as peeling paint from render. Paint is also peeling at No.92 and the fibro sheeting is in a poor condition.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

No. 90

- Contemporary rendered brick fence with aluminium gate*
- Aluminium framed windows*
- Contemporary balcony balustrade*
- Fibro fascia to balcony*
- New roof cladding
- New terrace built into the north wall of No. 90*

No. 92

- Upper balcony infilled and enclosed with fibro sheeting*
- Aluminium framed windows*
- Modern door and flyscreen*
- Verandah floor clad in tiles*

- New roof cladding

No. 94

- Contemporary steel fence*
- Contemporary cast iron lacework balcony inserts and brackets
- Modified door on balcony with contemporary security and shutters
- Aluminium framed windows*
- New roof cladding

No.96

- Contemporary a masonry brick boundary fence with decorative concrete bricks*
- Verandah roof to balcony removed*
- New balcony balustrade
- Contemporary windows with aluminium flyscreens*
- Concrete slab to front
- New roof cladding

No. 98

- Contemporary steel fence*
- New balcony balustrade
- Modern windows with steel security grills*

The condition and integrity of the two-storey terraces is compromised by the inclusion of unsympathetic alterations to the building façade and the intrusive terrace built to the north of No. 90. The integrity of the item is considered low.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

** element detracts from the overall significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c. 1891

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which the heritage item is located is associated with this period of industrial development that brought the higher employment opportunities to Granville and created the demand for housing. Notable amongst these new estates was the New Glasgow Estate, located on the land near Clyde for the Hudson Brothers Engineering company. This subdivision was offered for sale from 1878. The

terraces appear on the Street alignment plan of September 1891. All these terraces are shown on the August 1914 Water Board plan.

Presently, the terraces are used as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.	**X**		

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- A detailed historical and physical assessment is required to better understand the heritage curtilage and relationship of the items.
- Should the opportunity arise, the intrusive elements to the façade of the terraces should be removed as this significantly detracts from the heritage value of the item and could potentially warrant a delisting in the future.
- Furthermore, of the opportunity arises, the original fabric should be restored and maintained as it is in a poor condition.
- It should be noted that the terrace to the north of No.90 which sits on the corner of The Trongate and Fifth Street is highly intrusive to the heritage values of the terraces. The curtilage has been revised to exclude this intrusive terrace.

- It is recommended that the heritage curtilage for I193 (Parramatta LEP) is revised as shown below due to the different styles of the dwellings. It is most appropriate to separate the site into two heritage listings including the single storey semi-detached cottage (No.100 and No.102), and the group of Victorian terraces (No.90, No.92, and No.94 No.98 and No.96). This listing sheet has been updated to reflect this recommendation. Please see I107 (Cumberland LEP) for the 'Victorian Semi-Detached cottage'. The noted Lot/DP for this listing sheet is accurate and reflects this revised curtilage.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	The Trongate Victorian Group	I106
Heritage Study	The Trongate Victorian Group	I106
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Left to Right: No. 94, No. 92, No. 90.



Left to Right: No 98 and No. 96.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	The Trongate Victorian Group		
Recommended Name	Victorian Semi-detached Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	100–102 The Trongate, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	983817
Current LEP ID	I107 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I193 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended - refer below.

Statement of Significance

The semi-detached cottage is of local significance for its historic association with the subdivision of New Glasgow Estate, specifically for workers of the Hudson Brothers Engineering company. Built c.1891, the cottage is of historic significance for their direct association with the subdivision of land for the Hudson Brothers Engineering works. The cottage, although modified, is representative of early workers cottages created in conjunction with the establishment of large industries in Granville. The item exemplifies the impact of the early engineering works on the early residential development of Granville.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1891, the cottage is of historic significance for its direct association with the subdivision of New Glasgow Estate for workers of the Hudson Brothers Engineering Company.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The single storey semi-detached cottage at No.100 and No.102 The Trongate is built of brick with a gabled roof clad in galvanised iron. The roof features two rendered brick chimneys with stepped string courses and terracotta posts. The cottages feature a concave verandah roofs and shared a brick privacy wall. Both cottages have had render removed from the front façade to expose the brickwork. Both retain timber framed, double hung sash windows and timber-panelled door with ring door-knocker and transom light. They feature a timber picket fence with dilapidated paint.

The semi-detached cottages feature a modest setback and small informal garden in the front yard. The cottage at No.100 features a young, but established gum in the front yard.

The semi-detached cottage at No.100 and No.102 is in a good condition, with minor paint repairs required to the fence.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

No.100

- Galvanized iron roof
- Render to brick removed
- Timber picket fence

No.102

- Galvanized iron roof
- Render to brick removed
- Timber picket fence

The cottage at No. 100 and No. 102 retains much of its original fabric and most alterations to the building are sympathetic with the original heritage fabric. The item is of high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c. 1891

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which the heritage item is located is associated with this period of industrial development that brought the higher employment opportunities to Granville and created the demand for housing. Notable amongst these new estates was the New Glasgow Estate, located on the land near Clyde for the Hudson Brothers Engineering company. This subdivision was offered for sale from 1878. These houses are shown on the August 1914 Water Board plan.

The cottages remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	X	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- It is recommended that the heritage curtilage for I193 (Parramatta LEP) is revised as shown below due to the different styles of the dwellings. It is most appropriate to separate the site into two heritage listings including the single storey semi-detached cottage (No.100 and No.102), and the group of Victorian terraces (No.90, No.92, and No.94 No.98 and No.96). This listing sheet has been updated to reflect this recommendation. Please see I106 (Cumberland LEP) for the 'The Trongate Victorian Terrace Group'.

- Note that the Lot/DP as specified within this listing sheet reflects this revised curtilage.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	The Trongate Victorian Group	I107
Heritage Study	The Trongate Victorian Group	I107
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



No. 100 The Trongate.



No. 102 The Trongate.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	4 Walter Street, Granville NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	2	-	222135
Current LEP ID	I108 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I197 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage at 4 Walter Street, Granville is of local significance for its historic, associative and aesthetic values, and as a representative example of early Victorian housing in the area. Built in 1881, the cottage was home of John Scarborough, once an alderman of Granville Council, and then Lucien Grimwood, who was also an Alderman of Granville. It was constructed during the early subdivision and residential development of Granville which occurred in response to the relocation of large manufacturing industries nearby. It has additional significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct as it contributes to the overall streetscape character of the Conservation Area. The cottage has additional value as part of a group of cottages of similar age, design, use and materials, located at Nos. 4, 10 and 11 Walter Street.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item was constructed during the early subdivision and residential development of Granville which grew in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney between 1880-1930.
b) Associative	The item is associated with John Scarborough, once an Alderman of Granville Council, and then Lucien Grimwood, who was also an Alderman of Granville.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item contributes to the overall streetscape character of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct. The cottage has additional value as part of a group of cottages of similar age, design, use and materials, located at Nos. 4, 10 and 11 Walter Street
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.

f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of early Victorian housing.

Physical Description

The building on site is weatherboard cottage with a corrugated metal gable roof and street facing verandah with a bullnose awning. The street facing façade has shiplap weatherboards with feather edge weatherboards to the southern façade. There is one bay window with double hung sashes to the street facing façade. Three timber posts with minimal moulding support the verandah roof, with recent additions including a plain timber post and simple timber brackets which provide additional support to the posts. Other recent additions to the property include a fibre cement and hipped roof garage which occupies the end of the driveway, as well as a low front fence comprising a combination of cyclone fencing and looped metal fencing and a cyclone fence gate.

There is young vegetation to the front and some mature trees to the rear of the site, however none of these are notable or significant plantings.

The dwelling is well maintained and is considered to be in good condition overall.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Timber post to left hand side of verandah*
- Brackets to verandah posts*
- Bay window to front elevation
- Garage
- Fencing*
- Shiplap weatherboards to street facing façade

The dwelling has undergone a series of modifications, some of which are considered to be intrusive on the character of the place. The site has moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1881

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The dwelling on site was built late in 1881 for Mary Ann Harrison, most likely by her husband Edward Harrison who was a carpenter. She had bought the land for 50 pounds in May 1880. A mortgage in August 1881 for 100 pounds helped to cover the cost of building the dwelling. In December 1881 she sold the house and land for 230 pounds to John Scarborough, a local identity who later sat on the first Granville Council. Scarborough sold the house to Lucien Grimwood in December 1884, another local identity who sat on the first council. In 1885 it was let to a storekeeper. It is possible that the brick shop adjacent to the dwelling (located at 2A Walter Street) was possibly used as the store.

The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	X	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Unfinished timber brackets to awning posts should be replaced with painted brackets in a more suitable style and colour.
- The timber post (on the left) should be replaced with a new post, on a like-for-like basis with the other examples on site.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I108
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I108
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Front elevation.



View from intersection of Spring Garden Street and Walter Street, showing adjacent shop front.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	10 Walter Street, Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	B	-	154077
Current LEP ID	I109 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I198 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage at 10 Walter Street, Granville is of local significance for its historic and associative values. The cottage was home of John Finnigan, an Alderman of Granville Council between 1890 and 1901. Built c.1885, it forms part of the early building stock of the area that developed with the relocation of large industrial activities to the area. It has additional significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct with similarities in age, design, use and materials with other historic buildings on the street, though its individual aesthetic significance and contribution to the overall streetscape character of the Conservation Area has been impacted by modifications to the front elevation. The cottage has additional value as part of a group of cottages of similar age, design, use and materials, located at No. 4 and 11 Walter Street.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item was constructed during the early residential development of Granville, which grew in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney between 1880-1930.
b) Associative	The item cottage was the home of John Finnigan, an alderman of Granville Council from 1890 to 1901.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	It has significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct with similarities in age, design, use and materials to other historic buildings on the street. It's individual aesthetic significance and contribution to the overall streetscape character of the Conservation Area has been impacted by modifications to the front elevation
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.

e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	Due to heavy modifications to the front of the dwelling, the item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The dwelling consists of a single story rendered brick cottage with corrugated metal gable roof and a street facing skillion verandah roof. Some early features of the cottage include stone window sills and a single rendered corbelled cap chimney. The gable ends of the roof feature fretwork scalloped barges which have been recently replaced. Other additions include masonry piers and low walls to the verandah, enclosure of the verandah ends with masonry walls fitted with fixed glass multi-paned windows and skillion roof extensions to the rear of the cottage.

A garage with a fibre cement gable roof has been constructed at the rear of the property, accessed via an asphalt driveway. The property is bound by a palisade tubular steel fence. There are no notable plantings on the property. The front yard is of grass with no notable of significant plantings.

The dwelling appears to be in good condition, having undergone works in the recent past.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear extensions to cottage
- Verandah enclosure - masonry piers and low wall*
- Air-conditioning unit to the southern façade*
- Palisade tubular fence to the front*
- Scalloped barges

Due to a range of modifications over time, which have altered specific details of the front elevation, the integrity of the property is considered to be moderate. The building retains its overall form and is still recognisable as a historic cottage.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c. 1885

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the

subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

This site on which this dwelling is located was given to Mary Ann Finnigan, wife of John Finnigan an alderman and Mayor of Granville, in 1880 as part of a much larger parcel of land. The dwelling was likely built in 1885 as the house was occupied by the Finnigans from 1886 onwards. John Finnigan was a contractor at that time and probably built the house himself. He later became fuel merchant and conducted his business from the dwelling.

John Finnigan was an active Alderman of Granville from 1890 to 1901. He ran for Mayor several times however was unsuccessful, although a popular choice. In John Finnigans campaign for Mayor in 1890 he appealed to the public as a well known local who had a practical knowledge of road making and advocated for the employment of local men. Upon his retirement from the public office he received an illuminated address from the fellow Aldermen in recognition of his valued services a public servant.

The 'Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate' newspaper from Saturday 4 May 1907 describes how, on 2 May 1907, John Finnigan died suddenly on the kerb of Walter Street. He was walking from his house to a nearby butcher before taking ill.

This existing house is shown on street alignment plan of 1891. It was later occupied by William Ritchie who married one of Finnigans daughters. Richie was a son to one of the most important manufacturers in Granville.

The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The additions made to the verandah detract from the overall historic and aesthetic significance of the building, and adversely impact its contribution to the streetscape. It is recommended that these accretions be removed and the verandah be reinstated to a more heritage sensitive design and form for this type of Victorian era dwelling.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I109
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I109
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Front elevation and fence.



Front elevation and side (south) elevation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	11 Walter Street, Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	998953
Current LEP ID	I110 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I199 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage at 11 Walter Street, Granville is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. Built c. 1884, the dwelling relates to the late nineteenth century residential subdivision and development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area. Based on the distinctive elements of the cottage, it was likely designed and built by Granville builder Horace James Melville. It has additional significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct with similarities in age, design, use and materials with other historic buildings on the street, though its individual aesthetic significance and contribution to the overall streetscape character of the Conservation Area has been adversely impacted by intrusive modifications to the front elevation. The cottage has additional value as part of a group of cottages of similar age, design, use and materials, located at No. 4 and 10 Walter Street.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item relates to the early development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney from the 1880s onwards. Based on the distinctive elements of the cottage, it was likely designed and built by Granville builder Horace James Melville.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	It has additional significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct with similarities in age, design, use and materials with other historic buildings on the street, though its individual aesthetic significance and contribution to the overall streetscape character of the Conservation Area has been adversely impacted by intrusive modifications to the front elevation.

d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	Due to heavy modifications to the front of the dwelling, the item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The dwelling on site consists of a single storey rendered brick Victorian cottage with simplified Italianate form and detailing. The house has an asymmetrical layout comprising of a corrugated metal hipped roof section and a three-sided faceted bay with a street facing gable. The gable end features fretwork barges and a parapet to the faceted bay which has double hung sashes to each face. The cottage has been rendered with rough cast cement. The dwelling has been altered to include brick piers, fibre cement enclosure and skillion roof to the verandah. A weatherboard skillion roof addition to the rear of the house is also visible from its driveway.

A low rendered brick fence with cyclone metal gate has been provided to the front of the property. This frames a grassed front yard area with a central concrete footpath leading to the front door and a series of recent plantings. There are some mature trees to the rear of the dwelling.

Overall, the building is in fair condition with some minor maintenance and repair works required.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Verandah brick piers to the verandah*
- Fibro cement and window enclosure to the verandah*
- Low concrete rendered brick fence with metal gate to street front*
- Airconditioning unit and junction box to north façade*
- Roof sheeting replaced

Due to a range of modifications over time, which have altered key elements of the front elevation, the integrity of the property is considered to be moderate. The building retains its overall form and is still recognisable as a historic cottage.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1884

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the

appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The parcel of land on which the cottage is situated was sold to John Henry Cannon, an ironmonger of Marrickville in April 1884 for £125. He mortgaged the land in July 1884 for £350 to erect this cottage. John Henry Cannon, by then a carpenter, was listed as living at the dwelling in Fuller's 1885 Directory. Based on the distinctive elements of the cottage, it was likely designed and built by Granville builder Horace James Melville. Melville never owned this site so it would appear that he built this dwelling under contract for Cannon. The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The additions made to the verandah detract from the overall historic and aesthetic significance of the building, and therefore adversely impact its contribution to the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct. It is recommended that these accretions be removed and the verandah be reinstated to a more heritage sensitive design and form for a Victorian era dwelling.

- The front boundary fence is not in keeping with the character of the conservation area or dwelling. It is recommended that a new boundary fence be provided in a more heritage sensitive design and form for a Victorian era dwelling.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I110
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I110
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of dwelling.



Detail of infilled verandah.



View along northern (side) elevation and driveway towards the rear of the property.



Detail of retaining wall.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Dwelling		
Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	26 Walter Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	2	-	775950
Current LEP ID	I111 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I200 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage at 26 Walter Street, Granville is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values, and as a representative example of a Federation period dwelling in the area. Built c. 1910, the dwelling relates to the early twentieth century development of Granville which continued to be driven by industrial activity in the wider area from the nineteenth century. It has aesthetic significance as a modest but well-kept Federation dwelling with a simple form and classic timber detailing. It has additional aesthetic significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct, as it contributes positively to the overall streetscape character of the conservation area. This is enhanced by its similarities in age, design, use and materials to dwellings located along the street, in particular at No. 28 which was built by the same owner.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c. 1910, the dwelling relates to the early twentieth century development of Granville which continued to be driven by industrial activity in the wider area from the nineteenth century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	It has aesthetic significance as a modest but well-kept Federation dwelling with a simple form and classic timber detailing. It has additional aesthetic significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct, as it contributes positively to the overall streetscape character of the conservation area. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials to dwellings located along the street, in particular at No. 28 which was built by the same owner.

d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of a Federation period dwelling.

Physical Description

The dwelling on site consists of a single storey Federation cottage with a hip and valley corrugated metal roof. The front and northern sections of the cottage have block weatherboard and feather edge weatherboard cladding respectively, with brickwork to the rest of the building. The street facing façade of the cottage has a timber and rough cast plaster gable end with a timber awning over a set of three casement windows, and a recessed front entrance accessed by a corrugated metal bullnose porch. There are three corbelled brick chimneys, each with two flues and chimney pots. The dwelling has been extended to the rear with a hipped roof structure. The dwelling has a name plaque stating 'Kaleigh' – this cannot be historically linked to any specific person or family.

The property is bound by a recent timber picket and palisade fence and gate, painted to match the dwelling. There is a large palm tree in the front yard. Other plantings include hedges which are recent.

The dwelling has been well maintained over time and is in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear extension in keeping with the roof style and height of the building
- Timber palisade fence and gate to the front

Changes to the exterior of the dwelling have been sympathetic and the dwelling retains a high level of integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c. 1910

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

This land on which this dwelling is located was sold to James Herbert Dawes in October 1903. It remained in his hands until his death in the 1950s and then passed to other members of the Dawes family. This dwelling can be traced back as far as 1911 in the Sands Directory. It appears to have been built c. 1910 in conjunction with No. 28 Walter Street which was also owned by Dawes. The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	X	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Dwelling	I111
Heritage Study	Single Storey Dwelling	I111
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Detail of front elevation projecting gable.



View along front boundary fence.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	28 Walter Street, Granville NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	775950
Current LEP ID	I112 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I201 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage at 28 Walter Street, Granville is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values, and as a representative example of a Federation period dwelling. Built c. 1910, the dwelling relates to the early twentieth century development of Granville which continued to be driven by industrial activity in the wider area from the nineteenth century. It has aesthetic significance as a modest but well-kept Federation dwelling with a simple form and classic timber detailing. It has additional aesthetic significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct, as it contributes positively to the overall streetscape character of the conservation area. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials to dwellings located along the street, in particular at No. 26 which was built by the same owner.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c. 1910, the dwelling relates to the early twentieth century development of Granville which continued to be driven by industrial activity in the wider area from the nineteenth century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	It has aesthetic significance as a modest but well-kept Federation dwelling with a simple form and classic timber detailing. It has additional aesthetic significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct, as it contributes positively to the overall streetscape character of the conservation area. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials to dwellings located along the street, in particular at No. 26 which was built by the same owner.

d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of a Federation period dwelling.

Physical Description

The building on site is a single storey brick Federation cottage with a corrugated metal hipped roof and bullnose front verandah. The verandah has a timber deck with timber fretwork and timber posts. The front façade has a set of three casement windows with an arched entry to a recessed front door. There are two corbelled brick chimneys, with a metal cap to the chimney that is visible from the street. The dwelling has been sympathetically extended to the rear with a brick skillion structure.

The front of the property is bound by a recent timber picket and palisade fence and gate, painted to match the dwelling. An unpainted timber fence is located along the southern boundary. There are several large trees in the front yard, including two palm trees. Other plantings are recent. The landscape setting screens some views of the property from the street.

The dwelling is in good condition although there is some cracking in the brickwork and deteriorated timber to the awning.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Timber palisade fence along front boundary
- Unpainted timber fence along southern boundary
- Rear extension in brick

Overall, the changes to the exterior of the dwelling have been sympathetic and the dwelling retains a high level of integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c. 1910

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

This land on which this dwelling was constructed was sold to James Herbert Dawes in October 1803. It remained in his hands until his death in the 1950s and then passed to other members of the Dawes family. This dwelling can be traced back as far as 1911 in the Sands Directory. It appears to have been built c. 1910 in conjunction with No. 26 Walter Street which was also owned by Dawes. Today, the building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	X	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I112
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I112
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Detail of front façade.



Overview of front landscaped setting, screening views of the dwelling from the street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	30 Walter Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	30	-	998946
Current LEP ID	I113 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I202 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 30 Walter Street, Granville is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and associative values. Built c.1886, the Victorian cottage is associated with William Cambridge, a known builder of early Granville. It also relates to the late nineteenth century residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries nearby. It has additional significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct as it contributes to the overall streetscape character of the Conservation Area, although its aesthetic value has been impacted by the provision of a pressed metal tile roof. The significance of the dwelling is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials to the dwellings located along the street, in particular at No. 32 which was built by the same owner.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item relates to the early development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney from the 1880s onwards.
b) Associative	The item is associated with William Cambridge, a known builder of early Granville.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item contributes to the overall streetscape character of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct, although it aesthetic value has been impacted by the provision of a pressed metal tile roof.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	Due to several key changes to the fabric of the building, the item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The building is a single storey Victorian period residence with a gable roof clad in pressed metal tiles. Notable features of the building include its tuck pointed light speckled brick walls with dark brick quoins around windows and doors, open work cast iron verandah posts to the verandah, and the gable ends of the roof which feature carved timber barge boards. The building has been altered to include a skillion awning, metal pressed tiles to the roof and skillion awning, a skillion extension to the rear, installation of timber latticework privacy screens to the verandah ends and tiled flooring to the verandah.

The front of the property is bound by a cyclone fence. There are several low-lying plantings within the front setback, and the site does not contain any significant plantings.

The condition of the building is considered good and presents well-maintained fabric.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear skillion style extension
- Removal of chimneys*
- Pressed metal tiling of gable and skillion roofs to the building and verandah*
- Tiled flooring to verandah*
- Security grills to the windows and doors*
- Cyclone fence to the front*
- Air-conditioning unit to northern façade*

Due the range of modifications to the building, the item is considered to have moderate integrity. It retains its overall form.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1886

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which this dwelling is located was purchased on 16 April 1886 by William Cambridge, a builder of Granville. Cambridge was noted as one of the key nineteenth century builders in Granville. He built this cottage immediately after buying the land and was living there by 1887. On November 1891, he was shown as owner-occupier on a survey plan. The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	X	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the front boundary fence should be removed and replaced with a sympathetic design solution.
- Should the opportunity arise, a more sympathetic roof cladding should be investigated and reinstated. This could include either corrugated iron or terracotta tiles.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I113
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I113
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of dwelling.



Overview of dwelling from Walter Street.



Detail of front façade.



Detail of front façade and landscaping.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	32 Walter Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	742150
Current LEP ID	I114 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I203 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage at 32 Walter Street is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, associative and representative values. Built c.1886, the cottage is associated with William Cambridge, a known builder of early Granville. It also relates to the late nineteenth century development of Granville when industrial activities such as Clyde engineering railway works sparked residential development. The dwelling has aesthetic significance for its form and Victorian era detailing. It has additional significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct as it contributes positively to the overall streetscape character of the Conservation Area. The significance of the dwelling is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials with the dwellings located along the street, in particular at No. 30 which was built by the same owner. The item demonstrates representative qualities as an intact Victorian period residence in the Granville area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item relates to the early development of Granville in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney, in particular the establishment of the Clyde engineering railway works.
b) Associative	The item is associated with William Cambridge, a known builder of early Granville.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling has aesthetic significance for its form and Victorian era detailing. The item contributes to the overall streetscape character of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The item is a representative example of Victorian period residence in the area.

Physical Description

The building is a single storey Victorian period residence with a steeply pitched, corrugated metal gable roof. Notable features of the building include its tuck pointed light speckled brick walls with dark brick quoins around windows and doors, the sandstone edging verandah which is covered by a skillion and historic corrugated metal roof supported by open work cast iron verandah posts. The gable ends of the roof feature carved timber barge boards. There are two brick chimneys with corbelled caps and terracotta chimney cowls. The building has been extended to the rear with a weatherboard, flat roof single storey structure. Other changes include the partial enclosing of the northern side of the verandah with fibre cement panels as well as the timber palisade fence to the front of the property.

The front setback contains several mature plantings, though they are not noted to have any heritage significance.

Overall, the condition of the dwelling is fair with some deteriorated timber elements and a corroded corrugated iron roof.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear extension with a weatherboard, single-storey flat roof structure
- Partial enclosure of verandah on northern side*
- Security grills to the windows and doors
- Palisade fence to front of the property

While there have been some modifications to the site, it largely retains its heritage integrity as a Victorian period residence.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1886

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which this dwelling was constructed was purchased on 16 April 1886 by William Cambridge, a builder of Granville. Cambridge was noted as one of the key nineteenth century builders in Granville. He built this cottage immediately after buying the land and was living there by 1887. On November 1891, Cambridge was shown as owner-occupier on a survey plan. The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	X	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The corrugated iron roof should be retained, if possible, and treated to protect it from further corrosion.
- Should the opportunity arise, the privacy screen to the verandah should be removed.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I114
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I114
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of dwelling from Walter Street.



Detail of roof.



View of side (northern) elevation and roof.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Kerbs and Guttering		
Recommended Name	Walter Street Kerb and Guttering		
Site Image			
Address	Walter Street (between Spring Street and Daniel Street), Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	-
Current LEP ID	I115 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I204 (Parramatta LEP),		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Utilities – Drainage	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below.

Statement of Significance

The sandstone kerb and gutter along Walter Street is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values and is representative of the high-quality municipal infrastructure works of the former municipality of Granville. Dating to c.1882, the item forms part of a wider development of the streetscape surrounding the site. The kerbs and guttering form an integral part of the overall streetscape character of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct along Walter Street.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item relates to early municipal infrastructure works, in particular the provision of drainage.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item forms an integral part of the overall streetscape character of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct along Walter Street.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of the high-quality municipal infrastructure works of the former municipality of Granville.

Physical Description

The kerb and street gutters of cut sandstone are located on both sides of Walter Street. The street gutters are comprised of two courses of cut sandstone blocks. Some sandstone blocks appear to come from different quarries, indicating that sections were likely replaced over time. Driveways, stormwater drains and street corners have all been replaced or provided in poured concrete.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Concrete driveways
- Concrete infill kerbing on street corners

As there have been sections of the kerbing removed and modified to allow for new stormwater drainage the overall integrity of the kerbing is moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1882

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

Walter Street was established by 1882, appearing on the 'The Meadows' subdivision map. It also appears that in 1889 there was a call for a tender to kerb the south side of Spring-Garden Street which Walter Street intersects. It is likely that the kerbing for Spring-Garden Street, which is no longer extant, was constructed at the same time as that on Walter Street.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The current LEP listings covers the kerbing between Spring Garden Street and Hewlett Street on Walter Street. With evidence of extant sandstone kerbing along other portions of the street, the listing curtilage should be expanded to include remaining length of Walter Street where intersects with Daniel Street. See the plan below for a proposed curtilage.
- Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Kerbs and Guttering	I115
Heritage Study	Kerbs and Guttering	I115
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- 'Granville Borough Council' *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate,* 9 November 1889, p. 4.
- Watkin & Watkin, 1882. *The Meadows.* Granville: Shallard & Co. printers.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Detail of kerbing.



Detail of kerbing.



Detail of kerbing.



Detail of kerbing.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Monuments		
Recommended Name	Granville RSL Memorial Monuments		
Site Image			
Address	5 Memorial Drive, grounds of Granville RSL Club, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	100	-	813998
Current LEP ID	I116 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I206 (Parramatta)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built, Moveable/Collection	
	Level 2	Monument/Memorial	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The memorial monuments within the Granville RSL is locally significant for its associative and social values. The memorial is significant for its association with Frank Ashton, a prominent community member. The memorial monuments are socially significant to the local community for their connection to the soldiers the monuments commemorate. They are of additional significance for their connection to the Granville RSL itself.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item does not meet this criterion.
b) Associative	The item is significant for its association with Frank Ashton, a prominent community member and with its association to Granville RSL.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The memorial monuments are also socially significant to the local community for their connection to the soldiers the monuments commemorate.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The memorial monuments are a war memorial located within the centre of the Granville RSL, in an area referred to as the Frank Ashton B.E.M. Memorial Courtyard. While the courtyard features a variety of memorials, the area specifically commemorates Frank Ashton for his services to the Extremely Disabled War Veterans Association of New South Wales, the Granville RSL Sub-branch and club, and the Granville Community.

A bronze plaque fixed to the wall reads:
'FRANK ASHTON B.E.M. MEMORIAL COURTYARD
This area is dedicated in honour of the late Frank Ashton B.E.M for his tireless service over many years to the Extremely Disabled War Veterans Association NSW, Granville RSL Sub-branch, local community and the Granville RSL club Ltd'.

The walls are further adorned with small rectangular bronze plaques, with a name and poppy attached. The plaques flank a large timber honour board. The board is flanked with three curved stepped panels with a simple timber sill and bracket. The honour board reads the names of RSL Life Members, Presidents, Hon. Secretary, Treasurer, Meritorious Medal, Welfare Officer, Pension Officer and Women's Auxiliary Life Members.

A bronze plaque below the honour board reads:
The eternal flame and other memorial fittings in this courtyard were donated by the Women's Auxiliary of the Granville RSL Sub-branch.

Below the plaque and honour board is a large timber ledge with ornamental carvings and the words 'Lest we forget' at the centre.

Several stone memorials are also located within garden beds at the entrance of the RSL. Within the garden bed a stone care honour roll commemorates men lost in World War I. Another features a plaque that reads:
This stone was laid by Mr L.A. Robb C.M.C. State President. 4th April 1936. R. Frederick President. GS. Brocklehurst. Secretary.

The monuments are generally in a good condition. The memorial courtyard was initially an open-air area that was later enclosed with a roof. The protection from weather and location in an area with a controlled temperature is a benefit to the memorial. The monuments in the garden are naturally more weathered, however are still in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Courtyard enclosed 2017-2018

The monuments have high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	Post 1964

Construction for the Granville RSL Club began in 1961 and was opened on 22 September 1964, though the official opening date was 14 November 1964. The building was designed by architect Frank Fox and was dubbed the "Opera House of the western suburbs" by Fox himself and as the most contemporary RSL building constructed in Australia.

The unique, circular three-storey structure was estimated to cost £100,000. The new RSL located on William Street was to replace the club's existing premise in Blaxcell Street. The central courtyard formed an important aspect of the buildings original design, as it was always intended to commemorate Australian soldiers. The building was refurbished between 2017 and 2018 in which the internal courtyard was enclosed with a roof.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Monuments	I116
Heritage Study	Monuments	I116
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Monuments Australia, 'Frank Ashton'. Accessed via: http://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/people/community/display/108148-frank-ashton/
- 'Unique Clubhouse for RSL Branch' *The Cumberland Argus* Wed 30 Mar 1960, p.1. Accessed via: https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/131621420?searchTerm=Granville%20RSL&searchLimits=l-state=New+South+Wales|||l-decade=196|||l-title=442

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



RSL Granville Sub-branch Honour Boards



Large timber ledge with ornamental carvings and the words ‘Lest we forget’ at the centre.



Memorial Photograph



Plaque recognising the ‘Frank Ashton B.E.M Memorial Courtyard’.



Honour Roll



Memorial Stone, reads:

‘TO THOSE WHO DIED AND THOSE WHO SUFFERED AS A RESULT OF THE VIETNAM WAR 1972-1973’



Memorial stone plaques within garden bed.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Evesham		
Recommended Name	'Evesham' – Victorian Villa		
Site Image			
Address	102 William Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	2	-	544383
Current LEP ID	I117 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I207 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

'Evesham' is of local significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic, rarity and representative values. Historically, the building relates to the Drainwell Estate and John Nobbs subdivision of Evesham Estate. The item is an early single storey Victorian villa which formed a part of the first major subdivisions associated with the early residential development of Granville. Through this, the item has local associative significance for its association with Garnham Blaxcell in the subdivision of Drainwell Estate, and John Nobbs who was the original landowner of Evesham and first Mayor of Granville. The item has additional historical associative significance as the home of John Nobbs for many years. The item presents an intact example of early Victorian villa with an established landscape setting that contributes to the aesthetic values of the site and the heritage character of Granville. While the item is significant for its ability to demonstrate representative qualities of an intact Victorian villa, the item is also a rare example of its type within the Granville. The item is a rare surviving example of a Victorian residence built in the early 1881 as part of the initial subdivision of the Blaxcell's Drainwell Estate.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically, the building relates to the Drainwell Estate and John Nobbs subdivision of Evesham Estate. The item is an early single storey Victorian villa which formed a part of the first major subdivisions associated with the early residential development of Granville in the 1880s.
b) Associative	The item has local associative significance for its association with Garnham Blaxcell in the subdivision of Drainwell Estate, and John Nobbs who was the original landowner of Evesham and first Mayor of Granville. This dwelling was Nobbs' home for many years.

c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as a highly intact single storey Victorian villa and garden landscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item is a rare surviving example of a Victorian residence built in the early 1881 as part of the initial subdivision of the Blaxcell's Drainwell Estate.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Victorian villa, built c.1881.

Physical Description

Evesham is a single storey brick Victorian villa with a corrugated iron roof and walls of speckled brick in Flemish bond. The roof is hipped with a projecting pyramid faceted bay addition. There are three tall speckled brick chimneys with sandstone cornice detailing and one short brick chimney at rear. There are two octagonal glazed terracotta pots to each chimney. The verandah is a hipped ogee roof also clad in corrugated iron. The verandah roof extends from the projecting hip along the north elevation to the west elevation. The verandah features a sandstone floor and decorated cast iron elements. These include posts in a diamond design, cast iron spandrels, frieze, valance and brackets. Windows are casement, with soldier brick flat arch and sandstone sills. Exterior doors have transom lights over French doors with simple mould panels below and glazed panels above. The front door has a transom light above a Victorian timber four panel door with stencilled glazed upper panels and timber simple moulded panels below lock rail. The properties boundary fence is two tiered with fleur de lis palisade wrought iron panels set on a dwarf sandstone wall between large sandstone posts. Other features include two-storey brick stables and a barn, with an upper level originally used for accommodation of servants.

The dwelling features a deep setback with a significant landscaped frontage addressing William Street. The mature garden with Norfolk pines and palms contributes to the overall setting, however, it reduces the visibility of the dwelling from streetscape.

The overall condition of the building is considered to be fair, although there is some evidence of structural movement with cracking around the bay window and to the base of the structure. Further, the boundary fence along William Street is highly impacted by the established root systems of nearby trees within the landscapes garden.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- The building features a temporary fabric sheet operating as a privacy screen along the hipped ogee verandah*

The integrity of the dwelling is considered to be high.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1881

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

Evesham originally formed part of the Drainwell Estate, granted to Garnham Blaxcell. Blaxcell was the largest landowner in the Granville area. Blaxcell first built a simple six-bedroom colonial cottage with a shingled roof. This structure was added to in 1865. This property was bought by John Nobbs in 1876.

John Nobbs bought this land along William Street in 1876. On 29 January 1878 he mortgaged the land for £500 probably to commence building. The Evesham residence was completed by 19 March 1881 and is shown on the subdivision of Nobbs' 'Evesham' estate. Nobbs occupied the house for many years. He was the first Mayor of Granville. He was also elected to that position on later occasions. He was the member of parliament for the area until unseated by Jack Lang in 1913. The item remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Repair front boundary fence through sympathetic conservation repairs to sandstone plinth and wrought iron palisade inserts.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Evesham	I117
Heritage Study	Evesham	I117
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory.* Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of dwelling from the footpath along William Street, screened by landscaping.



Detail view of projecting bay window.



Front boundary fence.



Front boundary fence.



Mature plantings.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Timber Cottage Group		
Recommended Name	Federation Timber Cottage Group		
Site Image			
Address	115-119 William Street, Granville		
Lot/Section/DP	B	-	326631
	1	-	935521
	1	-	933493
Current LEP ID	I118 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I208 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Federation Timber Cottage Group is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values, and as a representative example of prefabricated Federation Period cottages which were supplied by Hudson and Son's. The building group is historically linked to the residential development of Granville that followed the appearance of small industries, shops and businesses from 1880 and 1930. The group makes a notable contribution to the streetscape due to their similarities in age, design and materials.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	This item is historically significant as a group of prefabricated cottages supplied by George Hudson & Sons Company and associated with the residential development of Granville that followed the appearance of small industries.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	This item is aesthetically significant as an intact example of prefabricated Federation cottages. The group makes a notable contribution to the streetscape due to their similarities in age, design and materials.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	This item is representative of early Federation period cottages.

Physical Description

The item consists of a group of three single storey double fronted weatherboard cottages with hip and gambrel roofs that are clad with corrugated iron.

No.115
The roof construction for No.115 is gambrel hipped with a projecting gable and a simple ladder gable screen. The roof features two tall brick chimneys with terracotta cowl. The verandah consists of a skillion corrugated iron roof with hip corners across the front to a projecting gable, with timber flooring containing early pattern ceramic tile risers. The verandah is supported on timber posts, stop chamfered with timber scrolled brackets. The windows have corniced rendered brick sills. The front doors are Federation style five panelled doors, with upper panels containing colour-glazing.

No.117
The roof construction for No.117 is gambrel hipped with a weatherboard gable infill. The roof features a single tall brick chimney with brick strap work. The verandah consists of a skillion corrugated iron roof with hip corners across the front to a projecting gable, as well as timber flooring. The verandah is supported on timber posts, stop chamfered with a timber open scrolled valance and timber ladder balustrade. The windows have decorated timber sills. The front window also features a skillion awning with timber ladder brackets. The front doors are Federation five panelled doors, with upper panels that are colour-glazed. No. 117 also features side lights.

No.119
The roof construction for No.119 is gambrel hipped with a projecting gable front containing a louvered ventilator in gable. The timber floor verandah consists of a skillion corrugated iron roof with hip corners across front to a projecting gable. The verandah is supported on timber posts with a timber ladder balustrade as well as with timber brackets with incised tulip decoration. The windows are detailed with timber sills. The front window also features a skillion awning with timber ladder brackets. The front doors are Federation five panelled doors, with upper panels colour-glazed.

No.115, 117 and 119 feature small informal gardens spaces with a painted timber picket fence and gate. There is one substantial tree in the rear yard of No. 117. They have a consistent setback from the street which adds to their overall streetscape setting.

Overall the condition of the items is considered good. Some repainting of timberwork is required on the timber valance and gable of No.115.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- A modern carport is attached to both No.115 and No.119*
- Fencing along No.119 is replaced with cyclone wire mesh fencing*

While some of the dwellings have modern accretions, they retain a high level of integrity overall.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1905-1915

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The timber cottages were built between 1905 and 1915. The cottages appear to be prefabricated cottages, supplied by George Hudson & Sons. The company formed part of the firm 'Hudson Brothers', who were carriage builders contracted to the NSW Government Railways. The firm operated timber mills and retail yards. The company was eventually split into two separate businesses between the family. The elder Hudson brothers continued the carriage building section, which came to be known as Clyde Engineering Company Limited. In 1890, George Hudson formed the company 'George Hudson & Sons Pty Ltd'. Hudson & Sons were pioneers of the industry and were the first to commence ready-cut cottages, parquetry floors and dowel doors. The company continued to operate throughout the early twentieth century and was known to have been in operation into the late 1970s.

No. 117 is very similar to design number 16 in the Hudson catalogue.

The dwellings remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Timber Cottage Group	I118
Heritage Study	Timber Cottage Group	I118
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory.* Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



No. 115 William Street



Side view of No. 117 William Street



No. 119 William Street



No. 117 William Street



Detail of carport to No. 119

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Victorian Italianate Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	123 William Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1-2	-	126844
Current LEP ID	I119 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I209 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house at 123 William Street, Granville is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values, and as a representative example of a high-quality Victorian Italianate style residence in the area. Built c.1884, the dwelling relates to the 1880s residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries nearby. It has additional significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct as it contributes positively to the overall streetscape character of the conservation area. This is enhanced by the similarities in age, design, use and materials to other houses along the street.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The dwelling relates to the 1880s residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries nearby.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item contributes positively to the overall streetscape character of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a representative example of a high-quality Victorian Italianate style residence in the area.

Physical Description

The single storey Victorian Italianate style residence has an asymmetrical layout comprising of a steeply pitched hipped roof with a projecting gable end and an ogee roof verandah to the front. Notable features of the house include a dormer to its east elevation, a circular brick chimney, a faceted window with parapeted roof to the projecting gable end, decorative fretwork barge boards, and a roughcast render masonry fence comprising masonry piers, low walls and metal rails. The house has a mix of double hung sash windows and recently installed multi-paned windows. There are skillion extensions to the rear of the property.

The former listing notes the following:

The verandah is…with concrete floor and timber posts on rendered balustrade and posts with terracotta moulded coping", and the building was "originally of spatterdash brick across front and painted brick walls along side elevations…The roof, originally slate with iron ridge capping…Windows have timber gabled lintel above windows and corniced rendered brick sills. Front door has transom lights and sidelights flanking timber, five panelled door with three upper panes glazed.

The building has been restored considerably since the former listing sheet was prepared and the existing details are not visible from the street as the hedge above the masonry fence effectively blocks views to the building. This description has therefore not been updated.

The rear yard contains a pool and a garage to the end of the driveway which has a recently installed timber palisade gate. The site is bound by a rendered masonry fence and a substantial hedge.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Verandah roof replaced
- Multi-paned windows
- Rear skillion extension
- Air conditioning unit to the eastern façade*
- Timber palisade gate to driveway
- Hedge to fence
- Garage
- Pool in the rear yard

Alterations and additions have been undertaken in keeping with the character of the heritage item, and therefore the integrity of the site is considered to be high.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1884

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the

establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which this dwelling was constructed was purchased early in 1884 by William James Thackeray, a mason of Granville. He appears to have been the son of William Thackeray, who was the builder of No. 58 The Avenue, Granville. The land was mortgaged in February 1884 to build this cottage and Mr Thackeray was in occupation in 1885. In February it was offered for sale. By February 1886 it was occupied by Chapman, an assistant station master. In July 1886 it was sold to John Raynor who became one of the major speculators and promoters of Granville in the 1880s. The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	X	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Victorian Italianate Cottage	I119
Heritage Study	Victorian Italianate Cottage	I119
National Trust Australia Register	House	No ID number

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of entire dwelling.



Detail of unusual chimney on roof.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Granville Public School		
Recommended Name	Granville Public School		
Site Image			
Address	133 William Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	66624
	1-3	-	795085
	1	-	905172
Current LEP ID	I120 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I210 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Education	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Granville Public School is of local significance for its historic, social and representative values. The site and buildings are historically associated with the provision of public education since 1880 in Granville and have a wide appreciation and associations within the local community. The complex includes a set of buildings, with a number of structures indicative of the standard design of educational facilities in NSW at the time of their creation. The main building is particularly representative of late Victorian period school buildings.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The site and buildings are historically associated with provision of public education since 1880 in Granville.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The site has a wide appreciation and associations in the local community as an educational facility.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The site contains a number of structures that are indicative of the standard design of Federation era educational facilities in NSW and the main building is representative of late Victorian period school buildings.

Physical Description

The site contains a Victorian Rustic Gothic red brick school building with a Flemish bond brick pattern, as well as a steep gabled roof with timber ladder trim and decorative timber finials and pendants in gable screen. The roof is now covered with corrugated iron. The building also features sandstone trim and tall roughcast rendered chimneys with corniced tops and squat terracotta pots. Windows are multi-paned sashed with sandstone sloping brick sills and red soldier brick flat arches.

The rest of the site contains several 1970s and 1980s style red brick buildings, as well as three demountables and a red brick 1930s style school building.

The school yard is largely grassed and interspersed with large trees, some of which appear to be native. The site is bound by a modern steel palisade fence.

The building is situated on a large block which is bound by William Street to the south, Florrie Street to the west, Daniel Street to the north and Lena Street to the east.

The condition of the Victorian Rustic Gothic school building, as viewed from the street, was noted as good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- The majority of alterations and additions to the site were not clear from the site visit
- Modern steel boundary fence
- Modern signage
- Three demountable buildings*

As viewed from the street, the historic buildings appear to have high integrity. However, as is the nature of school buildings, they are subject to change overtime and it is likely that the interiors and some elevations are of moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1880-1892

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

Education in the Granville area was initiated with an application submitted to the Council of Education on 24 September 1974 by a committee of prominent local gentlemen of the Granville area. They consisted of Messrs Morris Asher, John George Lackey, John Bergan, John Nobbs, W Bernett and John Raynor. They submitted the application with 70 signatures from parents and a list of 212 children aged between one and 17 years old. In 1878 it was reported that there were 600 permanent residences living in the area, and this was increasing.

The public school was approved in January 1879, and by December the Government Architect, G Allen Mansfield called for tenders. Samuel Lydyard Carrel won the construction contract for £1777, which

later increased to £1809. Carrel built the school from sandstock bricks from the Junction Brickworks and terracotta tiles used were from the Sherwood Tile Works in Holroyd. The school was probably the first public school to use such roofing materials. This was completed by 1880. As attendance number continued to grow throughout the 1880s and 1890s, various extensions were made to cater to the increased attendance including a section by Herbert Coates. The school was briefly made a superior public school until 1919.

The site remains in use as a public school.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should new development be proposed for the site, the Development Application should be accompanied by a detailed heritage assessment and fabric analysis to understand which buildings are significant and how to manage change.
- Should any new buildings be proposed for the site, the architecture of the new buildings should not detract or adversely impact upon the heritage items and respect the heritage character.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Granville Public School	I120
Heritage Study	Granville Public School	I120
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Overview of Education in New South Wales 1788-1979. https://www.records.nsw.gov.au/archives/collections-and-research/guides-and-indexes/school-records-guide
- John Watson *Granville From Forest to factory*, Granville: Granville Historical Society p.40. https://swsi.tafensw.edu.au/colleges/granville-college-history

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View from William Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	'Tarrangower' - Federation Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	152 William Street, Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	6	A	282
Current LEP ID	I121		
Former LEP ID	I211 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 152 William Street, Granville is locally significant for its historic and aesthetic values. The item is a representative example of quality early Federation Bungalow-style houses in the area. Built in 1914, the dwelling relates to the late nineteenth century residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area. The dwelling was constructed by, and was the residence for, a prominent local builder named Charles Glasson. Glasson was one of the most active builders in Granville during the early twentieth century, particularly along William Street. The item is of high aesthetic significance as an intact and quality example of an early Federation Bungalow, and it is architecturally distinct for its central 'widows walk'.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1914, the dwelling is historically linked to the residential growth of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the industrial and commercial development of the area.
b) Associative	The item is associated with builder Charles Glasson, one of the most active builders in Granville during the early twentieth century.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as a largely intact quality example of an early Federation Bungalow, architecturally distinct for its 'widows walk'.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a representative example of quality early Federation Bungalow-style houses in the area.

Physical Description

The dwelling in a single storey red brick Federation bungalow with an enclosed "widow's walk" that forms a major feature of this building. The roof construction is hip with projecting gables to the street front and side elevations and is clad in slate tiles with terracotta ridge capping. The gables feature timber fretwork barge boards with spatterdash in the gables. The roof features two tall brick chimneys with spatterdash detailing and terracotta corniced tops. The base of the chimney appears to be rebuilt. The verandah roof is an extension of the slate main roof and is supported on paired timber posts set on brick piers and brick balustrade. The widow's walk features a flat roof and louvred windows.

The facade makes use of dark brick with tuck pointed stretcher bond and red brick string lines above and below the window level. Windows along the prominent elevations feature rendered brick corniced sills with bracket decoration and slated skillion awnings. The windows under the gables have arched tops. All windows are timber framed casements windows.

The boundary fence is constructed from contemporary yellow bricks and is stepped with a wrought iron gate. An established hedge runs along the fence. A concrete driveway is located along the western boundary of the fence.

The house features a deep setback and retains a prominent position within the landscape. The landscape no longer retains two mature Norfolk Pines in the front yard, however other plantings contribute to the setting.

The condition of the building is considered to be fair with some fabric in a poorer state than others. Most notably, the eaves, guttering and slate roof require urgent repairs. The eaves and guttering along the front façade are dilapidated and not operational. Similarly, the slate roof tiles are in a highly deteriorated state and require urgent repairs. Not only are some tiles broken and unfixed, they also feature biological growth. Overall, the brickwork appears to be in a sound condition with some repointing of mortar joints required in sections. The timber elements although quite weathered appear in a sound condition and only require minor paint repairs.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Brick boundary fence*
- Base of chimney rebuilt
- Construction of concrete driveway

Although the boundary fence is not a sympathetic addition to the site, the building retains much of its original and significant heritage fabric. The integrity of the building is considered to be high.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1914

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-

class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which the property sits forms part of the land subdivided under John Nobbs re-subdivision of Want's Estate. The land was purchased in July 1913 by Mary Ann Glasson, the wife of Charles Glasson. Charles Glasson was a local builder of Granville. In order to finance the construction of the dwelling the land was mortgaged in August 1914. A Family notice in the Sydney Morning Herald refers to the residence at 152 William Street as 'Tarrangower'. Upon its completion it was highly regarded in the area and was one of the dwellings chosen to represent the houses of Granville in the 1915 Progressive Granville volume published by the Granville Brotherhood. The Brotherhood was a social group for men working and living in Granville.

The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.	**X**		

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise the yellow brick boundary fence should be replaced with a sympathetic design solution such as liverbrick with wrought iron inserts or timber picket.
- It is strongly advised that elements identified as being in a poor state (i.e. slate roof, eaves and guttering) are repaired to ensure the significance of the entire built element is not compromised by the condition of the roof.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I121
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I121
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Tarrangower as viewed from William Street.



Front and side elevations of Tarrangower



Tarrangower viewed from William Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	William Street Group		
Recommended Name	William Street Cottages Group		
Site Image			
Address	170, 172, 174, 176 and 178 William Street, Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	A to E	-	19167
Current LEP ID	I122 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I212 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The William Street Group is locally significant for its historic, associative and representative values. Built in 1908, the group is historically linked to the residential growth of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the industrial and commercial development of the area. The dwellings are associated with builder Charles Glasson, one of the most active builders in Granville during the early twentieth century. The ability to interpret this history is enhanced by the presence of five dwellings of same date, style and original detail.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1908, the group is historically linked to the residential growth of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the industrial and commercial development of the area.
b) Associative	The dwellings are associated with builder Charles Glasson, one of the most active builders in Granville during the early twentieth century.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	They are representative of Federation period cottages built in weatherboard, though this has been diminished by unsympathetic alterations and additions.

Physical Description

No. 170
No. 170 is a single storey timber framed weatherboard cottage of asymmetrical plan under a transverse gable roof with a front gable to the eastern side. The corrugated iron roof has an elaborate fret-bargeboard to the front and a simple scallop barge to side. All elevations, except for the front façade, have bevelled boards set on a painted brick base. One double hung sash window is present on the front elevation under the verandah, in addition to three matching windows on the side elevation. The front gable features a double hung window with two decorative side lights and a galvanised awning on timber brackets over the window. The verandah consists of a red and white painted bullnose verandah set on simple timber posts with a timber balustrade and floor. The verandah is entered via modern concrete steps. The dwelling has been extended to the rear with a skillion style structure. The front boundary fence is rendered brick which is in poor condition. Landscaping is minimal and ad hoc in nature, with some mature plantings throughout.

No. 172
No. 172 is a single storey timber framed weatherboard cottage of asymmetrical plan under a transverse gable roof with a front gable containing a section of metal cladding to the eastern side. The corrugated iron roof has an elaborate fret-bargeboard to the front, a simple scallop barge to the side and solar panels. All elevations, except for the front façade, have bevelled boards set on a painted brick base. Original windows, including the primary façade window, have been replaced by new aluminium sliding windows. The verandah awning has been replaced with a tiled skillion awning which runs continuously from the roof plane. The awning over the window has also been replaced with a skillion style corrugated sheet on what appear to be original timber brackets. A spindle balustrade of timber handrail to verandah may be original though it is difficult to tell due to a privacy screen. The brick base below the verandah has been cut out for car space. The verandah is entered via painted concrete steps. The dwelling has been extended to the rear with a skillion style structure. The front boundary fence is weldmesh. Landscaping is minimal being restricted to a low-scale front garden below the gable end window.

No. 174
No. 174 is a single storey timber framed weatherboard cottage of asymmetrical plan under a transverse gable roof with a front gable to the eastern side. The Colorbond roof has an elaborate fret-bargeboard to the front, a simple scallop barge to side and a rendered and moulded chimney. All elevations, except for the front façade, have bevelled boards set on a painted brick base. The window under the verandah has been replaced with an aluminium frame. The front gable features a double hung timber window with two decorative side lights. The verandah awning has been replaced with a Colorbond skillion awning which is runs continuously from the roof plane. The awning over the window has also been replaced with a skillion style sheet metal, on what appear to be original timber brackets. The verandah awning is set on modern face brick piers set into the brick base of the dwelling. The verandah floor is timber and is entered by a set of modern painted concrete steps. The brick base below the verandah has been cut out for car space. The dwelling has been extended to the rear with a skillion style structure. The front boundary fence is face brick to match the verandah piers, with a timber gate provided at the entry to the concrete footpath and stair. Landscaping is minimal, with some recent plantings provided in the front setback under the gable end window.

No. 176
No. 176 is a single storey timber framed weatherboard cottage of asymmetrical plan under a transverse gable roof with a front gable to the eastern side. The new corrugated steel roof has an elaborate fret-bargeboard to the front and a simple scallop barge to side. All elevations, except for the front façade, have bevelled boards set on a painted brick base. All windows have been replaced with aluminium. The verandah has been enclosed with weatherboard. Due the heavy vegetation, other details of the building itself were unclear during the site inspection. The landscaping consists of a concrete footpath and stair, with a recent timber balustrade. The front boundary fence is cut bamboo with a metal loop gate attached to two timber posts. Vegetation is dense, with a series of palm trees.

No. 178
No. 178 is a single storey timber framed weatherboard cottage of asymmetrical plan under a transverse gable roof with a front gable to the eastern side. The "Decramastic" metal tile roof has an elaborate

fret-bargeboard to the front, a simple scallop barge to side and a moulded chimney. All elevations, except for the front façade, have bevelled boards set on a painted brick base. All windows have been replaced with aluminium. The front door has also been replaced with a simple timber door. The verandah consists of a modern green Colorbond bullnose verandah set on a brick pier which extends into an enclosed brick balustrade. The verandah is entered via a paved walkway leading to painted concrete steps. The dwelling has been extended to the rear with a skillion style structure. The front boundary fence consists of a later timber fence which consists of picket elements, lattice work and large timber posts. It is in poor condition and is highly intrusive towards the character of the dwelling. There are some mature plantings in the front landscape area, though these do not consist of any notable historic plantings.

Together, the dwellings create a consistent 'look and feel' to the streetscape through setback, scale and materiality. The removal of intrusive elements would allow these buildings to be read better as a group.

While front boundary fences show signs of deterioration in some instances, the dwellings themselves are all in good condition.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

No. 170

- Rendered brick front boundary fence*
- Rear extension with skillion roof
- Concrete stair to entry

No. 172

- Aluminium windows*
- Verandah awning has been replaced with a tiled skillion awning
- Window awning replaced with a skillion style in corrugated iron*
- Solar panels
- Front fence replaced with a weldmesh fence*
- Carport created under dwelling
- Rear extension with skillion roof
- Metal cladding on gable end*
- Painted concrete stairs to entry

No. 174

- Roof replaced
- Window awning replaced with a skillion style in sheet metal*
- Verandah awning replaced with Colorbond in a skillion style*
- Aluminium window frames*
- Previous wrought iron gate replaced with timber
- Brick piers to verandah*
- Brick boundary fence
- Rear extension with skillion roof
- Carport created under dwelling
- Concrete stair to entry

No. 176

- Verandah enclosed with weatherboard
- Aluminium windows*
- New corrugated steel roof
- Concrete entry path and stair
- Bamboo fence*

No. 178

- "Decramastic" metal tiled roof*
- Colorbond bullnose verandah

- New timber door
- Window awning replaced with a skillion style in tile*
- Corrugated steel roof replaced with red tiles
- Rear extension with skillion roof
- Timber boundary fence*
- Paved walkway and concrete stair
- Aluminium windows*
- Brick pier and verandah

As a whole, the buildings are considered to have moderate integrity due to a series of alterations and additions undertaken at each property. It should be noted that some dwellings are more intact than others.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1908

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The entire frontage between Grimwood Street (then called Parramatta Street) and Illalong Street was purchased by builder Charles Glasson in July 1907. Glasson was one of the most active builders in Granville during the early twentieth century. He mortgaged this site to erect five identical cottages which are now known as 170 – 178 William Street. They were shown in this position in the Sands Directory for 1909. Glasson did not sell the cottages, instead renting them to tenants until his death in 1936. He was buried in Rookwood Cemetery.

Today, the dwellings all remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise:
  - Fences to all properties should be removed and a consistent timber fence provided.
  - The dwellings should have applied a consistent or similar historic paint scheme based on a detailed paint analysis to create further.
  - Aluminium windows should be replaced with timber windows.
  - Enclosed verandahs should be re-opened.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	William Street Group	I122
Heritage Study	William Street Group	I122
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



No. 170 William Street



No. 172 William Street



No.174 William Street



No. 176 William Street



No. 178 William Street



View to William Street Group.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Cottage		
Recommended Name	Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	183 William Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	11	-	732991
Current LEP ID	I123 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I213 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage at 183 William Street is of local heritage significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c. 1891, the Victorian dwelling relates to the late nineteenth century residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area. The dwelling has aesthetic significance as a well-kept Victorian residence which retains many original features, including tuck-pointing. It is a representative example of early houses on the area, in particular Victorian dwellings, and is easily identifiable as part of the historic building stock.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c. 1891, the Victorian dwelling relates to the late nineteenth century residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling has aesthetic significance as a well-kept Victorian residence which retains many original features, including tuck-pointing.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	It is a representative example of early houses on the area, in particular Victorian dwellings.

Physical Description

The site consists of a single storey brick cottage with gabled corrugated iron roof. The walls are of speckled tuck-pointed brick across the front, with rendered side walls. Roof has scalloped timber barge boards, a whirly bird to the rear roof plane, and an external brick chimney with step and string line at the rear. The verandah has convex hip corrugated iron roof which stretches across front of the dwelling. The verandah also has a concrete floor, timber stop chamfered rectangular posts, and cast-iron decorative brackets and frieze work. Timber windows have painted rendered sills and rendered brick arches with keystone elements. Front door is four-panelled, with rounded tops of upper panes, and transom light. The fence is a modern, curved top timber picket fence.

The site does not contain any notable landscaping. A Colorbond fence has been installed to the east of the dwelling.

The condition of the dwelling is good, with no signs of deterioration.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Whirly bird to rear roof plane
- Timber picket fence
- Colourbond fence to the east of the dwelling*

As the dwelling has been well-kept and retains many of its original features and form, the dwelling has high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1891

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which the dwelling is locate was subdivided as part of Nobbs re-subdivision of Want's Estate. The dwelling is shown on a street alignment survey of c1891. It was also shown on the Water Board plan of 1914.

Today, the dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Cottage	I123
Heritage Study	Cottage	I123
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to Victorian Cottage.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Single Storey Residence		
Recommended Name	Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	15 Woodville Road, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	653764
Current LEP ID	I124 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I215 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage at 15 Woodville Road is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic and associative values. Built 1883-1884, the Victorian dwelling relates to the late nineteenth century residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area. Furthermore, this house is presumed to be the most intact surviving example of the work of H. J. Melville, a builder who was very active in Parramatta and Granville in the late nineteenth century. The dwelling has some aesthetic significance as a modest Victorian dwelling which retains its key decorative features and its overall form. It is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock in the area and makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built 1883-1884, the Victorian dwelling relates to the late nineteenth century residential development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the relocation of large manufacturing industries to the area.
b) Associative	This house is presumed to be the most intact surviving example of the work of H. J. Melville, a builder who was very active in Parramatta and Granville in the late nineteenth century.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling has some aesthetic significance as a modest Victorian dwelling which retains its key decorative features and its overall form. It is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock in the area and makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The site contains a single storey Victorian cottage constructed of sandstock bricks laid in the English bond pattern. The corrugated iron roof is set on garden bond, sandstock brick walls across the front with a steep hip and a projecting gable and faceted bay below. The roof also features a gable end which has a timber finial, plaster decoration, and three tall brick chimneys with steps and hooded terracotta cowls. The ogee verandah roof is supported on elegantly curved cast iron posts with Taylor & Wearing cast iron lacework. The verandah floor is of tessellated tiles in two colours. The windows are timber framed casement windows with rendered corniced brick sills and bracket decoration. Below there are recessed niches below sills. They also have Victorian label mould arches and decorative stops above (also above door arch). The front door has a transom light and sidelights flanking a four-panelled door with rounded tops of upper panes. The front fence is timber picket, with flat tops on a brick plinth. The dwelling has been extended in a skillion style to the rear and a driveway to the rear is accessed by aluminium double swing gates that have detailed lacework.

Landscaping is limited to a mature vine which has grown along the verandah awning.

Overall, the dwelling appears to be in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Possible roof replacement
- Skillion addition to the rear
- Aluminium double swing gates

Changes to the dwelling have been highly sympathetic, maintaining the overall integrity of the site.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1883-1884

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there remains a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The dwelling was originally located on land purchased in October 1882 by Horace James Melville, a highly active builder of Granville during the 1880s. The land was mortgaged to build this house in September 1883 for £550. Melville had moved into this house by 1885. In August 1886, he sold the house whilst still mortgaged to William Hart Jnr, a timber merchant of Parramatta.

Today, the dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Single Storey Residence	I124
Heritage Study	Single Storey Residence	I124
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to front and side elevations of property.



View to residence from Woodville Road.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Cottage		
Recommended Name	Victorian Italianate Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	2 Lisgar Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	6	1	1788
Current LEP ID	I125 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I607 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 2 Lisgar Street, Granville is locally significant for its historic, associative, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1880s, the Victorian cottage relates to the sale of the Lisgar Estate by the Cumberland Building, Land and Investment Co Ltd. The dwelling may have been one of four Cumberland Building, Land and Investment Co Ltd owned residences which were designed with architects Hill and Smith and made available as part of the Lisgar Estate sale. Although partially modified, the dwelling is a good example of a Victorian Italianate cottage with fine detailing. The house is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock of Granville and contributes positively towards the streetscape character. Although partially modified, the dwelling is a representative example of a Victorian Italianate cottage in the area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1880s, the Victorian cottage relates to the sale of the Lisgar Estate by the Cumberland Building, Land and Investment Co Ltd. The dwelling may have been one of four Cumberland Building, Land and Investment Co Ltd owned residences which were designed with architects Hill and Smith and made available as part of the Lisgar Estate sale.
b) Associative	The dwelling may have been associated with Cumberland Building, Land and Investment Co Ltd.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Although partially modified, the dwelling is a good example of a Victorian Italianate cottage with fine detailing. The house is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock of Granville and contributes positively towards the streetscape character.

d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	Although partially modified, the dwelling is a representative example of a Victorian Italianate cottage in the area.

Physical Description

The dwelling is a single storey, double fronted cottage of rendered brick with a gabled roof. The roof has a projecting gable with a simple timber barge board, fibro sheet to the gable end and a faceted bay below. The roof is now clad with red Marseilles tiles. The faceted bay contains three double-hung sash windows framed with rendered brick corniced sills with bracket decoration below, and Victorian label moulds above arches. The verandah stretches across the front of the dwelling to connect with the projecting gable. It is sheltered by a striped fabric and aluminium awning which replaces the original awning. The porch is concrete. The front door has a transom light above a Victorian timber four panel door with beaded panels and a central doorknob. The front window is aluminium with a security grill. The dwelling has been extended to the rear with a single-storey, flat roof addition.

An open carport has been attached to the western side of the dwelling. A freestanding garage with a roller door has been provided at the rear of the property.

The front fence is a later addition of rendered brick, with pyramid topped piers and art deco style metal inserts between the piers. The footpath gate is in keeping with the fence design. The driveway gate is a recent steel addition with a design that matches the window security grills. There is no landscaping as the front setback has been set with concrete.

The dwelling is in good condition overall, though the roof tiles have biological growth.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear extension
- Carport to western elevation
- Concrete landscaping*
- Front fence and gates
- Aluminium window to front elevation*
- Security grills*
- Fabric and aluminium awning*

The building has undergone some modifications to the front facade. As a result, the integrity of the overall form and style is considered to be moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c1880s

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-

class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the worker's and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which this dwelling is located was auctioned as the 'Lisgar Estate' by the Cumberland Building, Land and Investment Co Ltd on 20 February 1886. The land included four cottages designed by architects Hill and Smith, of Sydney and Parramatta. The dwelling at 2 Lisgar Street, Granville may have been one of these company cottages. It is shown on the Water Board plan of October 1919. The dwelling remains in use as a residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the concrete landscaping should be removed and replaced with permeable paving or garden landscaping to ensure that water can drain away from the building appropriately. The concrete surrounds are likely to trapping water around the building, causing rising damp.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Cottage	I125
Heritage Study	Cottage	I125
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta *Development Control Plan* 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 The History of Granville 1919. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. Granville, from forest to factory. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of front façade.



View of carport connected to the dwelling.



Overview of front façade.



Overview of front façade and western elevation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Crest Theatre		
Recommended Name	Crest Theatre		
Site Image			
Address	157 Blaxcell Street, Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	2	-	217971
Current LEP ID	I01664 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I01664 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	STATE		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Recreation/Education	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The former Hoyts Crest Theatre is of State significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic/technical, scientific, social rarity, and representative values. The Crest Theatre is the only intact Quonset cinema of two built in New South Wales. It is also one of few cinemas built in the 1940s and incorporates the pre-fabricated Quonset structural system creatively adapted to civilian use. The building is associated with architects Cowper, Murphy and Associates, who built both Quonset cinemas, as well as builder A. W. Edwards.

The interior of the Crest Theatre reflects the cinema designs of the late 1930s continued into the post-World War II period in a simplified manner and, as such, is rare in New South Wales. The interior features intact decorative plasterwork, light fittings, drapery, candy bar and entry foyer, all largely intact. The interiors have high aesthetic significance and their style is unique among the cinemas of New South Wales.

The theatre's distinctive facades, original signage and corner location make it a prominent landmark in the locality. This building has social significance, as a local cinema from 1948 until 1963, and since then has been adapted for use as a public hall for social and entertainment purposes.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is highly significant in demonstrating the history of cinema in New South Wales, particularly the construction of cinemas in the 1940s as a leisure activity.
b) Associative	The Crest Theatre has associative significance with the following: ▪ Cowper, Murphy and Associates – Architect

	▪ A. W. Edwards Pty Ltd – Builder ▪ Hoyts' Western Suburbs Cinemas - Owner ▪ Miss Ruby Coulson who played the electric organ in the early years of the cinema. ▪ Mr L (Nobby) Clark, who was the cinema's first manager (1948-1956).
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Crest Theatre is of State significance as a rare example of interior cinema design from the 1940s and post-World War II. The theatre's distinctive facades, original signage and corner location make it a prominent landmark in the locality. The interior is aesthetically distinctive and features original decorative plasterwork, light fittings, drapery, and original candy bar. According to the Movie Theatre Heritage Register for NSW prepared by Professor Ross Thorne in 1996, the interior of the Crest Theatre is almost totally intact and its original features and decorative plasterwork are unique in New South Wales. The cinema was rated as Category 1 building for its originality and intactness.
d) Social	The Crest Theatre is of local social significance to the local community as a cinema from 1948 until 1963 and as a venue for local entertainment following adaptation for use as a public hall for social and entertaining purposes.
e) Scientific	The Crest Theatre is unlikely to display archaeological potential relating to former uses. It does display research potential in relation to surviving prefabricated wartime structures (ie Nissen and Quonset huts), their re-use for civilian purposes, and in relation to cinema design and decoration. It is also one of few cinemas built in the 1940s and incorporates the pre-fabricated Quonset structural system creatively adapted to civilian use.
f) Rarity	The Crest Theatre is of State significance for being one of two surviving Quonset style cinemas in New South Wales, and the only one which survives intact. Its intact interior decorative scheme is unique in New South Wales. The cinema is therefore a rare, surviving intact example of a wartime era cinema.
g) Representativeness	The Crest Theatre is a representative example of a 1940s suburban theatre and one of two surviving examples of Quonset style cinema in New South Wales. It is a good example of an ex-military Quonset hut creatively adapted to civilian use.

Physical Description

The cinema's architectural style and period is post-Art Deco, post-Modern eclecticism. The Crest is of Quonset design with one level, vaulted ceiling auditorium, using steel frame construction and with a vestibule/amenity block running parallel to the theatre on the Redfern Street side of the block.

The exterior walls are of concrete with stucco finish. The corner entrance to the cinema has two facades at ninety degrees, which are lower than the main Blaxcell Street stepped façade. The junction of the corner facades is accented with a tapered vertical pier with an art deco motive above the façade below the tip of the pier. On either side of the pier is the name 'Crest' in script style large neon lettering. Between the lower and taller Blaxcell Street facades is a large, prominent, triangular concrete pier with five protruding circles which originally contained the letters H - O -Y - T - S. This was replaced with the letters B - I - N - G – O, which was later replaced with the letters B – L – O – U – Z - A.

The corner facades have a curved, cantilevered awning, which featured the word "Crest" at the corner in the same lettering style as the neon signs. A row of small light bulbs outlined the bottom edge of the awning.

Below the awning at the street frontage a display board is situated on the splayed corner below the tapered pier. A bank of six glass-paned, wooden-panelled doors is sited on either side of the splayed corner with a small marquee sign above each bank of doors. These doors open onto the tiled-floor vestibule with the box-office on the inner wall directly behind the entrance doors. There are two entrances to the main theatre, the first beside the box-office and the second at the mid-point of the theatre. Both entrances have their original deep red velvet curtains. The vestibule is painted in a light colour and around a mirror behind the splayed corner, above the doors, box-office windows and along the walls at the two-metre mark is very decorative lighter coloured plasterwork in art-nouveau style. The plasterwork partially overlaps the top of the door entrances. The architrave plasterwork is simpler in style and the ceiling lighting has banks of four circular lights, each in a diamond pattern, edged with decorative plaster applique and separated by pairs of fluorescent tubes.

As the interior of the property was not accessed, the following interior description is based on the State Heritage Register listing sheet for the item.

> *The original candy bar is sited on a higher level at the rear of the vestibule with two doors on the rear wall giving access to the toilets. The Crest and the Castle at Granville were the first to be permitted to use stainless steel flat back urinal stalls, the use of which the Water Board had not previously approved.*
>
> *The auditorium floor was sloped to accommodate the stalls seating, and has a stepped platform gallery towards the rear, with the projection box behind this 'lounge' section. In recent years, the sloped floor was removed and replaced with a flat floor. The curved proscenium splay walls swept up to the curve of the acoustic ceiling, following the line of the roof arch. Shell-like light fittings are arranged one above the other on either side of the stage opening, from ceiling to floor. The front of the stage is edged with polished wooden panelling and at its centre is a protruding alcove in which the Hammond organ was originally installed. On either side of the organ is a curved stairway of six steps narrowing at the stage level. Between each of the steps and the proscenium are curved stage projections forming an edging to the steps.*
>
> *Exit doorways on the angled proscenium wings have elaborate art nouveau plasterwork particularly around the circular ventilators above the doors. The proscenium wings do not extend to the ceiling and their top edge which curves downwards to the side walls is accented with large plasterwork decoration which projects into the space above each wing. This plasterwork extends along each wall to the rear of the theatre with semicircular decoration above each doorway. There is an exterior door on the opposite side of the theatre to the vestibule and this door opens onto the grassed area beside the cinema.*
>
> *The main curved acoustic ceiling has an elaborate plaster pseudo latticework decoration reminiscent of the theatre ceilings of the early 1920s. On the lower curve above the walls this breaks into bands of different styles of plasterwork in vertical panels with the higher panels in a pink colour. Plasterwork extends over and incorporates air vents on the sidewalls.*
>
> *The cinema's original pelmet drapes in deep crimson and outlined in gold brocade are still in position. The proscenium arch is highly decorated in large art nouveau style plasterwork. The main theatre auditorium lighting is provided by two rows of five chandeliers along each edge of the main curved ceiling. At the rear of the auditorium along each side wall is a thirteen-step stairway to the upper gallery, edged in polished timber and with the original "Hoyts" carpet still in position.*

The Crest is currently in good condition with some elements in a fair condition. The majority of its interior and exterior decoration is fairly intact from the late 1940s. Overall it is in a good condition.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

Major alterations and additions:

- The removal of the raked flooring in the auditorium.
- Minor exterior signage changes along the prominent, triangular concrete pier with five protruding circles which originally contained the letters - H - O -Y - T – S was replaced with the letters B - I - N - G – O in the 1990s and with B-L-O-U-Z-A in the 2000s.
- In the early 1990s, the exterior was repainted, new Colourbond roofing was installed and the lavatories modernised.

Minor alterations and additions:

- Commercial signage situated on the upper façade fronting Redfern Street*.
- The carpark has been concreted and features contemporary metal fences and gate.
- The awing features contemporary energy efficient light bulbs along the trim.
- AC units along Blaxcell Street.

Overall the integrity of the building is considered to be high. All modifications have been sympathetic and do not detract from the significance of the item.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1947-1948

The first purpose-built cinema building in the western suburbs was the Granville Picture Palace which opened on Saturday 3rd September 1910, on land adjacent to the old Post Office in Railway Parade. In 1911, Alfred James Beszant organised screenings of films at Granville Town Hall on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. In 1919, Beszant became the sub-lessee of the Picture Palace. The Queen's Theatre, Auburn soon followed in 1913 and was built from fibreboard and timber and opened on 21 November 1913. In February 1914, Alfred James Beszant also took over as manager of this cinema. By 1920, Beszant had gained control of the Queens Cinema which became part of his Parramatta Cinema Ltd chain. Beszant came to be the principal stakeholder of several other cinemas within the area.

In 1923, Granville Cinema Ltd was formed with the principal shareholder Alfred James Beszant of the Avenue, Granville. This company took over the operations of both the Castle and Picture Palace. This company built the Granville Cinema on the corner of Parramatta Road and Good Street, which opened on 28th April 1924 and which has since been demolished.

By 1934, Beszant had founded the company 'Western Suburbs Cinemas Ltd', which controlled suburban theatres in Western Sydney. Theatres were constructed in Auburn, Parramatta, Burwood and Granville. By 1937, it was reported the company had a chain of fourteen theatres. The Western Suburbs Cinemas were known for being continually built or upgraded to include the latest technological advancements in sound and picture quality.

In March 1944, it was reported that the chain Hoyts Theatres Ltd had acquired a shareholding in the Western Sydney Cinemas. This saw the formation of Hoyts' Western Suburbs Cinemas. Granville Hoyts Castle was the first of two Quonset cinemas built by Hoyts' Western Suburbs Cinemas. This opened on 26 December 1947 and was built on the site of the original 1911 Castle Theatre. The Crest Theatre followed in 1948.

The Granville South Crest cinema was built by Hoyts' Western Suburbs Cinemas Ltd on land leased at the corner of Blaxcell and Redfern Streets from its owners, the Roman Catholic Church. The Crest Theatre was the second of two Quonset cinemas built in Granville by Western Suburbs Cinemas, the first being the Granville Hoyts Castle in South Street which opened on 26th December 1947 and was built on the site of the original 1911 Castle Theatre.

The Crest opened on Easter Saturday, 27th March 1948, with 'The Swordsman' and 'Dangerous Years.' Both theatres were designed by Cowper, Murphy and Associates and built by A. W. Edwards Pty Ltd. The Crest was a large cinema and could seat 852 guests. Mr L. (Nobby) Clark was the Crest's first manager and he stayed until 1956.

A Hammond electric organ was installed in front of the stage and, for a time in its early years, Miss Ruby Coulson (well-known in the Auburn area) played at picture screenings. In the early 1960s, the Crest operated only on Saturdays before screening its final programme on Saturday 24th August, 1963. The theatre then reverted to its previous owner, the Roman Catholic Church. At this time the raked floor was rebuilt as a flat floor and the theatre was converted into a ballroom and used for a variety of social functions, particularly as a Bingo centre. The original projection equipment was removed when Hoyts vacated the building.

In the early 1990s, the exterior was repainted and the asbestos roofing was replaced with new Colorbond roofing, the interior ceiling was repaired and the lavatories were modernised. The five circle 'Hoyts' lettering on the facade's vertical concrete triangular plane was also replaced during this period with five letters making up the word 'Bingo'. In late 2001, Bingo ceased to be played at the former Crest Theatre. The concrete triangular plane now features the letters 'Blouza'.

In more recent past the Crest has been the venue for the annual Cointreau Ball, the Annual General Meeting of the Australian Cinema & Theatre Society and was featured in Anthony Buckley's television series of Poor Man's Orange (adapted from the novel by Ruth Park) and more recently the movie 'Ladies in Black' adapted from the bestselling novel by Madeleine St John in 2018.

At present, the building is used by the Australian Blouza Association as a community and conference centre.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**

4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The existing Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the *Former Hoyts Crest Theatre* prepared by Weir and Phillips in 2007 should be updated for this site to understand in greater detail the history and significance of the place, as well as how to manage change and monitor conditions of the site.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	Crest Theatre	I01664
Local Environmental Plan	Crest Theatre	I01664
Heritage Study	Crest Theatre	I01664
National Trust Australia Register	Former Hoyts Crest Theatre	No ID number

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Written	R. Thorne L. Tod K. Cork.	1996	Movie Theatre Heritage Register for New South Wales 1896-1996.
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Register listing sheet for Crest Theatre, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5053520
- Sharp, B. 1982. A Pictorial History of Sydney's Suburban Cinemas, Volume 1.
- Cork, K.J. 1985. Beszant: (A Boy from Parramatta) The Story of a Showman. Endeavour Printing: Rooty Hill.
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. The History of Granville 1919. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. Granville, from forest to factory. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Weir and Phillips architects and Heritage Consultants. 2007. *Former Hoyts Crest Theatre,* prepared for the Australian Blouza Association.
- Professor Ross Thorne. 1996. Movie Theatre Heritage Register for NSW.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Crest theatre as it sits on the corner of Blaxcell and Redfern Streets.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Granville Town Hall		
Recommended Name	Granville Town Hall		
Site Image			
Address	10 Carlton Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	910484
Current LEP ID	I01679 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I01679 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	STATE		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Community Facilities	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Granville Town Hall is of State significance as a rare and intact example of a Victorian Free Classical government building. It is thought to be one of only two intact nineteenth-century council chamber buildings extant in Sydney's west. It demonstrates aspects of the history of Granville and the Parramatta locality in the late nineteenth century. Built in 1888 following the incorporation of Granville in 1885, it is an important symbol of the growth of Granville and its sense of identity. Although the seat of local government has since moved to Parramatta, the building is a well-known local landmark and continues to be used as a major venue for community events and activities.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The Granville Town Hall is of State significance in demonstrating the development of Granville and nearby Parramatta in the late nineteenth century following the opening of the railway in 1855. The building of the Town Hall in 1888 followed closely after the incorporation of Granville as a local government district in 1885. It is an important symbol of the growth of the Granville locality and the rapid development of its sense of identity, from a minor settlement to a fully-fledged local community complete with its own local government authority and its own Town Hall.
b) Associative	The Granville Town Hall is locally significant for its associations with the following people of note: CHARLES ASSINDER HARDING: was born and trained as an architect in England before arriving in Sydney in 1876. He initially

	worked for Thomas Rowe preparing the drawings for the new Sydney Hospital in Macquarie Street. He left in 1880 to set up his own business as an architect and building surveyor. Examples of his private work include the Grand Central Coffee Palace, the Victoria Arcade, aquariums in Bondi and Manly, the Kiama Hospital and the Granville Council Chambers (1888). Between 1890 and 1904 he was an architect in the Harbours and Rivers Branch of the Department of Public Works and examples of his public work include four new lighthouses, buildings on Garden, Spectacle and Cockatoo Islands, cottages at Trial Bay Prison, government cargo stores, and additions to the pilot stations on the Macleay, Clarence and Manning Rivers. JAMES WHITMORE HILL: was born and educated in Melbourne, and joined the Victorian Public Works Department at the time it was managed by William Wardell. In 1881, he moved to Sydney and opened an office in Elizabeth Street, then another office in Parramatta where he also lived for the rest of his life. He was active in the life of Parramatta and served as an alderman on the Council. He was a successful and prolific architect, and responsible for many domestic and commercial buildings in Parramatta and surrounding districts. Examples of his work include: the Jubilee Hall addition to Parramatta Town Hall; the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Parramatta; the Blacktown Council Chambers; Parramatta Primary High School (now the Arthur Phillip High School) and the main auditorium addition to the Granville Council Chambers in 1900. According to the 1907 Cyclopedia of NSW, even though domestic work formed the major part of his practice, he was also responsible for over 100 business premises, four theatres and public halls, and 11 churches and convents. JOHN NOBBS: the first mayor and “Father of Granville”, who was instrumental in the development of Granville and the construction of the Town Hall.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Granville Town Hall is of State significance as a rare and intact example of a Victorian Free Classical government building. Its size, prominence and classical details indicate its public status as the seat of local government, and its façade is a confidently executed example of the Italianate Civic Palace style. It is thought to be one of only two intact nineteenth-century council chamber buildings extant in Sydney's west. The original 1888 Council Chambers building is a fine example of local government building which uses stucco in a decorative manner to provide a veneer of respectability to a brick building. The building has undergone extension and minor alterations during the twentieth century, and internally there is an eclectic mix of styles and fashions that reflect the growth of the building over time. Although not in public view, the auditorium has an unusual ceiling of ripple iron with decorative ventilation domes. The decorative use of ripple iron in a large auditorium is considered rare and unusual. The Granville Town Hall is also a well-known local landmark in Granville.
d) Social	Granville Town Hall is of high local significance to the Granville community. It has been used throughout its history as the venue for many major functions and festive occasions in the Granville area. Such activities have included regular meetings for social and cultural

	activities and these uses are ongoing. Dancing was, and still is, a regular activity held within the auditorium. The significance of the Granville Town Hall for the wider Sydney and NSW community is reflected in its listing in the following heritage schedules: the Parramatta City Council LEP, the Register of the National Estate and the Register of the National Trust of Australia (NSW). It has been the subject of conservation work by Parramatta City Council since 2000, reflecting the community's high regard for the building.
e) Scientific	The auditorium of the Granville Town Hall has some technical significance as an early example of extant ripple iron ceiling combining ventilation domes and exhaust cowls to provide air circulation. The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be low. This is due to the Town Hall being the first building on the site and occupying the whole site.
f) Rarity	Granville Town Hall is of State significance in being a rare example of a Victorian Free Classical government building built in the nineteenth century. It is thought to be one of only two intact nineteenth-century council chamber buildings extant in Sydney's west. The building is an almost intact, although extended, government building. It has retained its original character and nearly all its fabric, both internally and externally. The decorative use of ripple iron in a large auditorium is considered rare and unusual.
g) Representativeness	Granville Town Hall is of State significance as a largely intact example of a council chambers building (1888) with an early auditorium (1900). Few such buildings were built and it is thought to be one of only two left in Sydney's west.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Granville Town Hall'. As the description is comprehensive, no addition assessment has been undertaken aside from a condition assessment as viewed from the street.

The Granville Town Hall is a largely intact example of a Victorian Free Classical local government building.

The original 1888 section is a two-storey, rendered brick building on an almost square plan with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The faade to Carlton Street is designed in the Italianate manner and features a two-storey projecting port and flanking piers with second-storey paired pilasters. Fenestration is bi-partite on the ground floor and tri-partite on the upper floor. The interior consists of offices and the original Council Chamber. Of interest is the timber joinery, especially the elaborate architraves and the timber Honour Boards in the Council Chamber. The auditorium or hall, added in 1900, is a plain painted brick gabled structure running westward behind the front section. Internally the large hall is distinguished by restrained Doric pilasters supporting a panelled vault ceiling. Restoration work undertaken in early 2003 by architect Graham Edds involved removing the modern plaster covering the walls and ceiling of the auditorium, and revealing an unusual ripple iron ceiling, painted pale blue with gold stars, and three large decorative ventilation domes (Parramatta Advertiser 26/03/03). To the south of the front section of the town hall there is a former council workers office, now used by the Granville Historical Society. This is a Federation brick building, with the stretcher brick bond tuck pointed on the northern and eastern sides. It has a gabled Marseilles tiled roof and exposed beams in the eaves. It has two equal sized rooms. On the west and south-western sides of the hall there is a variety of non-significant skillion roof structures.

The current allotment covers an area of 2739.4 sqm and is located on a gentle sloping site fronting Carlton Street, Granville. Today it is bounded along the northern side by a laneway leading to the library carpark. To the south and west of the property now abuts residential development. A driveway from Carlton Street located south of the Town Hall and between it and the former council workers office provides limited on-site vehicular access and carparking.

The site contains the: former Council Chambers / Town Hall complex, former council officer's building, now used by the Granville Historical Society, galvanised storage shed and additional toilet.

Overall, the exterior of the building is in fair condition. The building shows signs of severe deterioration to the decorative elements as a result of damp salt attack.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

The following list of modifications have been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Granville Town Hall'.

1888 construction of the Town Hall commenced.
There have been 5 main stages of construction (more detailed information is included in the Conservation Management Plan).

Phase 1 (1888 - 1889):
The original Council Chambers (designed by Charles A Harding) comprised four offices for staff and library on the ground floor, and the Council Chambers and Mayor's Room on the first floor with a balcony located over the entrance porch.

Phase 2 (1900 - 1921):
In 1900 a main Hall or auditorium (designed by James Whitmore Hill) including a gallery, stage and two 'retiring rooms' on one side with lavatory accommodation was constructed. The upstairs gallery was accessed by a new door opening cut into the former external western wall. A timber external fire stair was constructed to provide fire egress from the gallery.

Phase 3 (1922-1927):
A separate building was added to provide offices for the council engineer and health inspector. It is the thought that additional toilets were added during this period. In 1923 the iron palisade railings to the flower beds fronting Carlton Street were removed.

Phase 4 (1928 - 1929):
This phase involved major additions to the western end of the main auditorium with the relocation of the stage and the two dressing rooms. The auditorium ceiling was underclad with decorative fibrous plaster replicating the panelled vaulted from of the original ceiling. This ceiling with a latticed plaster grill obscured from view the original domed ventilators. The 1928 works also included the infilling of the area beneath the gallery to extend the hall and create new toilets and a strong room. The earlier toilets were converted to a kitchen.

Phase 5 (1930 - 2000):
This phase did not involve major additions, only minor alterations. The dance floor and some floor joists to the auditorium were replaced in 1934. In 1938 the flooring of the Council Chambers was upgraded.

1948:
With the amalgamation of Granville within the Parramatta City area, the Town Hall became a community hall and a place for lease, although some Council staff were still located in the offices. It is probable that at this time that two ground-floor rooms were amalgamated into one large roon to provide additional library space. The conversion probably involved the removal of two walls, renewal of the

flooring and the ceiling and the insertion of a large steel-framed window and narrow door and two windows. Internally these changes are supported with the walls revealing that the original fireplace and window openings have been bricked up and evidence of foundation walling beneath the floor.

Further works prior to 2000 included:

Suspended ceilings were installed in three ground-floor rooms and a plasterboard ceiling in another. The walls of some ground-floor rooms were offset clad with timber lining, presumably to cover damage from rising damp as well as provide another decoration phase although considered unsympathetic.
- The walls above the dado line in the main auditorium were clad with plasterboard and the original ventilator shafts were 'vandalised' during electrical works.
- A room was converted for use as a bar, and the room presently used as a kitchenette and the small downstairs meeting room, are thought to be later alterations.
- The kitchen has been recently upgraded to meet current health standards with stainless steel benches and tiled splashback and floors.
- Electrical services have been upgraded and modern facilities, phone, computers etc have been installed to some areas. A smoke detector system and security system has been installed.
- The galvanised steel shed and the detached WC located in the north-western corner of the site and the commercial grease arrester are intrusive elements and their removal at a future date should be considered.

In 2000 a Conservation Management Plan was prepared and has guided subsequent conservation works:
- The removal of the unsympathetic suspended ceilings, wall panelling within the original Council Chambers and the restoration and reinstallment of finishes and joinery and fireplace details.
- Repairs to the external parapet and wall claddings and membrane painting of the former Council Chambers.

In early 2000 urgent repair works including re-roofing and installing damp-proof course commenced. Since 2000, conservation works on the Council Chambers involving both interior and exterior painting (Form, 2016 (2), 15).

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1888

The following history has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Granville Town Hall', dated 2012. As the history is comprehensive, no addition research has been undertaken.

The territory of the Dharug (or Sydney language grouping of) Aborginal people is thought to have stretched from the narrow neck of land between Sydney Harbour and Botany Bay, spreading in a widening arc towards and through the Blue Mountains. Within the Dharug language area were two distinct sub-groups who differed both in language and culture. One comprised those who lived by the coast and harbour, whose main food supply was fish and other types of seafood - called the "katungal" group (also known as the Eora). The other Dharug sub-group included all those who lived inland - the "paiendra", who used stone tomahawks to hunt possums in the trees (Flynn, 1995b, 10).

The Aboriginal people of Parramatta ("the place where the eels sit down") were the Burramattagal. Their land marked the border between the two Dharug cultures of the harbour and the inland (Flynn, 1995a, 7). It is uncertain as to which which Dharug grouping they belonged, but the evidence suggests that they were the westernmost Katungal clan. The early colonial commentator Watkin Tench states that the Aboriginal people of Parramatta spoke the coastal dialect. Yet, although the Burramattagal fished in the Parramatta River at the narrow western extremity of the harbour, like the Katungal, it

seems likely that they derived most of their food from land and freshwater sources, like the paiendra. "Theirs was undoubtedly a borderline culture" (Flynn, 1995b, 10).

Thomas Fowlie's unpublished "History of Granville", 1918, incorporated his own observations from living in the district since 1886 as well as oral history testament from elderly residents of the area, whose memories stretched back to the first half of the nineteenth century. Fowlie described middens along Clay Cliff Creek, Duck River and the Parramatta River, suggesting that for thousands of years the Buttamattagal economy incorproated fish and shellfish. He also mentioned two significant Aboriginal camping and ceremonial sites in the area: one on the corner of Union Street and Woodville Road, Granville, just a few blocks from the current loation of the Granville Town Hall; the other within the Elizabeth Farm Estate. He noted that:

"The whole of the district and surrounding country was covered with a dense large timbered forest. Granville was especially noted for its fine trees, which were a source of wealth for years afterwards to the timber getters. . . The district being well watered and heavily timbered was naturally a great resort of native fauna. . . I have been assured by old Colonists of the vast numbers of wild ducks and other water frequenting fowls that disported in the river and creeks in the early days" (Flynn, 1995a, 162-3).

Fowlie also noted that "in those early days" of the colony, Aboriginal people camped in their preferred two sites when they visited the district to receive their allocation of blankets:

"During those visits they indulged in great revelry and held corrobborees nightly. They were patronised and visited by many of the youth of Parramatta till they became a public nuisance and had to be moved on. Those yearly visits of aborigines gradually became less in numbers . . . Till by the close of the seventies they had ceased to come" (Flynn, 1995a, 164).

When Europeans first explored the Parramatta and Duck rivers in 1788, the area now known as Granville was covered in a dense forest of stringybark, blackbutt, box and ironbark trees. The junction of the two rivers (site of the suburbs of Camellia and Rosehill) was a significant meeting place for the Cadigal from the east and western Dharug peoples, such as the Wategora, Burramattagal and Bidjigal. An Aboriginal forest track also connected the coast and the headwaters of the main river feeding the harbour, and it appears that colonial authorities adopted it to build the road connecting the settlements at Sydney Cove and Rose Hill (Parramatta). This road - the colony's major artery - ran through what is now Granville (Dictionary of Sydney staff writer, 2008).

The 10th Governor of NSW, Charles FitzRoy, set up a hunt club in Granville in the late 1840s to pursue the wild dogs that infested the area. The main road in the area was called Dog Trap Road until 1879 when it was renamed Woodville Road (Parramatta Sun, 16/9/2010). Another pest of the highway (Parramatta Road/Great Western Highway) was the bushranger, preying upon settlers. The first industry in Granville was timber-getting, with the surrounding country heavily covered with gum, box and ironbark trees. The timber, cut by pit-sawyers, was used in many Parramatta district buildings and quantities were also transported to Sydney via the Duck and Parramatta Rivers. Charcoal burners were also active in the early years, providing fuel for householders and blacksmiths' forges (Pollen & Healy, 1988, 114).

The township developed following the construction of the railway in 1855 from Sydney to Granville, which was originally called Parramatta Junction. It was initially a fruit-growing area for the colonists and well-known for its oranges and other citrus fruit (Graham Edds & Associates, 2000).

Subdivision of the area began after the railway came through in 1855, and from 1862 the (Garnham Blaxcell's) Drainwell estate was being subdivided (Pollen & Healy, 1988). By the mid-1870s Granville had become a popular site for the erection of "gentlemen's villas". John Nobbs was a major figure among the early group of gentlemen, tradesmen and workers who settled at Granville (Graham Edds & Associates, 2000).

In 1878 the locality received its own post office, which was then part of the station master's house. In 1880 the population was 372, of which 172 were male. In this era German settlers Joseph Klein and P.W. Merkell tried to establish vineyards in the area, but eventually found the land was not suited for

this type of agriculture. More farmers discovered the limitations of the local soil and fruit growers complained about damage from flying foxes (bats). The only practical use for the grasslands, which replaced the original bushland, was for dairy cattle. The township retained the name of Parramatta Junction until 1880 when public meetings voted to change the name to Granville, in honour of the Earl of Granville, a former colonial secretary (Parramatta Sun, 16/9/10)/ in honour of the then British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville (Dictionary of Sydney staff writer, 2008).

A significant boost to the area came with the establishment in 1881 of the Hudson Brothers engineering works nearby at Clyde. A workforce had to be recruited and housed. On 12 February 1884, a petition calling for incorporation of the area was published in the Government Gazette, and in January 1885, Granville was officially gazetted and incorporated as a municipality. John Nobbs was elected the first Mayor and enjoyed a reputation as the "Father of Granville". Council meetings were initially held in the School of Arts building in Good Street, north of the railway line.

In 1888 Granville Council decided to erect its own Town Hall to celebrate the centenary of European settlement in Sydney. Architect Charles A. Harding of Sydney designed the Town Hall, and Banks and Whitehurst were selected to complete the building. The foundation stone was laid by John Nobbs on 5 September 1888.

In his speech at the ceremony, John Nobbs as Mayor referred to the rapid growth of Granville over the decade. From 12 or 13 houses, it had grown to 900 buildings including 760 houses, 60 shops, two banks, three public halls including a School of Arts, seven churches, two public schools and 13 factories, of which, two were the largest in the colony: Hudson Brothers and Brunton's (Flour) Mills.

The official opening of Granville Council Chambers was held on 16 January 1889. The opening ceremony was held in the Council Chamber which was lit by two chandeliers. According to the press report, the Council Chamber was built on "true Australian lines in the matter of ventilation freely afforded by windows all around the room." It was reported that the site had cost 600 pounds, and the building's contract price was 1090 pounds without fittings. Offices for the Council Clerk, Engineer, Overseer, Inspector of Nuisances, and library were on the ground floor. A spacious staircase led to the first floor where the Council Chamber was located, 11m x 9m and Mayor's Room. A balcony, 3m x 1.5m was erected over the porch.

The auditorium (I.e. the main hall) was added in 1900, designed by James Whitmore Hill, a Parramatta-based architect. For later development and additions to the Town Hall, see the description under 'Modifications and dates'.

In 1949 Granville was incorporated into Parramatta City Council. The Granville Town Hall, though no longer a seat of local government, has continued to be a municipal facility and is used for local events and ceremonies.

Its interiors were viewed globally as the location for dancing scenes in "Strictly Ballroom", the internationally acclaimed Australian feature film released in 1992 (Parramatta Advertiser, 26/03/03).

(Note: Except where other texts are quoted, this historical summary is taken from the Granville Town Hall Conservation Management Plan, prepared by Graham Edds & Associates, 2000).

Granville Town Hall site has been used and maintained for local government and community use since 1889. Over the last 10 years the Town Hall has undergone considerable conservation works (Form, 2016 (2), 17).

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The building shows evidence of damp and salt attack. This should be treated to mitigate further deterioration of the decorative elements.
- Update the existing Conservation Management Plan.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	Granville Town Hall	I01679
Local Environmental Plan	Granville Town Hall	I01679
Heritage Study	Granville Town Hall	I01679
National Trust Australia Register	Town Hall	No ID number

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Granville Town Hall', https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5054689

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Detail of front façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Late Victorian / Federation Cottage		
Recommended Name	Late Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	15 Bayfield Road, Greystanes NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	33	-	250266
Current LEP ID	I126 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I24 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The item at 15 Bayfield Road, Greystanes is of local heritage significance for its historic and aesthetic values. The house has aesthetic significance as a fine and largely intact example of a Late Victorian suburban cottage with only minor external modifications. The building's aesthetic value is enhanced by the intact nature of its built architectural form and period detailing, despite the weatherboard cladding having been replaced by aluminium cladding. The item retains a prominent position within the residential character of the area and makes a striking contribution to the streetscape. It has historical significance as a representative example of the type of residence which was common within the outer suburban and rural areas of Holroyd during the latter decades of the 1800s. The item is a contributory element reflecting the growth and development of the district in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	It has historic significance as a representative example of the type of residence which was common within the outer suburban and rural areas of Holroyd during the latter decades of the 1800s. The item is a contributory element reflecting the growth and development of the district in the latter part of the nineteenth century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The house has aesthetic significance as a fine and largely intact example of a Victorian suburban cottage with only minor external modifications. The building's aesthetic value is enhanced by the intact nature of its built architectural form and period detailing, despite the weatherboard cladding having been replaced by aluminium. The item

	retains a prominent position within the residential character of the area and makes a striking contribution to the streetscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of a Late Victorian cottage built c.1897.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey cottage dating from the late Victorian period. It has a single steeply pitched hipped roof of corrugated iron, which continues on a shallower pitch over the encircling verandah, which has been infilled on three sides. The original chimney has been removed and a small metal flue to rear has been provided in its place. The façade is symmetrical around the central entrance doorway, with a timber window on either side of the door. The wall cladding has been replaced with a textured aluminium panelling resembling weatherboard. The front verandah is supported by a square timber and rendered masonry piers, with a decorative timber valance which appears to be non-original. The verandah has a battened fibro ceiling and timber decking, both non-original. The panelled timber front door is obscured by an aluminium security screen. There is a four-paned double-hung sash window on either side of the front door, with decorative timber architraves and sills.

A single garage at the rear is of battened fibro and corrugated iron. The opening to Hoad Place has been bricked in. Adjacent to the garage is timber pergola with corrugated fibreglass roofing and some lace detailing.

Located on a reasonable sized corner block, the original curtilage appears to have been reduced. The property is enclosed by a new timber picket fence to front and halfway around sides, with a high powder-coated fence to rear. There is a patterned concrete path around that wraps around the front verandah and to the side of the house. There are several large established trees in the front yard which add to the character of the site. There are two small palm trees and an inground pool in the rear yard.

The building appears to be in a good condition and well maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- New aluminium weatherboard-look façade cladding*
- Modern roof cladding
- Modern verandah elements
- Modern landscaping elements (footpaths, fencing)
- Inground pool to rear
- Modern garage and out-structures to rear

While the item has undergone some significant modifications and upgrades, particularly in terms of the replacement of original fabric, the original architectural form is still the dominant feature, as the modern elements are mostly complimentary and sympathetic to the original building.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1897

Greystanes began as a rural suburb in the 1850s and remained so until the 1880s. The suburb was occupied mainly by large estates designed as rural retreats for gentlemen farmers, including Charles Whalan and Nelson Lawson. Greystanes is named after the home of Nelson Lawson, son of William Lawson who built 'Greystanes Estate' on the western side of Prospect Hill.

Grazing was a major area of land use in Greystanes, but some owners diversified into orchards and vineyards. It remained sparsely populated until the twentieth century and only few clusters of settlement developed around industrial sites, new railway stations and on the Western Road.

Greystanes was recognised as a suburb in 1922. Prior to World War I, there was a predominately British and Irish community in the area, however, after 1912 there was an increased European migrant community settling in the area. Gozo Road, Greystanes, named after the second largest Island in Malta, recognises the Maltese influence in the area, and as early as the 1930s, Greystanes was dubbed the 'Little Malta'. Greystanes has remained predominately residential suburb with its first shopping centre opening in September 1970 on a 6-acre site at the junction Merrylands and Braeside Roads.

The site formed part of Portion 198 of 700 acres granted to Charles Whalan in January 1818. In 1893, John Booth purchased over 300 acres of land including part of the Whalan "Macquarie Park" Estate. In 1897 the land was transferred, and by 1904 by virtue of foreclosure of the mortgage on the former Booth estate it was subdivided and sold.

Charles Ernest Byrnes, a prominent Parramatta citizen, purchased lots 7-27 in 1911. The property formed part of Lot 25. This was subsequently transferred to John Kelly in 1913 who also purchased Lot 26 at this time. In the following year Kelly sold Lot 26 retaining Lot 25 until 1923 when it was transferred to William Smith. Lot 25, over two acres in size with street frontage to Macquarie Parade, was not subdivided until 1965. It seems that Macquarie Parade changed to Bayfield Street sometime between 1965 and 1968 by which time the parcel of land had been subdivided into five allotments all with street frontage.

Lot 3, including the cottage, remained the largest allotment at over one acre in size and T-shaped. By 1975 Lot 3 had also been subdivided and a road and cul-de-sac created to access the rear allotments. The cottage allotment, Lot 3, remained at the corner of Bayfield Road and Hoad Place. In 1975 work was carried out to the cottage. In 1982 the property was transferred, and a pool and garage were added to the rear yard area in 1983 and 1984. The cottage remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Late Victorian / Federation Cottage	I126
Heritage Study	Late Victorian / Federation Cottage	I126
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013. *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Detail of verandah.



View of dwelling within the wider property.



View of dwelling within the wider landscaped property.



Front façade and fence detail.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Remnant Tree Stands		
Recommended Name	Gallard Reserve Woodland – Remnant Tree Stands		
Site Image			
Address	Damien Avenue, Greystanes, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	10	-	216141
	75	-	218384
	8	-	212933
	183	-	209054
Current LEP ID	I127 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I25 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Parks, Gardens and Trees	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Gallard Reserve Woodland Park is locally significant for its scientific, rarity and representative values. The park retains valuable stands of native vegetation of the Cumberland Plain bushland that has been extensively cleared since European settlement. The park is an extant, tangible reminder of the former landscape. The Gallard Reserve is an important ecological resource that assists the conservation of threatened species and ecological communities crucial to maintaining the unique biodiversity of the Cumberland Plain. The park contains a number of species of flora typical of the Cumberland Shale-Plains Woodland, one of the six indigenous forest communities in Sydney, and provides food, shelter and nesting sites for local wildlife.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item does not meet this criterion.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item provides an important ecological resource for the community and for local wildlife.
f) Rarity	The item is a rare protected area of an identified endangered ecological community.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of the Cumberland Shale-Plains Woodland ecology, which is typified by certain flora such as Forest Red Gum and Grey Box.

Physical Description

The Gallard Reserve Woodland is a small collection of plants and shrubs, mostly Forest Red Gum *(E. teraticornis)* and Grey Box *(E. Moluccana)*. It has been preserved from regular mowing and urban development for its purpose as an ecological resource to the local wildlife, as well as to preserve a rare endangered ecological community.

The Woodland is located at the centre of a community park, otherwise known as Gallard Reserve, which is bordered on all sides by urban residential development. Apart from the central preservation area which contains the remnant Cumberland Plain Woodland, the reserve is a predominately grassed area with some other established Eucalypts located throughout and with a contemporary play equipment area. The local park is used as a community park and playground.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Removal of buildings evident in a c.1943 aerial, unknown date.
- Inclusion of play equipment to the southeast of the reserve, post 2000s.
- Remnant vegetation of the Cumberland Plain bushland.

The landscape of Gallard Reserve is regularly maintained. The central portion of the reserve, the preservation area, is restricted from mowing and other activities and is a highly intact portion of Cumberland Plain bushland.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	Pre 1788

The Cumberland Shale Plains Woodland is one of the six indigenous forest communities in Sydney, consisting mostly of dry sclerophyll woodlands and forests. Currently, less than 6% of the Woodlands remain in small parts distributed across the western suburbs of Sydney, totalling only around 6400 hectares. Specifically, the Cumberland Shale Plains Woodland features a soft topography, an open grassy woodland mainly containing Grey Boxes, forest Red Gums and Ironbarks. It also contains a thin to reasonable cover of shrubs and a high cover of grasses and forbs.

In 1877, Cumberland Plain Woodlands covered 107,000 hectares and filled around 30% of the Sydney Basin. At the time of European settlement, the Cumberland Plain contained 1,070 km² of woodlands and forests. The westward expansion of Sydney over the plain has placed enormous pressure on the woodlands and other local ecological communities.

Greystanes has been significantly altered since European colonisation, resulting in the loss of the large majority of this natural habitat. The Gallard Reserve Woodland is an extant, tangible reminder of the former landscape.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Consider physical delineation of preservation area from general reserve area with fencing, if there is an increased/greater risk of harm to the preservation and conservation of the remnant bushland.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Remnant Tree Stands	I127
Heritage Study	Remnant Tree Stands	I127
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

None.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Playground equipment within parkland.



Remnant trees stands.



Remnant trees stands.



Remnant trees stands.

	
Remnant trees stands.	Interpretation signage about the reserve.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Former Farm, Hyland Road Inn and former post office (also House and Farm buildings)		
Recommended Name	Former Hyland Road Inn, Farm and Post Office		
Site Image			
Address	2 Hyland Road, Greystanes NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	10	-	817980
Current LEP ID	I128 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I27 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Farming and Grazing	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The site at 2 Hyland Road, Greystanes is locally significant for its historic, social and rarity values. The item is significant as an early, intact farm group which appears on a plan dated 1897, and is rare as the only current farm group surveyed in the area. The item also demonstrates the former dairying industry in the area. The item is socially significant for its former functions within the local community, as a post office and inn. It also has social significance as an intact farm group demonstrating dairying, an important industry of the local area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item has historic significance for its former uses as the local post office and inn. The development onsite demonstrates the layering of functions that was common in rural areas where community facilities were limited. The item also demonstrates the former dairying industry in the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item is socially significant for its former functions within the local community, as a post office and inn. It also has social significance as an intact farm group demonstrating dairying, an important industry of the local area.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item is rare as the only intact farm group in the area.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The subject site is a large agricultural property, which is uncommon for the highly suburbanised area. The site contains a weatherboard residence fronting Hyland Road. The house has a modern replacement corrugated steel roof and has been fully reclad in new weatherboard. There is a wrap-around verandah on all sides of the house with a corrugated steel sheet roof at the same pitch as the main roof, and timber deck which also appears to be replacement material. The verandah is supported by simple timber posts. The southern corner of the house is raised on an enclosed masonry base. There are a number of modern accretions evident on the façade including security screens, a modern balustrade fixed to the verandah timber posts, electrical boxes, lighting, etc. The house has a detached demountable building to rear east corner connected via the verandah.

To the south is a brick gabled outbuilding with an attached gable-roofed extension, possibly a dairy with milking shed. Additional farm equipment can also be found to the south of shed. There is a tennis court in the rear southeast corner of the site.

There is a sign at the front corner of the site, identifying it as 'West Cumberland Mens Shed'.

Former elements such as a timber water tank stand have since been removed.

The condition of the built elements on site is fair overall.

Condition	**Good**	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Detached demountable building to rear corner of building*
- Various modern accretions to the façade
- Tennis court*
- Chicken wire boundary fence*

Much of the original fabric of the residence appears to have been upgraded/replaced, however the main architectural form of the building is intact.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	Pre 1897

Greystanes began as a rural suburb in the 1850s and remained so until the 1880s. The suburb was occupied mainly by large estates designed as rural retreats for gentlemen farmers, including Charles Whalan and Nelson Lawson. Greystanes is named after the home of Nelson Lawson, son of William Lawson who built 'Greystanes Estate' on the western side of Prospect Hill.

Grazing was a major area of land use in Greystanes, but some owners diversified into orchards and vineyards. It remained sparsely populated until the twentieth century and only few clusters of settlement developed around industrial sites, new railway stations and on the Western Road.

Greystanes was recognised as a suburb in 1922. Prior to World War I, there was a predominately British and Irish community in the area, however, after 1912 there was an increased European migrant community settling in the area. Gozo Road, Greystanes, named after the second largest Island in Malta, recognises the Maltese influence in the area, and as early as the 1930s, Greystanes was dubbed the 'Little Malta'. Greystanes has remained predominately residential suburb with its first shopping centre opening in September 1970 on a 6-acre site at the junction Merrylands and Braeside Roads.

The site was formerly known as Hylands Inn, in the 1880s. The Inn which was run by Luke Hyland, later became the family home and dairy farm. It was one of the five inns built to cater to the workers of the Prospect Reservoir. The Inn later came to be known as 'Prospect Inn', kept by Mrs Smith, following the death of Mr Hyland.

While the subject site is identified on an 1897 NSW Waterboard map, labelled as "Prospect Hotel". Another plan calls it a Post Office. The building is shown in the present location in the 1950s Robinsons Map of Holroyd. After falling into disrepair, was building was acquired by the then Holroyd City Council, who restored the building in 1995. The building was used as a youth centre. Currently the building is used by a community groups such as the 'Men's Shed'.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Former Farm, Hyland Road Inn and former post office (also House and Farm buildings)	I128
Heritage Study	Former Farm, Hyland Road Inn and former post office (also House and Farm buildings)	I128
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013. *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of dwelling.



Front façade.



Fence and ancillary structures.



Fence and ancillary structures.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Ringrose Primary School		
Recommended Name	Ringrose Primary School		
Site Image			
Address	18-36 Ringrose Avenue, Greystanes, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	11	-	832083
Current LEP ID	I129 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I28 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Education	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Ringrose Primary School is of local heritage significance for its historic, associative and social values. The item is historically significant as the first public school for the Greystanes area at the time of its construction in 1962, servicing residents around the newly developing suburb of Greystanes and neighbouring areas in South Wentworthville and Prospect. On its opening, it had the first appointed female Principal of a co-educational school in the Parramatta district, Miss Linda Sheridan. The item is socially significant as the first school in the Greystanes area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is significant as the first public school for the Greystanes are at the time of its construction in 1962, servicing residents around the newly developing suburb of Greystanes and neighbouring areas in South Wentworthville and Prospect.
b) Associative	The item is associated with first appointed female Principal of a co-educational school in the Parramatta district, Miss Linda Sheridan.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item is socially significant as the first school in the Greystanes area.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The school contains a number of typical 1960s brick veneer school buildings, with simple, long rectangular footprints with gable ends and long aluminium windows. They are laid out around the edges of the property facing inwards to a central playground. In amongst the brick buildings are a number of more recent school buildings.

The school has a steel powder-coated palisade fence along its perimeter. The school buildings are localised to the northwest portion of the school lot. The south, east and northeast portion of the lot consists of a large grassed playground with established gum trees throughout. There are many established trees located along Damien Avenue and Ringrose Avenue that contribute to the formerly rural character of the area.

In general, the school appears to be in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Buildings extended in 1964, 1974 and c.2016.

In general, the school building appears to retain a high level of integrity and is quite intact, as viewed from the streetscape. However, it is likely that due to the continued use of the building, the interiors have a lower integrity grading, owing to the likely upgrade of amenities for operational needs.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1962

Greystanes
Greystanes began as a rural suburb in the 1850s and remained so until the 1880s. The suburb was occupied mainly by large estates designed as rural retreats for gentlemen farmers, including Charles Whalan and Nelson Lawson. Greystanes is named after the home of Nelson Lawson, son of William Lawson who built 'Greystanes Estate' on the western side of Prospect Hill.

Grazing was a major area of land use in Greystanes, but some owners diversified into orchards and vineyards. It remained sparsely populated until the twentieth century and only few clusters of settlement developed around industrial sites, new railway stations and on the Western Road.

Greystanes was recognised as a suburb in 1922. Prior to World War I, there was a predominately British and Irish community in the area, however, after 1912 there was an increased European migrant community settling in the area. Gozo Road, Greystanes, named after the second largest Island in Malta, recognises the Maltese influence in the area, and as early as the 1930s, Greystanes was dubbed the 'Little Malta'. Greystanes has remained predominately residential suburb with its first shopping centre opening in September 1970 on a 6-acre site at the junction Merrylands and Braeside Roads.

Ringrose Primary School
Provisions for a new public school was gazetted on 10 July 1961, at Ringrose Avenue, Merrylands West. A grant of £80,000 was allocated for the construction of the new school, which was to consist of six classrooms, toilets, office, staffrooms and clinic. It was opened in May 1962 even though construction was not yet complete. At the time, it was the first school in the local area of Greystanes which was still a developing suburb. As such, it was receiving students from neighbouring areas including Wentworthville South and Prospect. The school was extended again in 1964 with the inclusion five new brick veneer classrooms. The school had the first appointed female Principal of a

co-educational public school in the Parramatta District, Miss Linda Sheridan, who was formerly the headmistress at Fairfield Girls School. Close to completion, it is claimed to have had fourteen classrooms and accepted Infants children from kindergarten to grade six.

In 1974, a contract for $275,000 was awarded for the construction of a two-storey block containing five classrooms as well as additions to the library and administration block. The works were awarded to C.H Webb Brothers Pty Ltd of Parramatta.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should new development be proposed for the site, the Development Application should be accompanied by a detailed heritage assessment and fabric analysis to understand which buildings are significant and how to manage change.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Ringrose Primary School	I129
Heritage Study	Ringrose Primary School	I129
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1990	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- "Merrylands' New School", Cumberland Argus, 13 December 1961, p2.
- "Ringrose has school", Cumberland Argus, 30 May 1962, p2.
- "New School", The Biz (Fairfield), 23 May 1962, p6.
- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013. *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of school from Ringrose Avenue.



View of school from Ringrose Avenue.



View of school from Ringrose Avenue.



View of school from Ringrose Avenue.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Victorian/Georgian Cottage		
Recommended Name	Victorian/Georgian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	48 Albert Street, Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	6	-	27045
Current LEP ID	I130 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I30 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The building at 48 Albert Street, Guilford, is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. Built in 1888, the item historically relates to the 1884 land subdivision of Sherwood Estate, which was granted to William Sherwin in 1831, and came to be known as the Sherwood Heights. The residence is one of the earliest remaining houses in Albert Street. The item has aesthetic significance as a fine and largely intact example of a Victorian cottage built in the late nineteenth century and the quality of its detailing which makes a strong contribution to the character of the streetscape. The item is a representative example of a Victorian cottage.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1888, the property historically relates to the 1884 land subdivision of Sherwood Estate, which was granted to William Sherwin in 1831. The subdivision of the Sherwood Estate from 1884 to 1887 came to be known as the Sherwood Heights. The residence is one of the earliest remaining houses in Albert Street.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as a fine and largely intact example of a Victorian cottage built in the late nineteenth century and the quality of its detailing which makes a strong contribution to the character of the streetscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a representative example of a Victorian cottage.

Physical Description

The item is a symmetrical brick Victorian cottage with Georgian features. The dwelling has a hipped roof clad in painted corrugated steel cladding to three sides, with a bullnose verandah to the street (north) and western side. The roof also features two rendered brick chimneys with cornice detailing and two glazed terracotta chimney pots on each. At the rear are two hipped wings, flanking a skillion verandah. At the south-eastern corner are the former stables which have a wide gabled roof. It appears the house is presently divided into two residences, with access either from the front or rear.

The walls are painted brick set in an English bond on a rendered masonry base. The front verandah has simple timber posts, beam and posted balustrade and modern Colorbond cladding. It appears the verandah has been modified at an early stage from four equal bays to five bays and has been partially infilled along the western side with fibro sheet cladding. The verandah is addressed by splayed concrete steps which lead to a central door with top and leadlight or mottled glass sidelights. The main door is not visible behind an intrusive metal security door. On either side is a single set of French doors, also hidden behind intrusive metal security doors with top lights. The window and door openings have segmental arched heads.

The site is bound to the north by Albert Street and to the south by Frank Street, which cuts across at a diagonal. There is a white aluminium loop top fence along the north and west boundary of the property that replaces a timber picket fence which still frames the eastern and rear boundaries. The residence features a deep setback with some plantings. There are two mature trees to Albert Street, and a row of three similar trees to Frank street. The verandah is fronted by a garden bed with three frangipani trees that are not significant. It appears the curtilage to this house has been reduced with later subdivisions.

The house generally appears in fair condition. There is some cracking to the base of the verandah and steps and flaking of paintwork. Timber verandah elements show signs of age and wear. The roof appears in good condition, as do the chimneys.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Fibro infill to front verandah along western elevation*
- Painted masonry infill footing and masonry access stairs possibly added during the 1920s/30s.
- Replaced roof cladding.
- Security screens have been added to door openings to the front elevation*
- Altered door and window openings at the rear (i.e. conversion of door to window opening).
- Replaced timber picket fence along the north and west boundary with white aluminium loop top fence*

Although the building has been modified, it retains much of the earlier form and character. The integrity of the item is reduced by later intrusive elements such as the security screen doors, infill of the western portion of the verandah and the contemporary fence. Overall, the item is considered to have moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1888

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and, in 1871, a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886, Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century, the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The subject property forms a part of 1165 acres of land known as the 'Sherwood Estate' that was granted to William Sherwin in June 1831. In 1884, William Joyce Hobbs purchased Lot 28 and part lots 18,19 & 29 of Sherwood Estate which amounted to over 185 acres of land. In April 1885, Albert Elkington and Andrew McCullock purchased a little over 131 acres of the Hobbs estate and subdivided this parcel, known as Lots 1 & 2 of Section 16 to Elizabeth Bedford in June 1885. It seems that the National Permanent Building Land Investment Co Ltd took over Lots 1 & 2 in 1887 and incorporated it into the "Sherwood Heights" subdivision.

It appears the house was constructed c.1888, as the Sands Directory lists the Bedford's at "Gracemere" from 1989 to 1892. In 1892, the site was transferred to Robert Walker, listed in the Sands Directory from 1892, and in 1901 to his widow, who sold the lots to Frances Thompson in 1904. The site changed hands a number of times by 1913, when it was purchased by Jane Jones who consolidated lots 1 and 2 with adjoining lots 3, 12, 13 and 14. In 1928, Lot 12 was purchased by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board (MWSDB) and the residue was sold to Daniel Wakeley who retained ownership until 1943.

By 1954, the site was again subdivided and lots sold. The current site, lot 6 spans diagonally from Albert Street to Franks Street and was purchased by Joseph Podricks. Since that time, the site has been sold a number of times. In 1968, an application was made for the construction of a garage. The property remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Consideration should be given to the removal of the fibre cement infill to the verandah.
- The window and door openings, particularly in the front façade, should not be enlarged or filled in.
- There should be no roof additions or dormers allowed in the roofline visible from the street.
- Consideration should be given to the reinstatement of a timber picket fence along the north and west boundary of the property.
- Consideration should be given to the removal of intrusive additions, such as white security screen doors for the inclusion of more sympathetic door options.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Victorian/Georgian Cottage	I130
Heritage Study	Victorian/Georgian Cottage	I130
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd,* Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney,* NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to façade of cottage from Albert Street.



View of setting and landscaping to front of cottage.



View from Albert Street of eastern side of cottage.



View to cottage as it is situated on Albert Street.



Detail of verandah and deterioration of timber.



Detail of stairs leading to front entrance.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Federation / Queen Anne Cottage		
Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	12 Amherst Street, Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	C	-	949414
Current LEP ID	I131 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I31 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 12 Amherst Street, Guildford is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1914, the dwelling is located on one of the oldest subdivisions in Guildford, known as the Church and School Estate subdivision. The dwelling was constructed during a time when the area was still considered a 'tiny village', just prior to a building boom in the 1920s. The dwelling is a largely intact Federation style residence, which represents the prevalent style of construction in the area at the turn of the century. Though, it is also notable for its Queen Anne decorative motifs. The building is located on a prominent corner site on Amherst Street, with an unusual setback from Bangor Street in comparison to other structures along this road. The dwelling is visually balanced out by an identical residence located on the opposite corner at 25 Berwick Street. Both buildings appear to mark a gateway to the Church and School Estate subdivision. The cottage is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock and contributes positively to the streetscape character.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1914 on one of the oldest subdivisions in Guildford, known as the Church and School Estate subdivision, the Federation dwelling was constructed during a time when the area was still considered a 'tiny village', just prior to a building boom in the 1920s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling is a largely intact Federation style residence which represents the prevalent style of construction in the area at the turn of the century. Though, it is also notable for its Queen Anne decorative motifs. The building is located on a prominent corner site, with an unusual setback from Bangor Street in comparison to other structures

	along this road. The dwelling is visually balanced out by an identical residence located on the opposite corner. Both buildings appear to mark a gateway to the Church and School Estate subdivision. The house is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock and contributes positively to the streetscape character.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The dwelling is a largely intact Federation style residence.

Physical Description

The dwelling is a small T-shaped weatherboard cottage set on brick piers, with an intersecting gabled main roof clad in corrugated iron. The front of the house features a small hipped roof over an entrance portico and a shallow bullnose roof supported by pairs of decorative timber posts with arched timber frieze. The main roof end gables have battened fibro ends and simple timber barge boards and finial. Each gable end features a pair of double hung sash windows with decorative sills as well as carved timber and pressed metal fixed awnings above. The entry portico has a pair of timber framed casement windows with small panes at the top and bottom. The house appears to have retained its original weatherboard cladding and timber detail. A skillion lean-to features on the secondary street frontage (Bangor Street). It has weatherboard walls flush with the gable end and a similar fixed awning over a double hung window. There is a single painted brick chimney to the skillion lean-to.

The dwelling is located on a large corner block and the building is set close to the street edges, allowing for a large yard to the east and south. The landscaping is unkept and informal, with some mature plantings located along the secondary street frontage (Bangor Street). The front boundary (Amherst Street) does not have a boundary fence. The western boundary (Bangor Street) has an unpainted timber fence in extremely poor condition.

Opposite Amherst Street at 25 Berwick Street a cottage has similar characteristics however has been heavily modified, including new terracotta roof tiles and an addition on the eastern side.

Overall, the condition of the dwelling is considered to be good with no signs of deterioration. Unkept landscaping around the base of the building may lead to deterioration of timber elements at the base of the structure over time. The timber fence is in poor condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Timber fence along Bangor Street boundary
- Skillion lean-to addition
- New paint scheme

The building is largely intact with minor alterations and additions. All alterations have respected the buildings heritage values and follow the principle of replacing heritage fabric on a like-for-like basis. The buildings integrity is considered to be high.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c1914

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as a brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The subject site is located on one of the oldest subdivisions in Guildford. Originally granted in 1825, the 1000 acre Church and School Estate was located on Dog Trap Road (present Woodville Road) south of Parramatta. Much of this land was initially let during the 1830-40s to local landowners and probably used for grazing. Although Guildford had residents from 1799, it was not until the subdivision of this estate from 1871 and the opening of the first railway station in the district in 1876 that much development occurred.

In 1874, James Henderson purchased the land portion on which this site is located. In 1881 he sold this to Thomas Issac Boyd and George Kennedy King who began to subdivide it during the next year into small narrow allotments. William Mundy purchased a number of lots and in early 1914 they were sold by his widow to John Nelson, a builder. The house may have been constructed at this time and in December of the same year the property was sold to Arthur Henderon. In 1920 the Sands Directory lists Curby Herber as residing at this property but it is not until 1943 that he purchased the property. In 1963 the property was passed to Vincent Monson.

The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The timber boundary fence is in poor condition. Should the opportunity arise, this should be replaced with a low timber picket fence which surrounds the property boundary on each street frontage.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Federation / Queen Anne Cottage	I131
Heritage Study	Federation / Queen Anne Cottage	I131
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictoral History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of dwelling from Amherst Street.



View of dwelling from corner of Amherst Street and Bangor Street.



Detail of timber fence and view of rear of the property.



Overview of dwelling from Amherst Street, showing the eastern (side) elevation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Guildford Public School, circa 1915		
Recommended Name	Guildford Public School		
Site Image			
Address	1A Apia Street, Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	69, 69A and 70	A	5018
	1 to 6	-	797894
	415	-	820561
Current LEP ID	I132 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I32 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Education	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Guildford Public School is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. The school has served as a public educational institution for the local community since 1915. The most significant building on the site, the 1929 Infants' School building, provides evidence of the major population boom of the Inter-War period in Guildford when residential development and associated civic infrastructure grew at pace. It also reflects the educational and social policies of the State Government's Dept of Education of the period, specifically with regards to the provision of new schools throughout the State. The Infants' School building has aesthetic significance as a well detailed and, from the exterior, substantially intact example of "Inter-War Mediterranean" architecture, which is a style not particularly common within this area of Sydney. The siting of the building and the integrity of its aesthetic qualities also make it a notable and attractive landmark in its local area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The school is historically significant for its role as an educational institution for the community since 1915. The most significant building on the site, the 1929 Infants' School, provides evidence of the major population boom of the Inter-War period in Guildford when residential development and associated civic infrastructure grew at pace. It also reflects the educational and social policies of the State Government's Dept of Education of the period, specifically with regards to the provision of new schools throughout the State.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Infants' School building has aesthetic significance as a well detailed and, from the exterior, substantially intact example of "Inter-

	War Mediterranean" architecture, which is a style not particularly common within this area of Sydney. The siting of the building and the integrity of its aesthetic qualities also make it a notable and attractive landmark in its local area.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The Infants' School building is a representative example of Inter-War Mediterranean" architecture.

Physical Description

The Guildford Public School complex comprises of a number of one, two and three storey buildings, constructed in various styles and materiality. They are situated around large asphalt outdoor play areas and yards. A large arched canopy sits adjacent to the Infants' School building.

The historic Infants' School building is a single storeyed with a symmetrical front elevation, featuring hip-roofed wings projecting at either end, a central gable roofed wing with curved pedimented end (similar to a "Dutch gable") and flat roofed connecting wings in between. Windows to front elevation are multi-paned timber framed, double hung sashes with half-round heads. Recessed porches in the end wings have arched doorways. The basecourse is face brickwork.

The school contains several mature trees of varying species scattered throughout the play areas. There appear to be a few eucalyptus trees. The school is fenced off by a palisade style steel fence painted black.

As viewed from the street, the historic building appears to be in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Air-conditioning units*
- Covered play area canopy adjacent to the Infants' School building

As viewed from the street, the historic building appears to have high integrity. Though, as is the nature of school buildings, they are subject to incremental change overtime and it is likely that the interiors and some elevations are of moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1915

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the twentieth century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as a brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

Guilford Public School opened in 1915. The main classroom block, known as the Infants' School building, was constructed in 1929. It is contemporary with and similar to a school building at Merrylands East Public School which was constructed in 1928. The site remains in use as a school site.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should new development be proposed for the site, the application should be accompanied by a detailed fabric analysis to understand which buildings are significant and how to manage change.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Guildford Public School, circa 1915	I132
Heritage Study	Guildford Public School, circa 1915	I132
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of school yard, with the Infants' School building in the background.



View through palisade fence on Apia Street of the Infants' School building.



View through palisade fence on Apia Street of the Infants' School building.



View through palisade fence on Apia Street of the school site.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	“Kelvin” Federation / Queen Anne Bungalow		
Recommended Name	Kelvin - Federation Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	67 Berwick Street, Guildford, NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	7 and 8	10	734
Current LEP ID	I133 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I33 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 67 Berwick Street, Guildford is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic and representativeness values. Historically, the dwelling is located on one of the oldest subdivisions in Guildford, known as the Church and School Estate subdivision. Built between c.1901-1911, the Federation Bungalow was constructed in a time when the area was still considered a 'tiny village', just prior to a building boom in the 1920s. It is a contributory element that reflects the growth and development of the district throughout the early decades of the twentieth century. The house has aesthetic significance as a well-kept and early example of a small-scale suburban Federation Bungalow in the area which contributes positively towards the streetscape. The item is representative of the Federation Bungalow type common to the Guildford area during the early decades of the 1900s.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built between c.1901-1911 on one of the oldest subdivisions in Guildford, known as the Church and School Estate subdivision, the Federation Bungalow was constructed in a time when the area was still considered a 'tiny village', just prior to a building boom in the 1920s. It is a contributory element reflecting the growth and development of the district throughout the early decades of the twentieth century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The house has aesthetic significance as a well-kept and early example of a small-scale suburban Federation Bungalow in the area which contributes positively towards the streetscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.

e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of the Federation Bungalow type common to the Guildford area during the early decades of the 1900s.

Physical Description

The dwelling is of face brick construction, supported on a brick base, tuck pointed, set in a stretcher bond and painted with a red ochre. The hipped roof with a projecting gable roof has slate tiles with terracotta ridge caps and decorative end pieces. The roof extends over the front verandah. Two chimneys are stucco rendered and have brick tops and single terracotta pots. The gable end features stucco rendered infill with radial sun motif and a central square bay window with a flat roof. The bay window has three casement windows featuring multi-paned coloured glass top lights. The front verandah features decorative timber posts, frieze and balustrade, supported on face brick piers. The front door is obscured by a modern aluminium security screen and has a lead lighted top and side light. Adjacent to the door is a pair of timber framed double hung windows with painted sills and thin steel security grilles. Window and door openings have segmental arched heads. The rear section of the dwelling has a shallow hipped roof of zincalume. At the rear of the dwelling is a timber framed and clad lean-to with modern sliding windows.

The dwelling has a consistent setback with other dwellings along the street and has retained its original subdivision boundary. The front setback is landscaped with grass, a medium sized wattle tree and a hedge near the front door. A recently documented tree has been removed. A concrete pathway leads from the street to the front porch. The dwelling is bound by a low face brick fence with an art deco iron gate to what would have originally been a northern driveway. The rear yard contains a large mature tree.

The dwelling is framed by medium density development to the south and east.

While the timber barge board and timber elements to the verandah show signs of water damage, the dwelling is in good condition overall.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Timber lean-to addition at the rear
- Modern landscaping to front yard
- Driveway removed and re-landscaped as grass

The building is largely intact with minor alterations and additions. The integrity is considered to be high.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c1901-1911

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the

adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as a brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The site is located on land granted (Lots 7 and 8 of Section 10) to James Henderson, awarded in May 1874 and formerly part of the 1871 Church and Schools Estate. In 1881 Sarah Henderson sold the parcel to Thomas Boyd and George Kennedy King who subsequently subdivided the land and began to sell various allotments. In 1883 Robert Napier purchased Lots 7, 8, 24 and 25 of Section 10 of the subdivision. In 1901 the site was transferred to William Hobson who sold to William and Florence Fussell in 1911.

Based on the style of the dwelling, it is likely that it was constructed between 1901 – 1911. The Sands Directory does not list the Fussells until 1918. In 1928 Frederick Napier Hobson purchased the property and is listed in the Sands from 1929. Frederick Hobson retained ownership until 1977 when the property was transferred to Keith Frederick Hobson and Ellen McNeil. In the following year Keith Hobson became the sole proprietor of Lots 24 and 25, thus dividing the property. Hobson remained as joint tenant of Lots 7 and 8 until 1985 when the present owners purchased the property. The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	"Kelvin" Federation / Queen Anne Bungalow	I133
Heritage Study	"Kelvin" Federation / Queen Anne Bungalow	I133
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd,* Kingsclear Books, Alexandria
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney,* NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of dwelling from Berwick Street, as viewed from in front of the neighbouring modern property.



Front façade.



Overview of dwelling from Berwick Street, as viewed from in front of the neighbouring modern property.



Overview of dwelling and front fence.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Federation Bungalow		
Recommended Name	Federation Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	77 Berwick Street, Guildford, NSW, 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	31 and 32	5	734
Current LEP ID	I134 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I34 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 77 Berwick Street, Guildford is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1914, the dwelling is located on one of the oldest subdivisions in Guildford, known as the Church and School Estate subdivision, and is a contributory element reflecting the growth and development of the district throughout the early decades of the twentieth century. The building has aesthetic and representative significance as a good example of a small-scale suburban Federation Bungalow. The building fabric and detailing is in good condition and the building presents well within the street as part of the historic building stock. It has significance as a reflection of the type of residence that was common to the Guildford area during the early decades of the 1900s.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1914, the dwelling is located on one of the oldest subdivisions in Guildford, known as the Church and School Estate subdivision, and is a contributory element reflecting the growth and development of the district throughout the early decades of the twentieth century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building has aesthetic and representative significance as a good example of a small-scale suburban Federation Bungalow. The building fabric and detailing is in good condition and the building presents well within the street as part of the historic building stock. It has significance as a reflection of the type of residence that was common to the Guildford area during the early decades of the 1900s.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.

f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The building is a good example of a small-scale Federation Bungalow.

Physical Description

The dwelling on site is a single storey face brick residence in the Federation Bungalow style. The face brick front facade has been painted with a red oxide and tuck pointed. There are polychromatic quoins to the corners. The main roof is half gabled, with a gabled protrusion extending towards the street. The roof is clad with terracotta tiles and features profiled ends and exposed timber rafters. The gable end features a stucco rendered detail with a geometric pattern and brick string course. The broken back verandah is supported by decorative timber posts grouped in pairs on face brick piers and features a decorative timber frieze and brackets. The verandah extends around the gable end with similar detailing and a flat metal roof, which is possibly a later addition. A double chimney on the southern side of the dwelling is face brick and stepped at the top, with two terracotta chimney pots. The main door is timber and glass panelled, with similar top and side lights. Windows are grouped in pairs to the front façade and are timber framed double hung sash. Windows have segmental arched heads and decorative rendered sills.

The front of the house has a small cottage style garden, with non-significant plantings across the front of the verandah as well as a grassed area. The dwelling is bound by a 1m high stone boundary wall with capped piers. A cyclone fence style gate has replaced an earlier gate. The boundary wall is lined with a neat hedge, placed behind the boundary wall. The sandstone wall and hedge contribute positively towards the heritage character of the place. A small set of painted brick stairs has been provided between the driveway and the yard. A concrete driveway along the northern boundary leads past the house to a fibro garage at the rear.

The property appears to retain its original subdivision boundaries, though there is no consistency in setback between the contemporary and historic buildings.

Although the verandah posts and timber awning over the window have peeling paint, the remainder of the building appears to be in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Flat roofed verandah extension to the front*
- Lean-to addition to the rear
- Cyclone fence gate

The verandah has been extended over the gable end on the front façade. Therefore, the overall integrity of the building is considered to be moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1914

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as a brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The subject site is located on one of the oldest subdivisions in Guildford. Originally granted in 1825, the 1000 acre Church and School Estate was located on Dog Trap Road (present Woodville Road) south of Parramatta. Much of this land was initially let during the 1830-40s to local landowners and probably used for grazing. Although Guildford had residents from 1799, it was not until the subdivision of this estate from 1871 and the opening of the first railway station in the district in 1876 that much development occurred.

The site, Lots 31 and 32 Section 5, is located on land granted to James Henderson in February 1875. In 1881 Sarah Henderson sold to Thomas Boyd and George Kennedy King who subsequently subdivided the land and began to sell various allotments. In May 1883 David Sands purchased over 1 acre being the whole of Section 5. David Sands then began to sell sections thereafter. In December 1885 George Parker Jones purchased Lots 31 and 32. The Parker Jones family retained ownership until 1915 when property was transferred to William Fisk. In 1918 it was passed to his widow Ella Fisk who retained ownership until 1945 when it was sold to William and Eileen Yates. The Sands Directory indicates that the Yates had occupied the property since 1928. An application was made in 1951 for a laundry addition. Some work was carried out to the property in the early 1970s. In 1991 the property was transferred twice, finally to its current owners at the end of that year.

The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the front verandah should be reinstated to its original form. In particular, it should sit behind the front building line to re-expose the gable end of the façade.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Federation Bungalow	I134
Heritage Study	Federation Bungalow	I134
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Front façade and boundary fence.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Guildford School of Arts, Community Building, circa 1901–1925		
Recommended Name	Guildford School of Arts		
Site Image			
Address	1 Calliope Street, Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	46	-	9748
Current LEP ID	I135 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I36 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Community Facilities / Monuments and Memorials	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Guildford School of Arts is of local significance for its historic, social and representative values. The building is important for the community's sense of place, having provided educational community services since the 1920s. The Guildford School of Arts was established as an institution dedicated to the "progress" of both individuals and the local community. Originally aimed at providing "education" and "access to high culture" for the working classes, Schools of Arts like the one in Guildford provided venues for educational lectures, trade courses and cultural activities. The rapid growth of residential development in the area in the Interwar period and the perceived needs of this new population are clearly evidenced in the construction of the School of Arts, as its changing functions have also reflected new demands. Architecturally the building is a relatively intact and modest representative example of a scaled "Inter-War Domestic" suburban hall. The site also has historic and social significance for its relation to the returned servicemen, having been renamed the "Soldiers Memorial School of Arts" in 1933, which was followed by the inclusion of a sandstone World War I memorial. The war memorial remains extant on site today. This memorial was later adapted to include an honour role for World War II.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The Guildford School of Arts established as an institution dedicated to the "progress" of both individuals and the local community. Originally aimed at providing education and "access to high culture" for the working classes to create better citizens, Schools of Arts like the one in Guildford provided venues for educational lectures, trade courses and cultural activities. The rapid growth of residential development in the area in the Interwar period and the perceived needs of this new

	population are clearly evidenced in the construction of the School of Arts, as its changing functions have also reflected new demands. The site also has historic and social significance for its relation to the returned servicemen, having been renamed the “Soldiers Memorial School of Arts” in 1933, followed by the inclusion of a sandstone World War I memorial which is extant on site today. This memorial was later adapted to include an honour role for World War II.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The building is important for the community’s sense of place, having provided community services since the 1920s. The Guildford School of Arts established as an institution dedicated to the "progress" of both individuals and the local community.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	Architecturally the building is a relatively intact and modest representative example of a scaled "Inter-War Domestic" suburban hall.

Physical Description

The community building is a single storey face brick structure with "T" shaped layout. One wing of the building, which addresses the main street frontage, is set slightly higher at right angles than the rest of the building. The building has gambrel (half-gabled) red rile roofs with sheet-metal ventilators to the ridge of main wing (known as the hall). All windows to major elevations are timber-framed, double-hung sash with margin-bar glazing detail to the top & bottom sashes (i.e. small square & rectangular panes along edges). All windows have flyscreens. There is a fanlight above the main entry door. Memorials in recessed "porch" centred in front elevation of lower wing.

There is no significant landscaping, although the building has a prominent position within the wider landscape due to its sitting within the street. The building is set against several sections of concrete and an asphalted driveway along the Calliope Street side of the building.

In the front setback of the site, along Calliope Street, there is a sandstone World War I war memorial which inscribes in the centre plaque “In memoriam: the Guildford district soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice in the great war 1914-1918.Their memory is ever green”. The war memorial also includes a tribute to World War II on either side of the main plaque. The war memorial is in good condition.

The building is well-kept, showing no signs of deterioration from the exterior.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Flyscreens to all windows
- Sections of concrete around the base of the building*
- Asphalt around the front of the building
- World War I memorial added c.1933
- Green low-scale fence around war memorial

The building is highly intact as viewed from the street, with minor alterations which are reversible.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1920s

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, about 140 schools of arts or mechanics' institutes were established in Sydney, sometimes also known as literary, railway or workingmen's institutes. In many inner-city and interwar suburbs, the buildings remain, prominently located on the main street or near the train station. Most have now been taken over by local councils, or the properties sold to private interests. But they were originally established by volunteers as independent community organisations, assisted by a small government subsidy, and they thrived as centres of local community life. Today, their legacy in Sydney is more than just the surviving buildings. Out of these humble voluntary operations developed the local public library, the modern community or neighbourhood centre, and formal systems of adult and technical education.

The Guildford School of Arts was built in the 1920s. The building was used regularly by the local RSL and also contained a public library.

The building was named the "Soldiers Memorial School of Arts" in 1933. On the 3rd of June 1933, a stone war memorial was also laid by MW. Milligan Esq.J.P and Senator Major-General Charles Frederisk Cox. At this time, the School of Arts commemorated the fallen of World War II. The memorial included the Honour Roll which is located in a sandstone column in the front of the building. The memorial was officially dedicated on Wednesday the 4th of October 1933. At a later stage, the memorial was expanded to include an honour role dedicated to those who dies in service or were killed in action during World War II.

The Sydney Morning Herald, 9 October 1933 described the official opening of the Soldiers Memorial School of Arts:

> *There was a large crowd at the official opening of the Guildford Soldiers' Memorial School of Arts on Saturday including 100 ex-servicemen and six officers and 50 men of the 4/3 battalion of the militia, together with the battalion`s band.*
>
> *Commissioner Mackenzie ("Fighting Mac") in unveiling a fine honour roll erected outside the building and containing the names of 27 men from Guildford who were killed in the Great War, said the sacrifices of the dead had not been in vain. He urged the returned men to stick together*

in the same spirit that had manifest itself in war, and to give one another the same help in days of peace as they had in days of war.

Major- General Chas. Cox officially opened the building and unveiled an honour roll erected inside upon which were 175 names of men from the district who had enlisted appeared. He praised the work of Mr. W. Milligan in bringing the building into existence. Representatives of religious bodies and civic bodies attended. The building, which is a large hall, a well-stocked library, and billiard-room, is of brick, and cost approximately £2000.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the concrete sections around the base of the building should be removed and replaced with a more permeable material to ensure the building is protected from rising damp.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Guildford School of Arts, Community Building, circa 1901–1925	I135
Heritage Study	Guildford School of Arts, Community Building, circa 1901–1925	I135
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd,* Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.
- Catherine Freny, 2010, *The School of Arts Movement*, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/the_school_of_arts_movement
- Monuments Australia, Guildford Memorial School of Arts, http://monumentaustralia.org.au/display/21420-guildford-memorial-school-of-arts-

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of eastern elevation, including war memorial.



Overview of eastern elevation, including war memorial.



War memorial.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Electricity Substation		
Recommended Name	Electricity Substation		
Site Image			
Address	83 Cardigan Street, Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	34	3	734
Current LEP ID	I136 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I37 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Utilities-Electricity	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Electricity Substation at 83 Cardigan Street, Guildford is locally significant for its historic, technical and representative values. Built in 1928, the substation was an important building in the supply of electricity in the early twenthieth century for the Guildford area. It illustrates the early twenthieth century technology utilised in the generation and distribution of electricity supply in the area. This type of technology is now redundant; however, this substation is one of a small group of remaining intact industrial infrastructure items representing a specific function for the community.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1928, the substation was an important building in the supply of electricity in the the early twenthieth century for the Guildford area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The substation illustrates the early twenthieth century technology utilised in the generation and distribution of electricity supply in the area. This type of technology is now redundant.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	This type of technology is now redundant; however, this substation is one of a small group of remaining intact industrial infrastructure items representing a specific function for the community.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of a simple Federation style suburban substation.

Physical Description

The substation is a single-storey face brick structure with a gable roof. The roof features red tiles and timber eaves, and has a simple timber barge board on each end painted white. The primary (eastern) elevation features the words 'ELECTRICAL SUPPLY 1928' and a geometric pattern set into the gable end relief. The building is entered on the primary elevation via a set of large metal doors with a large concrete lintel to the top. The doors have been marked with graffiti. The footpath leading up to the building is concrete.

The building is set within a small grassed park area which sits between Cardigan Street and Stimson Street. A footpath connects to the two roadways.

The building appears to have undergone recent restoration and painting works to the brickwork and timber elements. The building is in very good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Recent restoration works to the building.
- Removal of transformer yard.

The building itself has high integrity, though the former transformer yard to the side and rear has been converted into a green space.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1928

Guildford
Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as a brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

Electrical Supply

The Sydney Municipal Council's Electric Lighting Bill was passed in October 1896 and a power station was built in Pyrmont in 1900. Meanwhile, the NSW Railways and Tramways had commenced generating power at Ultimo in 1899. Both organisations quickly moved into supplying electrical power in bulk to local councils, for local reticulation. However, many local councils established municipal electrical supplies and Parramatta and Granville Electrical Supply Company commenced operation in 1913. It ceased generating for itself after 1917, taking bulk supply from the Sydney Municipal Council via a substation at Merrylands. It later swapped to supply from the Railways and was purchased by the ELPSC in the 1940s, with supply then provided from Balmain.

In the eastern part of Cumberland, supply was generally acquired from the Sydney Municipal Council and several substations were constructed in Auburn, Lidcombe, Guildford, Wentworthville, Merrylands and Westmead to a standardised design.

These supply arrangements changed very little when the Electricity Commission was formed in 1950 and took control of all generation facilities. The comission became the bulk supplier to county councils and municipalities. The supply from individual generation authorities ceased and supply was acquired from the NSW State electricity grid.

The former Holroyd local government commenced supplying electricity to its municipality in 1923. The local authority purchased its supply in bulk from the Sydney Municipal Council at 5.5kV. The State Heritage Register listed substation located in Auburn (No. 167) was the former bulk supply receiving station. The number of substations constructed in the Sydney region exploded from the late 1920s, with dozens of substations being constructed to cope with the expanding demand. While in the early years of network construction many substations had unique characteristics and were sited in response to demand. However, from the late 1920s onwards a standardised design was employed, and expansion was based on the need to establish and expand the electricity grid rather than in response to localised or site-specific issues.

The substation at 83 Cardigan Street is one of many built during this period to service the expanding population of the district and shares a similar design, size, and construction to other electrical substations provided in the former Holroyd municipality during the 1920s. The building has been decommissioned and is no longer in use.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the timber barge board should be painted to match the existing colour scheme of the building.
- As this area is a public park/walkway, it would be beneficial to implement heritage interpretation on the history and significance of the building for the area and its context within the wider history of Sydney's electricity supply.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Electricity Substation	I136
Heritage Study	Electricity Substation	I136
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictoral History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of substation from the footpath along Cardigan Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	“Kia Ora”, Federation/Queen Anne Cottage		
Recommended Name	‘Kia Ora’ - Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	138 Fowler Road, Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	43	-	9006
Current LEP ID	I137 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I38 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 138 Fowler Road, Guildford has local significance for its historic, aesthetic values. Built c.1918, the dwelling is located on one of the oldest subdivisions in Guildford, known as the Church and School Estate subdivision, and is a contributory element reflecting the growth and development of the district throughout the early decades of the twentieth century. The building has aesthetic significance as an early, although slightly modified, example of a small-scale suburban Federation cottage with some Queen Anne detailing. The building fabric and detailing is well maintained, and the building presents well within the street as part of the historic building stock of Guildford. It is a representative example of a Federation period cottage.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1918, the item has historic significance as a contributory element reflecting the growth and development of the district throughout the early decades of the twentieth century, particularly the land within the Church and Schools Estate subdivision.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building has aesthetic significance as an early, although modified, example of a small-scale suburban Federation Queen Anne cottage. The building fabric and detailing is well maintained, and the building presents well within the street as part of the historic building stock.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	It is a representative example of a Federation period cottage.

Physical Description

The dwelling is a single storey timber framed weatherboard cottage with wider boards to the front than the sides. The main roof is hipped with a gabled breakfront extending towards the street. The roof has concrete tiles with terracotta ridge caps and profiled trims. The gable end is stucco rendered and the timber rafters are exposed at the boarded eaves. There is a single stucco rendered chimney with two terracotta chimney pots. The roof extends over the front verandah, supported by decorative timber posts and brackets grouped in pairs on a stucco rendered base to waist height. The front door is timber and glass panelled and has a modern aluminium security grille door. Windows to the front elevation are 2x2 pane double-hung, featuring timber architraves and sills. Windows feature under the verandah and to the gable end. There is a decorative fixed timber and metal awning over the gable end window. A weatherboard lean-to addition and timber framed, skillion style roof cover has been added to the rear, integrating timber detailing in a sympathetic style.

The rear yard contains a large timber board shed with a Colorbond roof, in a light green/blue colour. A gabled carport projects from the northern side of the shed, connecting to a concrete driveway from Donnelly Street.

The front garden consists of tall hedges that heavily screen the front of the building. A palm tree is evident in the rear yard. The property is fronted by a low timber picket fence painted to match the dwelling. The side boundaries contain a taller Klip Lok fence in cream with bottle green framing.

The subject property is located on a corner block and appears to retain its original subdivision boundaries.

While the dwelling is not highly visible from the public domain, the building appears to be in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Weatherboard lean-to addition with a timber framed verandah
- Klip Lok boundary fence
- Shed and gabled carport to the rear yard
- Creation of separate driveway entrance to the shed

While the dwelling is not highly visible from the public domain, the integrity of the building appears to be high.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1918

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the

adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The subject site is located on one of the oldest subdivisions in Guildford. Originally granted in 1825, the 1000 acre Church and School Estate was located on Dog Trap Road (present Woodville Road) south of Parramatta. Much of this land was initially let during the 1830-40s to local landowners and probably used for grazing. Although Guildford had residents from 1799, it was not until the subdivision of this estate from 1871 and the opening of the first railway station in the district in 1876 that much development occurred.

The dwelling at 138 Fowler Road, Guildford sits on land originally granted to John Hodgson in July 1872. It was subsequently passed to John Booth Jones and Charles Smith Jones who sold Lots 12, 9 and part lots 8 and 5 to Josephine Janetta McCredie in January 1890. In 1900, part of the land was resumed by the Minister of Public Works and it seems that part of the remaining land was leased for Market Gardening shortly after. In 1916, the property was transferred to Margaret Agatha Veron. It appears that the property was subdivided after 1916 and from 1918 the various lots were sold. In 1918, Lot 43 was purchased by John Lewis Spencer Ellis and it is assumed that the cottage was constructed at this time. The property was subsequently transferred in 1938, 1942, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1960 and in 1973, when the current owners purchased the site. In 1998, an application was made for the erection of a garage and pergola. The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	'Kia Ora', Federation Cottage	I137
Heritage Study	'Kia Ora', Federation Cottage	I137
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd,* Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Southern elevation.



View of dwelling from corner of Fowler Road and Donnelly Street, showing heavy vegetation cover.



Northern elevation and fence.



View of shed to the rear and associated carport (Source: Google streetview, 2018).

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	“Hazeldene”, Late Victorian/Federation/Queen Anne Cottage		
Recommended Name	‘Hazeldene’ - Late Victorian / Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	379 Guildford Road, Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	3	-	212724
Current LEP ID	I138 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I39 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 379 Guilford Road, Guilford is locally significant for its historic and aesthetic values. Built in 1898, the dwelling is one of the earliest remaining and most intact dwellings along the main thoroughfare of Guilford Road. The site marked the subdivision boundary of one of the oldest subdivisions in Guildford, known as the Church and School Estate. It was an early dwelling associated with this 1871 subdivision, being one of only seven properties along the street when it was constructed. Later, the property was used as a local police station between 1926-1933, during which time it was given the name 'Hazeldene'. The dwelling has aesthetic significance as an early Federation style dwelling which is largely intact. The building is a prominent heritage feature within the streetscape as it is set amongst a group of twentieth century shops and offices of varying styles.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1898, the dwelling is one of the earliest remaining and most intact dwellings along the main thoroughfare of Guilford Road West. The site marked the subdivision boundary of one of the oldest subdivisions in Guildford, known as the Church and School Estate. It was an early dwelling associated with this 1871 subdivision, being one of only seven properties along the street when it was constructed. Later, the property was used as a local police station between 1926-1933, during which time it was given the name 'Hazeldene'.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling has aesthetic significance as an early Federation style dwelling which is largely intact. The building is a prominent heritage

	feature within the streetscape as it is set amongst a group of twentieth century shops and offices of varying styles.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The subject building is a single storey face brick house in the Federation style. It features polychromatic brick detail at the corners, as well as to window and door openings. The roof is hipped with a gabled breakfront extending towards the street. The gable end features a simple timber barge board painted white. The roof consists of painted corrugated iron. Three sets of chimneys are stucco rendered and have terra cotta chimney pots. The front verandah, which is a later addition, is flat roofed and supported by metal posts. The front door is timber and glass panelled, with glazed top and side lights. Windows are generally timber framed double hung and all openings feature segmental arched heads in polychromatic brickwork. A brick lean-to at the rear appears to be original or close to the original construction.

The property appears to have retained its original subdivision boundaries. A driveway along the eastern boundary leads to a fibro garage at the rear, and on the western boundary a high chicken wire fence separates the property from the neighbouring industrial driveway. The property is bound to the front by a low timber picket fence which is overgrown with vines, and the front setback contains some moderately sized plantings of no heritage significance.

The subject building is the only house set amongst a group of shops and offices on busy Guildford Road West. Shop buildings are typically one or two storey structures with cantilevered awnings over wide footpaths, and large shop front windows. The dwelling is a rare built element within this streetscape.

The condition of the building is good overall, although some areas of the building requires repointing work and the stucco render on both chimneys show signs of water and pollution damage.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Addition of front verandah
- Chicken wire fence*
- Painted roof and new sheet metal

Although the verandah is not original, it is in keeping with the character of this style of dwelling. Taking into consideration the painted roof and the verandah addition, the integrity of the building is considered to be moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1898

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The subject site is located on one of the oldest subdivisions in Guildford. Originally granted in 1825, the 1000 acre Church and School Estate was located on Dog Trap Road (present Woodville Road) south of Parramatta. Much of this land was initially let during the 1830-40s to local landowners and probably used for grazing. Although Guildford had residents from 1799, it was not until the subdivision of this estate from 1871 and the opening of the first railway station in the district in 1876 that much development occurred.

The subject site formed one part of several allotments purchased by James Henderson in 1871. From the Sands Directory it would appear the house was constructed for George Alexander, a storekeeper, in 1898, which is consistent with the architectural style of the building. At this time there were only seven properties noted on the street. Alexander remained at the property until 1921 and between 1922-25 RH Morris is noted in occupation. The property is first noted as 'Hazeldene' in 1926 and appears to have been used as a police station between 1926-1933 before going back into private residential occupation. By 1962, the adjacent shop buildings had been constructed.

The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	"Hazeldene", Late Victorian/Federation/Queen Anne Cottage	I138
Heritage Study	"Hazeldene", Late Victorian/Federation/Queen Anne Cottage	I138
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of dwelling.



Detail of front façade.

	
View along east (side) elevation.	View along west (side) elevation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	George McCredie Memorial Church, Federation church, circa 1905		
Recommended Name	George McCredie Memorial Church		
Site Image			
Address	486 Guildford Road, Guildford West, NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	78	Section A	2403
Current LEP ID	I139 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I40 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The George McCredie Memorial Church is locally significant for its associative, aesthetic, social and representative values. Built in 1905, the Church was constructed as a memorial to prominent local architect George McCredie who was Mayor of Prospect in 1892 and Member for Central Cumberland in 1893. Donated by his wife, the Church has aesthetic significance as an intact example of a Federation Gothic style church that retains significant original fabric. It is a representative example of the style of church that was constructed during the developing period of Guildford. The Church has social significance as a community building which has been used for religious activities since its construction.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item does not meet this criterion.
b) Associative	Built in 1905, the church was constructed as a memorial after the death of architect George McCredie who was Mayor of Prospect in 1892 and Member for Central Cumberland in 1893.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The church has aesthetic significance as a good example of a Federation Gothic style church that is largely intact and retains significant original fabric.
d) Social	The building has social significance as a community building which has been used for religious activities since its construction.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The Church is a good example of a Federation Gothic style church. It is a representative example of the style of church that was constructed during the developing period of Guildford.

Physical Description

The George McCredie Memorial Church site includes three church buildings; the Federation Gothic church, an L-shaped weatherboard hall and the Hewitt House Neighbourhood Centre (former parsonage). The church itself is the most dominant and significant feature on the site.

George McCredie Memorial Church
The church is of face brick construction, set in a stretcher bond on a Flemish bond base. The roof is corrugated iron, formed by a single gable of slate tiles with terracotta ridge caps and three sheet metal air vents. There is a parapet at the front and skillion section at the rear. The parapet features a triple lancet window, sandstone and brick details and a triangular pediment. Two gabled bays flank a recessed entrance at the front. These gables have sandstone parapets and single lancet window openings with sandstone label moulds and sills, and painted heads in red oxide. The stepped parapet above the entrance has a pointed arched opening and a rendered plaque inscribed 'George McCredie Memorial' above it. Brickwork to the front elevation has been tuck pointed, and there is a red oxide string course at 3/4 height up the facade. Entrance doors are timber panelled. The church is divided into three equal sized bays by stepped buttresses. Each bay, and the rear skillion section, contains pair of lancet windows with similar detail to those at the front, and are generally timber framed with a central awning panel. Western wall of the church has been painted, and at the rear is a timber framed fibro lean-to. The church is entered via a wide coloured concrete footpath framed by low-scale, ad hoc plantings and timber footpath edging.

Hall
The weatherboard hall is a single-storey building, constructed post 1943 (SIX Maps) but more likely between the 1950s or 1960s. The L-shaped building is set on a face brick base, with horizontal weatherboard walls. The gabled roof has Colourbond sheet metal. The building has two wide, timber board and brace style doors which are entered via sets of brick stairs. Windows are aluminium.

Hewitt House Neighbourhood Centre (former parsonage)
The former parsonage is a single-storey, 1960s era red face brick and tile building. The building has a concrete tiled hipped roof with tile ridge capping, and two projecting hipped sections which create a U-shaped structure overall. Windows are aluminium in sets of two panes, and the door is covered with a modern security screen. There is one air-conditioning unit in one window to the façade. The building is bound by a low brick wall with concrete stairs and a steel handrail leading to the front entrance.

Landscape
The buildings are located on a wedge-shaped block. The property appears to have retained its original subdivision boundaries. The Sydney Water pipelines (S170 heritage item 4570097) forms the southern boundary of the property.

A number of mature gum trees form the street boundary, and a single pine tree and small gravel carpark are located to the northeast of the site. Other plantings are ad hoc and non-significant.

The church is visible along the length of Chetwynd Road, which runs perpendicular to Guildford Road and is directly opposite the property.

The condition of each structure is as follows:

- Church – fair, there is severe cracking around the whole structure, generally to the front parapet, above window and door openings, and adjacent to the buttresses and front bays. There are also patches of severe mortar deterioration. Water ingress is likely occurring from the roof drainage and surrounding mature trees.
- Hall - good
- Parsonage – good

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Church:
  - Painting of the eastern side wall
  - Addition of the timber framed fibro lean-to at the rear
  - The front parapet and bays have been tuck pointed in the last 10 years
  - Reroofing of brick construction on the rear skillion
- Hall:
  - None
- Parsonage:
  - Air-conditioning unit in window*

The integrity of each building is high, in particular the Church.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1905

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as a brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The George McCredie Memorial Church formed part of 36 acres, 1 rood and 18 perches, bound by the present Guildford Road on the north and the Great Western Railway on the east. This area was originally granted to Henry Whitaker in 1875. Whitaker was the first granted land in Guildford in 1842, which he farmed. His property, known as "Orchardleigh', was subdivided in 1876 after the opening of a nearby railway station. The land was subdivided and progressively sold from 1889, and the present boundaries were formed at this time. The triangular property was purchased by architect Susan McCredie, wife of George McCredie, in 1901. George and Susan McCredie constructed the State Heritage Register listed Linnwood (SHR item I01661) property, of which the house is a notable feature. After McCredie's death in 1905, the property was donated to the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, and the George McCredie Memorial Church was constructed.

McCredie was mayor of Prospect in 1892, voted into parliament as Member for Central Cumberland in 1893, and was appointed to organise and administer quarantine and cleansing operations in Sydney slums during the bubonic plague in 1900. He established Presbyterian services in 1894 in the schoolroom of his property 'Linnwood' at Guildford. A timber church "Linnwood Hall' was constructed on that property soon after. During the 1890s to early 1900s, many churches were constructed in the Guildford area in the wake of subdivisions and slow population growth. The site remains in use for religious activities.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Given the cracking evident in the Church building, it should be assessed for its overall structural stability and investigated for sources of water ingress to remediate rising or falling damp issues. Following this, the building should undergo mortar repointing work.
- A Conservation Management Plan should be prepared for this site to understand in greater detail the history and significance of the place, as well as how to manage change and monitor conditions of the site.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	George McCredie Memorial Church, Federation church, circa 1905	I139
Heritage Study	George McCredie Memorial Church, Federation church, circa 1905	I139
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic Histo*ry, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage S170 listing sheet 2018, State Heritage Inventory Listing for Linnwood, retrieved 05 April 2019, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5052822

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Church.



Side elevation of church.



Parsonage.



Hall.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	"Carsons", Federation Period Cottage		
Recommended Name	'Carsons' - Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	128 Harris Street, Guildford NSW, 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	247	-	628
Current LEP ID	I140 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I41 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 128 Harris Street, Guildford is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. Most likely built at the turn of the century, the site has significance as part of the early pattern of subdivision and residential development of Guildford in response to the coming of the railway in 1891. The property formed part of the land granted to Arthur Holroyd in 1873 following the major subdivision of the Church and School Estate. The house has aesthetic significance as a well-kept and intact Federation cottage with some Victorian detailing. It is an important historic element in the streetscape and contributes strongly to the heritage character of the area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Most likely built at the turn of the century, the site has significance as part of the early pattern of subdivision and residential development of Guildford in response to the coming of the railway in 1891. The property formed part of the land granted to Arthur Holroyd in 1873 following the major subdivision of the Church and School Estate.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The house has aesthetic significance as a well-kept, intact Federation cottage with some Victorian detailing. It is an important historic element in the streetscape and contributes strongly to the heritage character of the area.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The dwelling is a single-storey weatherboard cottage, set on a brick base with a hipped roof and projecting gable end. The roof has replaced Colourbond sheet metal and guttering/downpipes, and includes a profiled face brick chimney with a terracotta chimney cowl. The gable end features a simple timber barge board and decorative finial. The bullnose verandah, replaced in 1992, is of Colourbond sheet, extending across the front of the property to intersect with the projecting gable. The verandah floor is concrete slab and is supported on three timber posts with decorative timber brackets. The front façade consists of a panelled timber door with a four-pane door light. Windows are double hung sash with sets of three coloured glass panels at the base. Timber window sills have a decorative moulding below. The pair of windows on the gable end are sheltered by a timber window awning clad with mini orb corrugated sheet. The dwelling has a weatherboard rear extension.

A modern carport has been added on the northern side of the dwelling, provided in a Federation style towards the end of the concrete and paved driveway. The carport is built of timber with matching timber brackets and finial to the dwelling. The carport was likely added at the same time as the verandah in 1992. A large streel gate encloses the carport from the street.

The front boundary fence is a painted timber picket fence with arrow head post tops and square structural posts. There is one large mature tree in the front yard which has some landscape significance and several evident in the rear yard. The dwelling has a deep setback which is consistent with neighbouring dwellings. The site appears to have retained its original subdivision boundary.

The dwelling appears as a neat and well-kept residence. It is in good condition, having undergone roof replacement works and repainting works in the recent past.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Roof sheeting, guttering and downpipes replaced
- Bullnose verandah replaced in 1992
- Verandah floor replaced with concrete*
- Carport added in a ‘Federation’ style, c.1992
- Weatherboard rear extension
- Timber picket fence replaced

The house generally retains its scale, form and some original decorative detailing, although it has been modified. On the most part, significant fabric has been replaced on a like for like basis conserving the built heritage values of the item.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1893 - 1912

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

Although Guildford had residents from 1799, it was not until the advent of the subdivision of the Church and School Estate and the opening of the first railway station in the district in 1876 that there was much development. The subject property formed part of two 16 acre grants originally granted to Arthur Holroyd in 1873. Holroyd was a member of Parliament in the mid to late 19th century, and the first mayor of the municipality.

The subject property formed part of 18 acres purchased by Philip Holdsworth and John Henty in 1881. It appears Holdsworth and Henty subdivided and progressively sold the land from 1881. An allotment of 36 perches on Wright Street (present Harris Street) was purchased by fruiterer John Scholl in 1893, and the present boundaries were formed at this time. It appears the house may have been constructed for the Scholl's, who resided at the property until 1912, when it was purchased by Margaret Lewis. In 1942, the property passed to Thomas Carson. Upon his death in 1977 it was then passed to widow Elsie Carson. Ownership passed to Joseph Culican in 1984.

The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the concrete verandah floor should be replaced with timber.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	"Carsons", Federation Period Cottage	I140
Heritage Study	"Carsons", Federation Period Cottage	I140
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991*, Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage S170 listing sheet 2018, State Heritage Inventory Listing for Linnwood, retrieved 05 April 2019, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5052822

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of front façade and landscaping.



Overview of dwelling and associated driveway.



Detail of front façade.



View of carport.



Overview of front boundary fence.



View of the site from the roadway.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Guildford Railway Station		
Reccomended Name	Guildford Railway Station		
Site Image			
Address	Great Southern Railway (primary), Military Road (alternate), Railway Terrace (alternate), Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	2161	–	1127114
Current LEP ID	N/A – this item should be de-listed from the LEP		
Former LEP ID	I43 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Transport - Rail	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Guildford Railway Station, first opened in 1876, played a critical role in the early development boom of Guildford, transforming the area from a 'Tiny Village' to an area of residential expansion. Original structures included an 1876 platform and station building, a 1891 platform, the purchase of a Station Masters Residence in 1924 and a 1937 timber station building. However, all structures and remnants relating to this early station development have now been removed. The remaining structures on site date from c.1970, c.2002 and 2016-2017, and have no heritage value. The overall loss of historical fabric including all the original and early platform buildings greatly reduces the significance of the railway station.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Guildford Railway Station has limited historic fabric to demonstrate its associations as one of the early railway stations built on the Main South Line from Granville Junction to Goulburn.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The modern platform buildings, canopies, footbridge and lifts at the railway station are a common example of this type of building in the Sydney metropolitan area. Therefore Guildford Railway Station does not fulfil this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Inventory listing sheet for 'Guildford Railway Station', dated 2008. As the description features a comprehensive physical description of both external and internal station elements, only minor amendments were made with regards to recent station upgrades.

PLATFORM BUILDING- Platform 1 (c1970s)
External: A long rectangular skillion roofed building consisting of a Booking Office, Station Manager's Room and Staff facilities in the southern half and Male, Female and equitable access toilets at the northern end. The external walls are a combination of painted concrete block and aluminium panels set in expressed aluminium mullions. The windows are fixed and sliding aluminium set high in the walls. On the Military Road elevation the southern end is characterised by a projecting section of wall which is sandstone clad in random rubble fashion. A smaller concrete block concessionaire is separated from the main building by a short flight of access steps from the Military Road footpath. The skillion roof which rises gently to the platform side cantilevers to provide weather protection, and is finished with a 400mm high metal fascia.

Internal: The interior walls and ceilings are finished in plasterboard with a small coved cornice. Except for the toilets, which are finished in ceramic tiles, the floors are carpet finished.

FOOTBRIDGE (c2002)
The footbridge spans the railway lines about midway along the platforms, slightly south of the concessionaire on Platform 1. The main span consists of precast concrete planks supported on circular concrete piers with squared haunches. An easy access lift is located at each end of the footbridge, where the structure terminates with a second circular pier. Full height glass encloses the footbridge beneath a skillion metal deck roof, with this enclosure continuing down each platform access stair. Each glazed lift shaft is topped with a louvred motor room which rises above the surrounding bridge structure.

PLATFORMS (unknown)
Platform 1 has an asphalt surface, with a concrete edge supported on a flush faced concrete retaining wall. Platform 2 has an asphalt surface and retains the original brick edge and facing for the length of the platform. Both platforms have been reconstructed since the first timber ones of 1891.

CANOPIES (2000-2003)
On Platform 2 a modern open steel framed flat roofed canopy extends from the bottom of the footbridge access stairs for some 25 metres north along the platform. On Platform 1 a similar canopy extends from the side of the footbridge stair and abuts with the platform building roof. Light framed steel canopies continue into the streets on each side of the station complex.

SUBWAY (c1975)
A concrete walled pedestrian subway connects Military Road to Railway Terrace near the northern end of the platforms. The walls of the subway have been painted with natural bush scenes, while the floor finish is asphalt.

As all station elements and buildings are contemporary, their condition is good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- 1891: New timber Up and Down platforms constructed with the duplication of the line
- 1892: Standard Lamp Room built on Platform 1
- 1900: Awnings provided over platform buildings.
- 1911: Platforms extended.
- 1920: Improved office accommodation and cover over signal frame.
- 1924: House for SM purchased
- 1929: Railway electrified.
- 1937: New timber platform building on Platform 2
- c1975: Subway between Military Road and Railway Terrace constructed
- c2000: Platform canopies added to toilets and adjacent to kiosk on Platform 1
- c2002: Easy Access lifts including new footbridge, stair access and toilets converted on Platform

Note: there is no date for the removal of the 1930s timber building.

As all historic elements and buildings have been removed, the integrity of the station is **NIL**.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1876 - 1937

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as a brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

After completion of the initial rail line from Sydney to Parramatta, work soon proceeded on the Main South line from Granville Junction to Goulburn. The first section from Granville to Liverpool was constructed quickly over easy terrain and was opened on 26 September 1856. Campbelltown was reached in 1858, that section opening on 17 May 1858. The line was duplicated in 1891. This line was constructed as a rural railway and had no suburban purpose until well into the twentieth century. Its stations served what were then rural settlements and only later were adapted as commuter stations.

Guildford Station was opened in April 1876. In 1891 new side platform buildings were constructed with new platform buildings for duplication of the line. In 1924 a house was purchased for use as a Station

Master's residence. A number of changes have been made to the station since construction including the addition of a new timber station building in 1937 (now demolished).

All structures and remnants relating to this early station development were gradually modified or removed from 1970 onwards. The remaining structures on site date from c.1970, and c.2002. The site remains in use as a railway station.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.		**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.	**X**	**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- As all historic evidence has been removed from the site, it no longer meets any of the NSW heritage criteria. This site should be de-listed as part of the review for the Cumberland City Council LEP.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Heritage Study	N/A	-
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Conservation Management Strategy	Australian Museum Consulting	2015	Heritage Platforms Conservation Management Strategy
Heritage Study	State Rail Authority	1999	State Rail Authority Heritage Register Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictoral History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, S170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Guildford Railway Station', https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4801065

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of platform and footbridge (Source: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, S170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Guildford Railway Station').



View of footbridge (Source: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, S170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Guildford Railway Station').

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Fibro and Weatherboard Cottage, circa 1938–1946		
Recommended Name	Fibro and Weatherboard Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	11 O'Connor Street, Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	56 - 58	2	886
Current LEP ID	I142 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I45 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 11 O'Connor Street, Guildford is of local significance for its historic values. The site has significance as part of the early twentieth century development of Guildford, which was supported by the coming of the railway in 1891. The dwelling was constructed in a time when the area was still considered a 'tiny village', prior to a building boom in the 1920s. While the building retains its overall form, it has been heavily modified with mid-twentieth century fabric and is therefore not a representative example of early twentieth century residences for the area. It has some aesthetic significance within the streetscape as a neat cottage which retains its overall form and an established informal landscape.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The site has significance as part of the early twentieth century development of Guildford, which was supported by the coming of the railway in 1891. The dwelling was constructed in a time when the area was still considered a 'tiny village', prior to a building boom in the 1920s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item has some aesthetic significance within the streetscape as a neat cottage which retains its overall form.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	While the building retains its overall form, it has been heavily modified with mid-twentieth century fabric and is therefore not a representative

	example of early twentieth century residences for the area. The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The building is a single-storey cottage set on brick piers with a corrugated iron hipped roof painted green, modern guttering, a face brick chimney and a corrugated iron bullnose verandah. The dwelling has a yellow and green colour scheme. The building was originally constructed in weatherboard but has since had large sections of wall neatly re-clad in fibro sheeting. This has occurred along the side elevations, above a section of remaining weatherboard, as well as around the verandah in place for a balustrade. The verandah roof is supported on simple timber posts. Windows are timber sash, painted cream with a row of three small panes at the bottom of each. The architraves are simple timber elements painted green. The front door is covered with a modern screen door. The dwelling has been extended to the rear with a fibro skillion structure.

There is no front boundary fence for the property. Instead, the front setback consists of various European plantings including conifers informally spread across the yard, and a large grassed area. There are large mature trees in the rear yard as well. A concrete footpath leads along the eastern boundary, from the yard to the side of the verandah.

The dwelling has been well maintained and is in good condition overall.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Walls reclad with fibro sheeting*
- Replacement of bullnose verandah, including widening from original shorter form (see SIX Maps, 1943 aerial)
- Roof sheeting and guttering replaced
- Concrete footpath added to front setback landscaping
- Skillion fibro extension to the rear
- Modern screen door*

While the overall form of the dwelling has remained largely the same, the building has been altered significantly through the use of fibro sheeting. The dwelling therefore has moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c1900s

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school

being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as a brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

Although Guildford had residents from 1799 it was not until the advent of the subdivision of the Church and School Estate and the opening of the first railway station in the district in 1876 that there was much development. The subject property formed part of 23 acres 1 rood originally granted to John Hodgson in 1872. Ownership of the grant changed hands a number of times, until 1876, when it was purchased by John Murphy. Murphy subdivided and subsequently sold the land off in parcels. While the exact construction date of the dwelling is unclear, the architectural form indicates that it was most likely constructed in the 1900s. It appears that the dwelling underwent modifications in the 1950s to include fibro sheeting. The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	1**2.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the fibro sheeting should be removed and replaced with a more appropriate material and finish. Specifically, the walls should be reclad with weatherboard and timber to the verandah balustrade.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Fibro and Weatherboard Cottage, circa 1938–1946	I142
Heritage Study	Fibro and Weatherboard Cottage, circa 1938–1946	I142
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd,* Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of dwelling and landscaping from the street.



Front façade, screened by landscaping.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	“Myrnaville”, late Victorian period cottage		
Recommended Name	‘Myrnaville’ - Late Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	45 O’Neill Street, Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	13 and 14	32	875
Current LEP ID	I143 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I46 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

This dwelling at 45 O'Neill Street, Guildford is locally significant for its historic and aesthetic values. Built in c.1883, the dwelling is located on one of the oldest subdivisions in Guildford, known as the Church and School Estate subdivision. The dwelling was constructed in a time when the area was still considered a 'tiny village', prior to a building boom in the 1920s. Although modified from its original Victorian form, the dwelling has aesthetic significance as a striking heritage building that exhibits a notable form and detailing. The dwelling appears to have had a 'Federation' style verandah added. The building is an important historic element and a strong contributor to the heritage character of the street.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1883, the dwelling is located on one of the oldest subdivisions in Guildford, known as the Church and School Estate subdivision. The dwelling was constructed in a time when the area was still considered a 'tiny village', prior to a building boom in the 1920s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Although modified from its original Victorian form, the dwelling has aesthetic significance as a striking heritage building that exhibits a notable form and detailing. The dwelling appears to have had a 'Federation' style verandah added. The building is an important historic element and a strong contributor to the streetscape character.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The house is a single storey timber framed weatherboard cottage with a steep hipped roof of painted corrugated iron construction and modern PVC pipes. There is a double brick chimney on the southern side. The front facade is symmetrical around a central timber panelled front door with a top light above. It is covered by a screen door. Single timber framed double hung windows are located on either side of the door and a name plate adjacent to the door reads 'Myrnaville'. A timber framed verandah across the front facade has been enlarged and a second skillion roof now steps down from the original. As part of the verandah modifications, Federation style detailing was also added to include timber brackets, frieze and slated balustrade. Lattice enclosures on both ends have been removed. The verandah has a timber boarded floor and painted corrugated iron roof. All timber elements to the dwelling have been recently repainted.

The property appears to retain its original subdivision boundaries and the dwelling itself is set back significantly from the street compared to other dwellings. A landscaped garden occupies the front setback, including a mature palm tree. A gravel driveway is located on the northern boundary of the dwelling. The front boundary is lined with a painted timber picket fence which was added in 1989.

While there are signs of wear and tear, the dwelling is in good condition overall. The iron roof requires repainting.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Verandah enlarged, 'Federation' style timber detailing added and addition of a second skillion roof.
- All timber has been recently repainted
- Downpipes replaced with modern PVC
- Lattice removed from each end of the verandah
- New fence constructed in 1989

The house retains its scale and form, however it has been modified from its original Victorian style with the addition of Federation style elements. The building has moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1883

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886

Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

Although Guildford had residents from 1799, it was not until the advent of the subdivision of the Church and School Estate and the opening of the first railway station in the district in 1876 that there was much development. The subject property formed part of 17 acres originally granted to Arthur Holroyd in 1874. Holroyd was a member of Parliament in the mid to late 19th century, and the first mayor of the municipality. Holroyd subsequently subdivided and the present property boundaries were formed. In 1883, four allotments were purchased by Charles Coffer, a brick worker. O'Neill Street was known as 'The Parade' at this time.

The subject cottage was constructed over two allotments. Based on the architectural style, it appears to have been constructed in 1883 for Charles Coffer. In 1904 the property was transferred to Emily Collins, and then to Hermann Otto Bentlin in 1913. Bentlin is noted in residence at 'Myrnaville' between 1913-1933 in the Sands Directory. Upon his death in 1979, the property passed to Hermann Herbets Bentlin, most likely his son, and then to Juan Conzales in 1988. The property remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	"Myrnaville", late Victorian period cottage	I143
Heritage Study	"Myrnaville", late Victorian period cottage	I143
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of dwelling and mature tree in the front yard.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Late Victorian Cottage		
Recommended Name	'Montrose' - Late Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	63 O'Neill Street, Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	101	–	1193096
	1	-	1212444
Current LEP ID	I144 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I47 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below.

Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 63 O'Neill Street, Guildford has local heritage significance for its historic value and some significance for its aesthetic value. Built in 1896, the dwelling is an early construction in the area which is located on one of the oldest subdivisions in Guildford, known as the Church and School Estate subdivision. The dwelling was constructed in a time when the area was still considered a 'tiny village', prior to a building boom in the 1920s, and is a reflection of the type of property constructed in the area at the time. While the building has some aesthetic significance as a timber cottage with notable features such as the hipped corrugated iron roof and wrap around verandah, the dwelling has been poorly modified over time which has led to a reduction of its aesthetic value.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1896, the dwelling is an early construction in the area which is located on one of the oldest subdivisions in Guildford, known as the Church and School Estate subdivision. The dwelling was constructed in a time when the area was still considered a 'tiny village', prior to a building boom in the 1920s, and is a reflection of the type of property constructed in the area at the time.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	While the building has some aesthetic significance as a timber cottage with notable features such as the hipped corrugated iron roof and wrap around verandah, the dwelling has been poorly modified over time which has led to a reduction of its aesthetic value.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.

f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The site has a single storey weatherboard cottage with a corrugated iron hipped roof. The roof has a gable wing extending towards Grove Street. The hipped roof extends at the rear to from a verandah and an original single brick chimney is located at the rear. A broken back verandah wraps around the front, northern and southern sides of the dwelling, with simple timber posts and boarded floor on a brick base. The O'Neill Street main elevation is symmetrical, with a central timber and glass panelled door and single timber 2x2 pane double hung windows. Window and door openings have profiled timber architraves and sills, and aluminium security grilles. A small gable to the verandah over front entrance has battened fibro sheeting. A single timber door on north elevation has multi-paned coloured glass infill panel. A section of the northern verandah has been enclosed with fibro sheeting. A pair of French doors open out onto the verandah on the Grove Street elevation. The gable end to Grove Street is half timbered and stucco rendered, with deep timber barge board and single window with fixed timber shingle awning above. Windows on the western side of the gable have a smaller, simpler fixed awning. The second entrance from the verandah through the gable end is marked by a slatted valance. The rear verandah is partially infilled with fibro sheeting to form a bathroom.

The dwelling has a large rear yard which contains a single weatherboard garage, built in 1949, which is accessed off Grove Street. A modern timber and Colorbond enclosed carport was added to the north of the building between 2014-2017 and is accessed off O'Neill Street. The boundary fencing is predominantly an open steel loop fence, with taller timber boarded fence at the rear. There are two moderately sized but young trees in the front yard. A concrete footpath leads from O'Neill Street to the primary elevation.

The dwelling was once located on a large corner block. The property has not retained its original subdivision boundaries, having had a new dwelling constructed on the site to the west in 2014. The dwelling retains its frontage to both O'Neill and Grove Streets.

The condition of the building is fair overall, with signs of wear and tear over time in the roof sheeting and timber detailing. Sections of the weatherboards are warping, pulling away, cracking and chipping, caused by age and low maintenance. Guttering is also rusting.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Steel loop fence*
- Modern dwelling constructed on size in 2014*
- Modern carport added to the northern side of the dwelling, added between 2014-2017
- Infill to verandah on the northern side*
- Second entrance door created from the verandah
- Rear verandah infill to create a bathroom*
- Garage added in 1949

The house retains its scale and form but has been modified in a several locations, seeing the removal and alteration of key elements on the wrap around verandah. These modifications are considered to be reversible. The dwelling has moderate integrity overall.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1896

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as a brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

Although Guildford had residents from 1799 it was not until the advent of the subdivision of the Church and School Estate and the opening of the first railway station in the district in 1876 that there was much development. The subject property formed part of 17 acres 30 perches originally granted to Arthur Holroyd in 1874, who subsequently subdivided. Holroyd was member of Parliament in the mid to late 19th century, and the first mayor of the municipality. The subject property formed part of over 1 acre (4 allotments) purchased by John Fowler in 1879. Fowler also acquired other allotments on The Parade (O'Neill Street) and The Esplanade at this time.

The property was purchased by Charles Shipton in 1893, and it appears the house was constructed for Shipton in 1896, as it first appears in the Sands in 1897. Only two properties are listed on the street at this time. Shipton resided at the property until 1913. Eaton Hume is briefly listed in residence between 1916-19. Goodwin Packer between 1920-25, and M J Harwood between 1926-33. The residence is first noted as 'Montrose' in 1924. The site was subdivided, and a new dwelling built on the second lot in 2014. The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, intrusive infill works to the verandah should be reversed to expose the entire wrap around verandah and appropriate timber detailing reinstated. This work would assist in increasing and reinstating the aesthetic significance of the item which has been adversely impacted by these incremental changes.
- As the western portion of the current site includes a modern dwelling (dated 2014) of no heritage value, the heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the new Cumberland LEP.
- Should a revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet will no longer reflect the current Lot/DP and will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Late Victorian Cottage	I144
Heritage Study	Late Victorian Cottage	I144
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of dwelling from corner of O'Neill Street and Grove Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Late Victorian/Federation Residence		
Recommended Name	'Maringa'- Victorian Residence		
Site Image			
Address	9A Tennyson Parade, Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	1100976
	-	-	SP78005
Current LEP ID	I145		
Former LEP ID	I48 (Holroyd LEP), Late Victorian/Federation Residence		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended - refer below.

Statement of Significance

The Victorian residence, 'Maringa', at 9A Tennyson Parade, Guildford, is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values and as a representative example of an early Victorian Residence. Built in 1893, the item is historically linked to the 1885 'Sherwood Heights' subdivision of William Sherwin's 1831 estate. The dwelling would appear to be one of the earlier houses constructed in this residential subdivision of Sherwood Heights. The building is of high aesthetic significance as a largely intact Victorian residence that retains much of its original fabric, detailing and landscaping elements. The aesthetic value is enhanced by the unique architectural style of the front gabled portico, the siting of the building and the surrounding landscape, which make a strong contribution to the streetscape. The residence has landmark qualities and is a rare architectural expression of a Victorian residence in the local Guildford area and more broadly in the Cumberland LGA.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1893, the item is historically linked to the 1885 'Sherwood Heights' subdivision of William Sherwin's 1831 estate. The dwelling would appear to be one of the earlier houses constructed in this residential subdivision of Sherwood Heights.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of high aesthetic significance as a largely intact Victorian residence that retains much of its original fabric, detailing and landscaping elements. The aesthetic value is enhanced by the unique architectural style of the front gabled portico, the siting of the building and the surrounding landscape, which make a strong contribution to the streetscape.

d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The residence has landmark qualities and is a rare architectural expression of a Victorian residence in the local Guildford area and more broadly in the Cumberland LGA.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of the Victorian residences constructed in Guildford during the late nineteenth century.

Physical Description

The residence at 9A Tennyson Parade, Guildford, is a single storey, symmetrical, Victorian residence. The dwelling is constructed of painted brick walls and has a hipped roof clad in corrugated steel. The roofscape features replaced roof sheeting, solar panels and whirly bird and retains three tall brick chimneys with string course detailing. Two of the tall chimneys retain a painted metal cowl.

The front façade features a gabled roof portico with half round arch over main entrance extended from the main roofline. The gable features a timber bargeboard and finial, while the gable end features timber battens with fibro sheet panel infill above a face brick elevation laid in the Flemish bond pattern and decorated with shallow string mouldings. A replaced sandstone keystone, cartouche and sandstone course are located on this elevation of the portico.

A recessed verandah extends along the north, south and east elevations. The verandah roof is an extension of the main roof and is supported on stop chamfered timber posts and a shallow arched timber valance. The window openings are generally timber framed double hung sash windows fronted by contemporary flyscreens and with a rendered brick sill. The front door features a toplight and is fronted by a contemporary security screen door. A set of French doors are located either side of the front door.

The dwelling features a deep setback with a formal garden setting. There are two established palms, a large gum tree and a central rose garden that are significant landscape features. The property is bounded by a front fence which is constructed of rendered brick piers with pipe and mesh panels. A paved brick and gravel driveway encircle the property and front garden creating two entrances to the property. The northernmost entrance leads to a sympathetically designed garage with a gabled roof clad in Colorbond sheeting atop rendered walls. The southernmost entrance is a driveway that leads to a rear subdivision and development. The rear development consists of approximately eight town houses with a similar roof form to the residence.

Overall, the condition of the building is considered good. It appears the building has undergone recent conservation works.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Subdivision of the former allotment in conjunction with a substantial rear development, c.2006s.
- Replaced roof sheeting.
- Solar panels added to roof c.2016.
- Painted timber verandah elements.
- Altered portico entrance – render removed, structural bars installed, replaced sandstone elements.

The residence is highly intact and is considered to have high integrity. Although the rear of the property is redeveloped, the development has been carefully designed to be as minimally invasive as possible. This is achieved through respectful height, form, scale and materiality.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1893

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s, many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and, in 1871, a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886, Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century, the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The subject property forms a part of 1165 acres of land known as the 'Sherwood Estate' that was granted to William Sherwin in June 1831. In 1884, the Sherwood Estate was subdivided and became known as 'Sherwood Heights'. The property was constructed in 1893 and became known as 'Maringa' in Sands Directory from 1911 onwards. It was occupied by W.F Mason from 1911-14. Tennyson Parade was known as Sherwood Parade at this time. The property passed between several hands before it was occupied by John Harwin from 1920 to 1930.

The property was sold again in 2014, where it remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- As the rear of the property has been subdivided for the new development, the heritage curtilage should be considered for reduction to exclude non-significant elements. The below curtilage should be considered for the new Cumberland LEP to reflect the current Lot and DP of the item.
- Should a revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet will no longer reflect the current Lot/DP and will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	'Maringa'- Victorian Residence	I145
Heritage Study	'Maringa'- Victorian Residence	I145
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd,* Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney,* NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of residence.



View of driveway to residence.



View to front facing gable.



Front of residence.



View of front and northern elevations.



Verandah to the northern side the residence.



Overview of residence from Tennyson Parade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Inter-war Bungalow		
Recommended Name	Inter-War Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	33 Tennyson Parade, Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	3	-	786707
Current LEP ID	I146 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I49 (Holroyd LEP), Inter-war Bungalow		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Inter-war bungalow at 33 Tennyson Parade, Guildford, is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values, and as a representative example of an Inter-War bungalow in the Guildford area. The item is located on land that originally formed William Sherwin's Estate, which was subdivided in 1885 as part of the Sherwood Heights subdivision. Built in 1926, the dwelling relates to the residential development of Guildford that followed the building boom in 1920. The item is of aesthetic significance as a highly intact Inter-War bungalow that retains much of its original fabric and detail.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is located on land that originally formed William Sherwin's Estate, that was subdivided in 1885 as part of the Sherwood Heights subdivision. Built in 1926, the dwelling relates to the residential development of Guildford that followed the building boom in the area in 1920.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as a highly intact Inter-war bungalow that retains much of its original fabric and detail.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a good representative example of an Inter-War bungalow built in the Cumberland LGA. It retains its key architectural features, giving it good integrity.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey brick bungalow with a gable and hipped roof clad in terracotta tiles. The roofscape features a rendered chimney and exposed timber rafters. The front facade features a prominent gable with decorative timber beams. Large rendered masonry columns and a colonnaded balustrade bounds the verandah area which features a chequered mosaic tile border to the floor and two sets of double doors with multipaned glass and screens. This is largely obscured by a passionfruit vine and various other plantings. There is a defined entry platform to the east. The front façade features a timber framed casement window with three multipaned sashes and flat timber hood over.

The building is set back from the front boundary, which is marked with a painted brick fence with lattice infill. A gravel driveway extending from the street sweeps past the house to the side and rear. The front area also features a number of mature trees and formals plantings that obscure views to the house.

The building's external condition appears to be good. Minor repairs to the timber gable screen are required as paint is starting to peel and a timber panel from the ladder infill is missing.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Gutters and terracotta tiles have been replaced.
- New Fence

The building appears to have high integrity as an intact Inter-War bungalow.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1926

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and, in 1871, a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886, Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The subject property forms a part of 1165 acres of land known as the 'Sherwood Estate' that was granted to William Sherwin in June 1831. In 1884, the Sherwood Estate was subdivided and became known as 'Sherwood Heights'. The residence was constructed in 1926. Tennyson Parade was known as Sherwood Parade at this time. The property remains in use a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Inter-War Bungalow	I146
Heritage Study	Inter-War Bungalow	I146
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd,* Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney,* NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of bungalow.



View to southward towards bungalow.



View to bungalow showing entrance gate.



Detail of eastern side of front façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Federation Period Cottage		
Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	20A The Esplanade, Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	445	-	1039110
	-	-	SP 73518
Current LEP ID	I147 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I50 (Holroyd LEP), Federation Period Cottage		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	September 2019		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 20A The Esplanade, Guildford is locally significant for its historic and aesthetic values. Built c.1906, the dwelling is located on one of the oldest subdivisions in Guildford, known as the Church and School Estate subdivision. The dwelling is a timber Federation residence which represents the prevalent style of construction in the area during a period of subdivision at the turn of the century with the coming of the railway in 1891. The dwelling has aesthetic significance as a well-kept, well-presented timber Federation dwelling with elaborate Victorian style decorative timberwork. The house is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock and strongly contributes to the streetscape character.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1906, the dwelling is located on one of the oldest subdivisions in Guildford, known as the Church and School Estate subdivision. The dwelling is timber Federation residence which represents the prevalent style of construction in the area during a period of subdivision at the turn of the century with the coming of the railway in 1891.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling has aesthetic significance as a well-kept, well-presented timber Federation dwelling with elaborate Victorian style decorative timberwork. The house is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock and strongly contributes to the streetscape character.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The subject building is a small L-shaped weatherboard cottage which features intersecting gable roofs clad in corrugated iron and a verandah to the south of a projecting gable roofed wing. The gable ends have projecting decorative barge boards and finials, and the front gable also features timber shingle cladding. The main roof extends over the front verandah and is supported on simple timber posts with capitals supporting arched frieze. The posts appear to be original. The verandah also features modern flooring. The front facade of the cottage has a panelled door with a toplight. The door is covered by a stained timber screen door. The façade also features two pairs of casement windows with decorative framing and sections of coloured glass. The window in the projecting wing also features a simple timber bracketed hood. Two different weatherboard profiles are visible on the side facades. The rear of the building has a skillion roofed extension.

A new carport has been added to the eastern side of the dwelling in recent years, constructed in a style which is highly sympathetic towards the aesthetic of the dwelling. This work includes the form of the timberwork, integration of small openings to match the windows panels and a replication of the roof pitch in the skillion.

The front boundary has a timber picket fence and a driveway have been provided along the southern boundary. A number of mature trees are located on the south side of the house, in the open backyard and to the front. While significant in size, these appear to be contemporary plantings which were not on the site in 1992 during the previous assessment.

The property has not retained its original subdivision boundaries, having had a new dwelling constructed at the rear in recent years. The building retains its setting and setback from the street, though there is now an additional concrete driveway which occupies the southern boundary.

The dwelling has been renovated in recent years, showing a big improvement to the overall condition from the previous heritage assessment of the place.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Skillion extension to the rear
- Demolition of former fibro clad garage
- Demolition of weatherboard out-building on the southern side of the dwelling
- Refurbishment of timber elements and repainting
- Addition of new carport to eastern side of the dwelling
- Addition of timber picket fence post 1992
- Subdivision of site into battle-axe formation and construction of modern dwelling constructed at the rear

While the building was renovated in recent years, the work was undertaken on a like-for-like basis and sought to retain fabric where possible. As a result, the integrity of the building is high.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1906

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

A large section of the suburb of Guildford is located on the Church and School Estate, first offered for sale from 1871, and progressively re-subdivided after the opening of the first railway station in the district in 1876. The site formed part of approximately 18 acres purchased by Arthur Holroyd in 1875, who also acquired other sections of the first subdivision of the Church and School Estate at this time. Holroyd was Member for Parliament from 1861, and the first Mayor of the Municipality in 1872. Holroyd subsequently subdivided and the site formed part of 7 acres purchased by Henry William Jackson in 1882. Lots 44 & 45 of the subdivision were purchased in 1906 by William Henry Wright, and the present property boundaries were formed.

The cottage dates from the early 20th century, on one of the early subdivisions in Guilford. It was possibly constructed for Wright shortly after 1906. Wright is listed in the Sands in residence on The Esplanade as early as 1898. The early narrow fronted allotment subdivision pattern remains unchanged since 1906. The location of the cottage, close to Guilford Station serves as a reminder of the early influence of the railway line on the development of Guildford. The property changed hands a further 9 times until 1973, when it was purchased by the present owners. The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- As the eastern portion of the current site includes a modern dwelling of no heritage value, the heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the new Cumberland LEP. Note: the curtilage follows the boundary of 20A vs the strata lot.
- Should a revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet will no longer reflect the current Lot/DP and will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Federation Period Cottage	I147
Heritage Study	Federation Period Cottage	I147
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992*, Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Front façade.



Fence.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Glencoe		
Recommended Name	'Glencoe' – Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	3 Barbers Road, Guildford, NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	2	-	226836
Current LEP ID	I148 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I217 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage 'Glencoe' is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values as a representative example of a Federation workers cottage. Built in 1910, the cottage was constructed for the maintenance workers who maintained the nearby water supply pipeline. The building retains its aesthetic significance through its form, although this is reduced by the fibro sheet cladding.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The cottage is historically significant as a Federation era dwelling constructed in 1910 as accommodation for the maintenance workers who maintained the water supply pipeline.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building retains its aesthetic significance through its form, however, this is reduced by the fibro sheet cladding.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of a Federation period workers cottage built c.1910.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey Federation workers cottage built in c.1910. The cottage is clad in fibro sheet (possibly with weatherboards underneath). The gabled roof is clad in galvanised steel with a skillion roof at the rear. The front verandah is also a skillion roof clad in galvanised steel and supported on squared timber posts. Window openings are generally timber framed double hung sash windows with contemporary flyscreens. Two contemporary carports with sheet metal roofs supported on metal posts are located to the north of the property. The carports front a weatherboard clad garage with a gabled roof located at the rear of the property. There is another large carport located along the east elevation.

The house is a small four-room cottage sited adjacent to the water pipeline. This cottage is the only house in the vicinity. The property features a highly vegetated and informal landscape with several established trees along the southern boundary and in the northwest corner of the property that are of some significance. A timber picket fence that fronts the property along Barbers Road is impacted by this vegetation growth. The water pipeline from Pipehead to Lidcombe (where it goes underground to Crown Street Reservoir) forms the rear boundary of the property.

Overall, the cottage is in a fair condition. The timber verandah elements require repairs to treat peeling paint, timber rot, and warped galvanised iron.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Several rear skillion extensions
- Carports added post-1943
- Flyscreens
- Replaced weatherboard cladding with fibro sheeting*

Overall, the integrity of the item appears to be moderate. The cottage appears to retain some original fabric, however, this is in a deteriorated state and if left unaddressed the item is at risk of reduced integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1910

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s, many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and, in 1871, a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886, Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The subject cottage is located on land which had previously formed part of John T. Campbell's 1000-acre land grant, gazetted in 1881. In 1902, the land was resumed for the purposes of City Water Supply. The workers cottage was built in 1910. Due to the item's location and proximity to the water pipeline, it appears the cottage was a Water Board cottage for maintenance men looking after the water pipeline. The property is no longer the property of the Water Board but it is in use as a private residence. The building appears to have been refurbished, however, it is unknown when.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.	**X**		

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, consideration should be given to reinstate the weatherboard cladding.
- The verandah is in need of conservation repairs, this should be undertaken in conjunction with the principles of the Burra Charter and by a suitably qualified heritage trades person.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Glencoe	I148
Heritage Study	Glencoe	I148
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd,* Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney,* NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to cottage and overgrown landscaping.



View to driveway at Glencoe.



Overview of cottage.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Swift's House		
Recommended Name	'Swift's House' – Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	36 Bolton Street, Guildford, NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	4	10	4047
Current LEP ID	I149 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I218 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 36 Bolton Street, Guildford is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic, associative and representative values. Historically, the dwelling is located on one of the oldest subdivisions in Guildford, known as the Lackey Estate. Built between c.1912-1915, the dwelling relates to the early development of Guildford when the area was still considered a 'tiny village' prior to the building boom in the 1920s. The dwelling is a contributory element that reflects the growth and development of the district throughout the early decades of the twentieth century. The dwelling has additional associative significance as the house built for William Thomas Swift. Swift was the one-time Mayor of Granville in 1921 and a prominent local resident in Guildford known for investing in local property and building the commercial buildings at the corner of Guildford Road and Railway Street known as 'Swift's Buildings'. The dwelling is of aesthetic significance as a well-kept Federation cottage with Victorian influences. The house is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock of the area and makes a strong contribution to the streetscape. The dwelling is a representative example of a quality Federation period house.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically, the item is located on one of the oldest subdivisions in Guildford known as the Lackey Estate. Built between c.1912-1915, the dwelling relates to the early development of Guildford when the area was still considered a 'tiny village' prior to the building boom in the 1920s. The dwelling is a contributory element that reflects the growth and development of the district throughout the early decades of the twentieth century.

b) Associative	The item was the house built for William Thomas Swift. Swift was a one time Mayor of Granville in 1921 and a prominent local resident in Guildford known for investing in local property and building the commercial buildings at the corner of Guildford Road and Railway Street known as 'Swift's Buildings'.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as a well-presented Federation Cottage with Victorian influences. The house is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock of the area, and makes a strong contribution to the streetscape
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a representative example of quality Federation period houses in the local area.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey brick Federation cottage which originally had some Victorian influences in the detailing of the building and in its central siting within the landscape. The prominent elevations appear to have been painted with a red oxide and the brickwork tuck pointed. The roof features a pyramid hipped roof and bullnose verandah with hip corners that extend along the both side elevations. The roof, which was originally slate, is now clad with concrete tiles retains a rendered brick chimney with corniced decoration and Chinese lanterns. The guttering and downpipes have also been replaced. The verandah supports were originally cast-iron columns, with cast iron lacework brackets and frieze. The verandah is now supported on turned timber posts with painted detailing and a simple timber valance. Windows are generally timber framed casements in sets of three with colours top lights and sloping brick sills. The front entry has a transom light above the sidelight and a five-panelled door with two small glazed panes above a large square glazed pane, with two timber bolection mould panels below lock rail. The rear of the building features two phased extensions, a brick addition followed by a skillion weatherboard addition. The rear additions terminate with a rear bullnose verandah. Window openings at the rear contain aluminium framed sliding windows. The building appears to have undergone a refresh with a new picket fence and posts at front and side, replaced verandah roof sheeting, and new timber floorboards to verandah.

The dwelling is located on the corner of Bolton Street and Rhodes Avenue. Although it has a deep setback, it retains a prominent position within the landscape. The boundary of the property features a variety of established trees that shield the building from the streetscape and contribute to the sites aesthetic.

The building appears to be in good condition having undergone a refresh in the recent past including replacing roof sheeting, guttering, verandah posts and brackets, as well as a fresh coat of paint.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- New roof sheeting with concrete tiles, c.2017-18
- New Colorbond verandah roof, c.2017-18
- Replaced timber floorboards to verandah
- Removal of cast iron columns with cast iron lacework brackets and frieze
- Rear additions
- Replaced picket fence

Although the building has had some modifications the building retains a moderate level of integrity. The replacement of fabric is sympathetic the built form and aesthetic values.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1912-15

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The subject property was situated on land subdivided in the Lackey's Estate in c. 1904. The house was built c. 1912-15 for William Thomas Swift, a retired grazier from Burrinjuck. Swift became an alderman on Granville Council and Mayor in 1921. Although unknown if he lived here, Swift is known to have invested in local property and built the shops at the corner of Guildford Road and Railway Street, known as Swift's Buildings. The property remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the future opportunity arise, cast iron lacework should be reinstated along the verandah (brackets and frieze).

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Swift's House	I149
Heritage Study	Swift's House	I149
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of dwelling from corner of Rhodes Avenue and Bolton Street.



Front façade and wrap around verandah.



Detail of verandah awning, roof and chimney.



Rear of the dwelling.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Bolton Street Group		
Recommended Name	Bolton Street Group		
Site Image			
Address	45-49 Bolton Street, Guildford, NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	16 - 18	2	1647
	6	-	1085567
Current LEP ID	I150 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I219 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Bolton Street Group of Federation cottages in Guildford is of local heritage significance for its historic and aesthetic values. Built between 1910 and 1920, the dwellings relate to the c. 1906 Avisford Heights subdivision which further subdivided the Stimson's subdivision of 1884. The Group makes a notable contribution to the streetscape due to similarities in age, design, use and materials of the buildings.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built between 1910 and 1920, the group relates to the c1906 Avisford Heights subdivision of Guildford.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The group has some aesthetic significance for its similarities in age, design, use and materials of the buildings.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The Bolton Street Group consists of three Federation style houses. The dwellings present a consistent setback in the streetscape and present a homogenous group of Federation period cottages, although slightly modified. They retain their original subdivision plans.

No. 45
The dwelling at No. 45 is a single storey weatherboard Federation cottage with a gabled roof clad in pressed metal sheeting that replaces an earlier galvanised iron cladding system. The rusticated weatherboards sit atop brick foundations. The roof has a projecting gable to the front and side, a gablet roof and two rendered brick chimneys with a single terracotta chimney pot on each. The replaced roof sheeting extends to include the verandah and has altered the original form. The verandah's form, originally bullnose, is now a skillion extension from the main roof. The verandah roof is supported on chamfered timber posts with Art Nouveau brackets and exposed eaves, atop a concrete floor.

The windows along the main elevations are timber framed casement windows in sets of four. They feature multipaned coloured glass along the bottom, as well as top lights. The windowsill is a simple timber cornice with decorative timber undersill. The front door has a transom light above a timber door with a large glazed pane above the lock rail. This is fronted by an aluminium screen door. The front boundary fence is a steel palisade fence with a spear head.

The dwelling has a rear addition that extends along the rear elevation. The roof is gabled and clad in Colorbond sheeting.

A concrete driveway leads to a double fronted garage along the northern boundary. The garage is clad in fibro and features a low-pitched roof clad in pressed sheet metal. The front yard features some established plantings in an informal landscaped area.

No.47
The dwelling at No. 47 is a single storey weatherboard Federation cottage with a corrugated iron roof. The rusticated weatherboards sit atop brick foundations. The hipped roof has a projecting gable to the front and a central gablet, with two brick chimneys with a rendered course and stepped cornice. The roof sheeting appears to have been replaced. A verandah extends along the north, east and west elevations. The return verandah retains a bullnosed verandah roof and is supported on stop chamfered timber posts with timber floorboards.

The windows are two paned timber framed double hung sash windows. They are fronted by aluminium flyscreens. The front door has a transom light and is fronted by a security screen door.

The dwelling has a rear addition which extends from the southwest corner of the western elevation. A concrete strip driveway leads to a paved area at the rear. The front boundary fence is a timber picket fence. There is no formal landscaping, however there are some contemporary plantings in the front yard and at the rear.

No.49
The dwelling at No. 49 is a brick Federation cottage with a hipped roof clad in Marseille tiles. The hipped roof has a central gablet and with a brick chimney with a stepped brick course and chimney pot. A return verandah under the main roof has terracotta tiles, paired timber posts set on brick piers, with brick balustrade and timber ladder valance. The façade appears to be repointed, however no longer shows signs of its former red tuck-pointing. The brickwork is laid in the stretcher bond pattern.

The dwelling features notable leadlight windows on the front elevation, they are contained in a timber framed casement windows in sets of two. This window has a simple timber sill with a brick cornice and a skillion awning on decorative timber brackets. The window along the recessed verandah has a sloping brick sill and roller shutter. The exterior front door has a transom light and half sidelight. The door is a contemporary security screen.

A red concrete driveway extends the length of the northern boundary and leads to a fibro clad garage at the rear of the property. A large contemporary Colorbond steel carport fronts the garage. A Colorbond fence and gate with horizontal panels replaces a timber picket fence at the front. The landscape contains some planting beneath the brick balustrade of the verandah and one established tree to the south. There appears to be more established plantings at the rear of the property.

Condition
Overall the condition of the buildings is considered good. The dwellings appear to be well maintained and have undergone various forms of repair and maintenance.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

45 Bolton Street
- Replaced roof cladding (pressed metal sheeting) and verandah form
- Replaced palisade fence
- New garage door
- Security screen door
- Rear extension

47 Bolton Street
- New roof sheeting
- New timber posts
- New paint scheme
- Replaced fence
- Rear extension

49 Bolton Street
- Brickwork repointed,
- Non-original roof form*
- Roller shutters
- New fence
- New carport

The integrity of the Bolton Street Group is considered Moderate. It is evident a number of modifications have occurred which have changed the roof form and massing of the item.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c1910-1920

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school

being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The land was auctioned as Stimson's Subdivision in November 1884 as lots 45 and 47. The land was again subdivided as part of Avisford Heights subdivision, c. 1906 (No. 49). All houses are shown on the Water Board plan of February 1938.

The dwellings remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the original roof form of 49 Bolton Street should be reinstated.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Bolton Street Group	I150
Heritage Study	Bolton Street Group	I150
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



No.45



No.45



No.47



No.47



No.49



No.49



Overview of Bolton Street.



Overview of Bolton Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Electrical Substation		
Recommended Name	Electricity Substation		
Site Image			
Address	Opposite '121 Robertson Street, Guildford NSW 2161'		
Lot/Section/DP	27 & 28	-	1112619
Current LEP ID	I151 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I221 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Utility - Electricity	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The electricity substation is of significance for historic, aesthetic, technical and representative reasons. The item illustrates the early-mid twentieth century technology utilised in the generation and distribution of electricity supply in the area by the former Parramatta & Granville Electricity Supply Co. The item is an intact and representative example of the standardised electricity substations constructed in the inter-war period, designed and built to harmonise with surrounding houses.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item illustrates the early-mid twentieth century technology utilised in the generation and distribution of electricity supply in the area by the former Parramatta & Granville Electricity Supply Co.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as an intact example of a standardised electricity substation constructed in the Inter-War period, designed and built to harmonise with surrounding houses.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is an intact and representative example of the standardised electricity substations constructed in the Inter-War period.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey electricity substation with rendered brick walls atop a brick base with a hipped roof clad in pressed metal and boxed eaves. The side elevations feature expressed brick piers and recessed window openings. The front façade features a face brick entrance that steps out and extends to include a square parapet with letters that read 'P.& G. E. S. Co. Ltd SUB-STATION'. A central timber tongue and groove door features a concrete slab awning above.

The substation is elevated on a concrete slab. The concrete slab is framed by a low brick retaining wall with a cyclone wire mesh fence with barbed wire atop to enclose the item. The item fronts Robertson Street, Guildford and is situated within a park. The item is a prominent feature in the streetscape.

Although the building is no longer operational, the building appears to be in a fair condition. The pressed metal roof is discoloured and possibly corroding, the timber fascia and soffits feature paint peeling and the cyclone wire fence requires a repair to mend the gap in the panel. There appears to be some small cracking due to structural movement.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- New guttering
- New paint scheme

The integrity of the building is considered to be high.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1950

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

In 1938, the Parramatta and Granville Electricity Supply Co Ltd stated in their advertising that "Substations [were] built to harmonise with surrounding houses." This policy is evident in the attempt to design a pleasant sub-station on this site with the building's form, scale and proportions typical of domestic buildings. This is enhanced by the hipped roof, and the use of brick and fibro sheeting.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The building is at risk of vandalism, efforts to reduce that risk should be employed.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Electrical Substation	I151
Heritage Study	Electrical Substation	I151
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd,* Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney,* NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Front and southern elevations of substation.



Southern elevation of substation.



Southern elevation of substation.



View to rear and southern elevations of substation.



Detail of southern elevation.



Front entrance to substation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	House		
Recommended Name	Federation Arts and Crafts Residence		
Site Image			
Address	10 Cross Street, Guildford, NSW, 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	1	–	381894
Current LEP ID	I152 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I224 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Federation Arts and Crafts residence at 10 Cross Street, Guildford is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, associative and representative values. Built in 1914, the house is historically linked to the early development of Guildford when the area was still considered a 'tiny village' prior to the building boom in the 1920s. The house is associated with William Carthew, who served as an alderman on Granville Municipal Council from 1914 to 1918. The building has aesthetic significance as an intact and well-presented Federation Arts and Crafts dwelling. The item, although partially obscured by an established hedge, is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock of the area and makes a strong contribution to the streetscape. Further, the item is a representative example of quality Federation period Arts and Crafts style house built in Guildford, c.1914.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1914, the house is historically linked to the early development of Guildford when the area was still considered a 'tiny village' prior to the building boom in the 1920s.
b) Associative	The item is associated with William Carthew, who served as an alderman on Granville Municipal Council from 1914 to 1918.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as an intact and well-presented Federation Arts and Crafts dwelling. The item, although partially obscured by an established hedge, is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock of the area and makes a strong contribution to the streetscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.

f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of a highly intact Federation period Arts and Crafts residence built in Guildford c.1914.

Physical Description

The dwelling at 10 Cross Street, Guildford is a large single storey brick Federation Arts and Crafts dwelling built of brick. The item has a hipped roof clad in Marseilles tiles with a projecting gable to north and west and a central gablet. The roofscape has three tall polychrome brick chimneys with brick arched cowl, polychrome bricks and roughcast render. The walls make extensive use of polychrome patterning in the brickwork as additional decorative features of the facade.

A return verandah is located along the north and west elevations. The verandah roof is an extension of the main roof, however, it features a gable entrance on the northwest corner. The verandah roof is supported on stop chamfered timber posts with timber brackets and extensively decorated timber ladder valance and balustrade. The verandah also features tessellated tiled floor and slate steps. A decorative timber arch and finial are located beneath verandah gable.

The windows on the west gable have label moulds above segmented soldier brick arches and rendered cornice sills. The windows are timber framed casement in sets of four with tops lights. The front doors have transom lights and sidelights with glazed upper panels.

The building appears to have a rear skillion extension with a roof clad in Colorbond sheeting. The property features a concrete strip driveway that encircles the residence along the southern and eastern elevations. This leads to a large garage/shed located at the northeast corner of the property.

The grounds retain a large hedge along Cross Street which has overgrown the boundary fence that was a solid brick fence with brick coping and brick posts connected by galvanised pipe. A wrought iron gate remains. There are some mature large trees along the item's perimeter.

The building appears to be in a fair condition. There are some deteriorated timber elements along the verandah that require repainting.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear skillion extension,
- Garage

Although modified with the inclusion of a rear extension, the extension is a discrete addition to the dwelling that does not represent an adverse impact to the integrity of the item. The item is considered to have high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1914

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The property is located on land auctioned as Stimson's Estate in December 1876. The allotment was transferred to William Carthew, a local engineer in Guildford, in April 1908.Carthew later served as an alderman on Granville Municipal Council from 1914 to 1918.

In January 1913, Carthew took out a mortgage to build the house at 10 Cross Street. The Sands Directory lists Carthew as occupant from 1914 to the 1930s. The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	House	I152
Heritage Study	House	I152
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland Council LGA Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd,* Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Front façade as viewed from streetscape.



View through hedge along Cross Street.



Detail of projecting gable with timber fretwork.



View to established hedge along Cross Street boundary.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Wingello		
Recommended Name	'Wingello' – Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	55 Cross Street, Guildford, NSW, 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	SP 89901	-	-
Current LEP ID	I153 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I225 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Federation cottage, 'Wingello' at 55 Cross Street, Guildford is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Historically, the dwelling is associated with significant land subdivisions that facilitated the development of Guildford, notably the Guildford Farm subdivision in 1876. Wingello was built in c.1905, for Edgar Charles Friend, a prominent schoolmaster of Guildford. Later subdivisions established Wingello Street, named after the dwelling. The house is aesthetically significant as an intact Federation cottage which is enhanced by its recent conservation works which have restored original elements. The house is indicative of the original streetscape and makes a strong contribution to the character of Guildford. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation-period cottage built in Guildford, c.1905.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The dwelling is associated with significant land subdivisions that facilitated the development of Guildford, notably the Guildford Farm subdivision in 1876. Wingello was constructed in 1905 and is historically significant as it is the house of Edgar Charles Friend, a prominent schoolmaster of Guildford.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling has aesthetic significance as a highly intact Federation style cottage that retains its original deep setback. It is indicative of the original streetscape of the area and is significant in the heritage character of the area.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.

f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	Wingello is representative of the high quality Federation period houses characteristic of the Guildford area, built c.1905.

Physical Description

Wingello is a single storey Federation style, weatherboard cottage. The cottage has a projecting gable and return verandah with a roof clad in galvanised iron. The gable end features a timber bargeboard and circular timber finial. The roof has two tall brick chimneys with stepped courses. The verandah is bullnosed, with hip corner across front and returning to one side. The verandah roof is supported on turned timber posts with decorative fretted timber brackets and timber floorboards. The windows have coloured glass and decorative undersills. Exterior doors have transom light above French doors with bolection mould panels below and glazed panels above. Front door has transom lights and sidelights flanking timber door with upper panel glazed and white screen door. A modern black aluminium fence surrounds the front of the cottage.

The cottage retains its deep setback and is surrounded at the western and rear elevations by medium sized hedges and mature trees. The building is been surrounded by a concrete driveway lined by a brick fence which provides access to the property and the large apartment complex to the rear. The property is consequently subject to large development pressures particularly towards the rear and side elevations.

Overall, the condition of the building is good as it has been well maintained and recently restored.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Aluminium black metal fence surrounds the façade*
- New galvanized roof and bullnose verandah roof
- Relandscaped block for the construction a mltistorey residential complex at the rear
- Concrete driveway surrounding building
- Brick fence lining driveway and streetscape*
- White front screen door
- Repainting

The house generally retains its scale and form, although has been significally modified. Although it has undergone some sympathetic alterations and additions, the complete relandscaping of the item for the construction of a multistorey residential complex at the rear, a concrete driveway lined with a brick retaining wall and modern fence encircling the building detract from the overall heritage value. The integrity of the building is moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1905

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the

adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as a brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The subject property was part Lieutenant Samuel North's 640 acres which appears to have been later subdivided as part of Guildford Farms in 1876. The house appears to have been built c. 1905 for Edgar Charles Friend, schoolmaster, of Guildford which is shown on Water Board plan of February 1938. Part of the grounds of the house were subdivided later when Wingello Street, named after the subject property was constructed through the area in c.1930s.

This cottage continued to change hands and remains in use as a private dwelling. A large apartment building has been constructed towards the rear of the property.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, a more sympathetic fencing treatment and landscaped setting be reinstated.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Wingello	I153
Heritage Study	Wingello	I153
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictoral History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to the property from Cross Street.



View along Cross Street to neighbouring development.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Cottage		
Recommended Name	'Oswald' - Inter-War Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	66 Cross Street, Guildford, NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	3	–	4907
Current LEP ID	I154 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I226 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Inter-War bungalow at 66 Cross Street is of local significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic and representative values. Built c. 1920, the dwelling is historically associated with several individuals of the local area, such as John Olive and Leslie McDougall. The cottage has some aesthetic significance such as the geometric Japanese-influenced valence detail to verandah. However, as it has been extensively modified and many of its significant elements such as the corrugated iron roof and rusticated weatherboard dado have been removed it has lost much of its former aesthetic value. While the item has been modified, it still retains its overall form and some of the modifications can be reversed. However, at present, the site is not architecturally representative of Inter-War bungalows in the local area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c. 1920, the item historically relates to the twentieth century development of Guildford.
b) Associative	The dwelling is historically associated with several individuals of the local area, such as John Olive and Leslie McDougall.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The bungalow has been significantly modified and many elements have been removed or altered. It has some aesthetic significance such as the geometric Japanese-influenced valence detail to verandah. However, as it has been extensively modified and many of its significant elements such as the corrugated iron roof and rusticated weatherboard dado have been removed it has lost much of its aesthetic significance. The current paint scheme is a significantly detracting element.

d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	While the item has some representative significance as vernacular architecture common in Post-War suburbia, it is not an exemplary Inter-War bungalow.

Physical Description

The listing sheet for 'Cottage' from the Office of Environment and Heritage dated to 2004 describes the item as:

> *Single storey timber framed bungalow cottage with corrugated iron roof. It has asymmetrical gable to front and roof sweeping down over verandah, with no change in pitch. Upper wall is sheeted with fibro which has been rough cast rendered, above a rusticated weatherboard dado of broad Edwardian-style boards. Leadlight glazed casement sash windows in board multi-sash window assemblies. 1910s style glass with blown medallions. Geometric Japanese-influenced valence detail to verandah with short latticed posts set upon shaped roughcast piers, integral with the rendered brick balustrade to verandah. Fibro gable panel. Originally, house had a front door with a leadlight assembly, and the property fence was timber framed cyclone mesh fence.*

Presently, the Inter-War bungalow has been significantly modified for its adaptive reuse as a childcare centre. It has been rendered and repainted in multi-colours that do not align with the item's heritage values. The weatherboard dado has been removed, and there does not appear to be any fibro sheeting or weatherboards remaining. The roof has been replaced, as have the original leadlight glazed casement windows. The original geometric Japanese-influenced valence detail to verandah has been painted yellow. There is a new concrete framed timber fence that replaces the cyclone mesh fence. A large addition extends from the rear of the building and shade cloth sails have been added to the rear and northern side. The majority of the property has been paved with concrete. The property is bounded by contemporary fence consisting of rendered concrete piers with aluminium panel infill.

The building is a good condition given the nature of the buildings use and extensive renovation for the buildings adaptive reuse as a childcare centre which occurred c.2013.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- New fencing and signage- adapted to preschool
- Cottage rendered and repainted*
- Significant rear extension
- Concrete driveway*
- Landscape of front yard substantially altered with original vegetation cleared*
- Windows and sills and awnings removed and replaced*
- Fibro gable panels removed*
- Timber weatherboard around base of house removed*
- New roof
- New shade cloth sails added to the northern extension
- New contemporary fence*
- Contemporary paint scheme*

The cottage has been extensively modified and no longer retains much of its original fabric. The items extensive modifications and external paint scheme detract from the overall cultural significance of the item. The item is considered to have low integrity.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1920

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The 66 Cross Street allotment plus two others adjacent were transferred to John Olive, manager of a woollen mill and Leslie McDougall, a bank manager in January 1911. In January 1918, this allotment was sold for £66 to George Brenton, a carpenter from Kempsey who probably erected the cottage. It was named "Oswald" in 1924.

The building remained in use as a private residence until c.2013. The building is currently occupied by 'Baby Beginners Learning Centre' for which the property was extensively renovated in 2013.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- In its current form the dwelling is not a highly significant local item. While the dwelling has some historic and representative significance, it is not an exemplary example of its type, of which there are many examples. In order to conserve the cultural value and significance of the item, the building should have its original features reinstated. This should include reinstating original cladding material (weatherboard and fibro sheeting), and window features (leadlight glazed casement sash windows in board multi-sash window assemblies, and timber sills).
- At present the paint scheme is highly intrusive. A sympathetic and appropriate paint scheme should be employed.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Cottage	I154
Heritage Study	Cottage	I154
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013*, Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.
- Office of Environment and Heritage Listing sheet for 'Cottage', https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2245036

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Front façade and driveway of dwelling viewed from Cross Street.



Overview of dwelling from Cross Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	St Mary's Anglican Church		
Recommended Name	St Marys Anglican Church		
Site Image			
Address	246a Guildford Road, Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	1 - 4	1	4047
Current LEP ID	I155 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I227 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

St Marys Anglican Church is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, social and representative values. Built in 1937, the church replaced an earlier timber church hall which was constructed in c.1903. The church is historically linked with the suburban development of Guildford in the twentieth century. The Church is of aesthetic significance as an Inter-War Gothic church. Although modified, the building still makes an important contribution to the streetscape and presents a local landmark when viewed from the Bolton Street and Guildford Road. The church site has some social significance having served as local community church from 1903 and from 1938 in the Inter-War Gothic church. The church demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Inter-War Gothic church, built c.1937.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1937, the church replaced a wooden church hall from c.1903. The Church is historically linked with the suburban development of Guildford in the twentieth century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Church is aesthetically significance as an Inter-War Gothic church. Although modified the building still makes an important contribution to the streetscape and presents a local landmark when viewed from the Bolton Street and Guildford Road.
d) Social	The item has some social significance having served as local community church from 1903, and from 1938
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The item is representative of Gothic Inter-War period church buildings built c.1937.

Physical Description

The St Marys Anglican Church is an Inter-War Gothic style church built of light-coloured bricks in Flemish bond pattern with parapeted gables and Marseilles-tiled roof. The windows feature ornate tracery of moulded stone and diagonal lattice lead lighting.

The church makes use of expressed brick for façade decoration. Features of note include the simple expressed brick detailing along the gable, an expressed brick arch and the stepped, sloped brick sills. Each window section along the north elevation is separated by stepped brick buttress. Within each buttress is a garden bed with a single sandstone retaining wall. The east elevation features a wall constructed of sheet metal with a narrow window along the elevation. The brick buttress located on the corner of the west elevation features a bricked pinnacle.

The southern elevation features a later entrance. The new entrance is constructed of red brick. The structure has a gabled roof clad in Marseille tiles and makes use of the Gothic detailing of the main building including a small brick buttress, expressed brick detailing along the gable and a brick arch over the new entrance way.

The building has a c.1970s addition at eastern elevation and to the south of the main church hall that are not significant. The 1970s addition adjoins the eastern elevation of the Church hall with a flat roofed section constructed of brick with the flat roof hidden behind an aluminium weatherboard printed rectangular parapet. The parapet consists of three courses of these weatherboard-like panels. The eastern end of the 1970s addition terminates in an A-frame structure. The structure features a tall angular roof form clad in Marseille ties on a brick base with exposed timber eaves and recessed windows and door openings. This design is a typical church form from the modernist movement, however rather than using the tall angular form for natural light, the east and west elevations have been cladded in sheet metal.

The property allotment has a low brick fence with brick coping. The church is surrounded by a garden bed with a carpark located at the centre of the allotment to the south of the church. A concrete path with three concrete steps from Bolton Street is framed by a small stone retaining wall.

The church appears to be in a fair condition. There is some cracking at the peak of the brick arch along the west elevation that may be a result of structural movement. It should be closely monitored that the garden beds do not impact on the building, physically or in terms of water and drainage.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- 1970s addition to the east elevation and to the south
- New brick entrance on the southern elevation
- Carpark

Although the church features a modified eastern elevation and addition, the newer structures are carefully designed to ensure the visual curtilage of the church is not adversely impact and the main building remains the main focal point within the streetscape. Overall the church hall appears to be relatively intact, the integrity is considered to be moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1937

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as a brickwork, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The site of the church transferred to the church's trustees on 18 Dec 1902 and in 1903 a mission hall was built on this site. The site became a separate parish in 1912. The foundation stone of the present church was laid by H. W. K. Mowll, on 17 April 1937. The Church is shown on a Water Board plan of January 1938 as complete. The brick church replaced an earlier timber church, which became the parish hall.

The church underwent modifications in the 1970s to cope with the increase use of the Church. A large rear extension was constructed. It appears the original timber church building (later used as a parish hall) was removed and a new parish hall constructed.

At present the church hall remains used for Church services. The 1970s extension is a childcare centre.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Monitor impact of garden beds and associated plantings to the condition of the building.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	St Mary's Anglican Church	I155
Heritage Study	St Mary's Anglican Church	I155
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to St Mary's Church from Bolton Street.



View from Guildford Road to rear 1970s addition to church.



Detail of tracery with moulded stone and lattice lead lighting.



Detail of 1970s rear addition to church.



View to garden beds along north elevation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Guildford Fire Station		
Site Image			
Address	263 Guildford Road, Guildford, NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	24	3	683
Current LEP ID	I156 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I228 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Utilities – Fire Control	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Guildford Fire Station is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. The original fire station, built in 1915 at 287 Guildford Road, Guildford provides evidence of the suburban development of Guildford's town centre with the provision of fire and emergency services to the area. The current station opened in August 1928. The station's design is associated with William McNiven, architect to the Board of Fire Commissioners. The structure is of aesthetic significance as an intact Inter-War period fire station, that makes an important contribution to the streetscape and presents one of the local area landmarks. The item readily demonstrates representative qualities of a fire station built in the Inter-War free classical architectural style, c.1928.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The fire station provides evidence for the suburban and industrial growth of Guildford during the twentieth century. Built in 1928, this fire station is historically linked to the Board of Fire Commissioners.
b) Associative	The item is associated with William McNiven, architect to the Board of Fire Commissioners, who designed the fire station.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as an intact interwar period fire station, that makes an important contribution to the streetscape and presents one of the local area landmarks
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of the Inter-War Free Classical style.

Physical Description

The fire station is built in Inter-War Free Classical style. The two-storey structure is constructed of dark brick with expressed brick piers and a hipped roof. The hipped roof is clad with Marseilles tiles and has a projecting gable to the front which houses the engine bay. There are two brick chimneys with stepped string courses on the eastern side of the roof. The engine bay originally had a timber tongue and groove double doors to engine garage; however, this is replaced with a modern roller door. The gable end features a wide timber barge and finial and a boxed timber eave. The windows are timber framed double hung sash windows with sloped brick sills and brick lintel. The window openings on the lower façade are fronted by security screens, while the upper storey features aluminium flyscreens. Semi-circular windows are located along the eastern elevation of the building.

The building retains some external fittings associated with its earlier operations. The fire station sign appears to be c.1940s/50s and has an old fire alarm.

The building is built to the street alignment. The surrounding landscape is bare and largely consists of a concrete slab driveway and asphalt front area. A grassed area and established tree are located at the rear.

The building is considered to be in fair condition. It appears the brickwork is damp in which some sections which will, in time, require repointing. The damp may be associated with the draining of water away from the building. The surrounding concrete and asphalt may be exacerbating the deterioration.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Replaced fire door
- Security screens and flyscreens added to windows
- Airconditioning units along western elevation

The integrity of the item is considered to be moderate. A series of modifications, such as the replaced engine bay door are in line with operational standards. This modification does not reduce the significance of the item as the building retains many other intact features.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1928

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that

Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as a brickwork, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The current fire station was built in 1928. The building is constructed in the Inter-War Free Classical style and built to the design of William McNiven, architect to the Board of Fire Commissioners. The building remains in use as an active fire station.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Guildford Fire Station	I156
Heritage Study	Guildford Fire Station	I156
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

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- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View from Guildford Road to front façade of Fire Station.



View from Guildford Road to Guildford Fire Station.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Guildford Shop Group		
Recommended Name	Guildford Road Shop Group		
Site Image			
Address	317, 323, 327, 329-331, 333, 335-337, 345 and 347-351 Guildford Road, Guildford, NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	1	–	514685
	42	–	503291
	A-C	–	403299
	2	–	504315
	1 & 2	–	626032
	22 & 23	–	129060
Current LEP ID	I157 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I229 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		

Significance Level	LOCAL	
Site Type	Level 1	Built
	Level 2	Commercial

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Guildford Road Shop Group is of local significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic and representative values. Historically, the group of shops are some of the earliest commercial developments in Guildford, as a result of the coming of the railway. Built c.1910-1920, they are also associated with former Mayor of Granville, William Thomas Swift, for whom Swift's Buildings (at No. 347-351) were constructed. The shops are aesthetically significant as a relatively intact commercial shopfront which makes a notable contribution to the streetscape of Guildford Road. The shops are relatively intact and represent a collection of Inter-War period commercial buildings in the Guildford area and more widely in the Cumberland LGA.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Guildford Road Shop Group are some of the earliest commercial developments in Guildford as a result of the coming of the railway.

	They are also associated with former Mayor of Granville, William Thomas Swift, for whom Swift's Buildings were constructed.
b) Associative	The group of shops are associated with former Mayor William Thomas Swift.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The shops are aesthetically significant as a relatively intact commercial shopfront which makes a notable contribution to the streetscape of Guildford Road.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The shops are relatively intact and represent a collection of Inter-War period commercial buildings in the Guildford area and more widely in the Cumberland LGA.

Physical Description

The Guildford Road Shop Group consists of 8 Inter-War style freestanding shop fronts that date from c.1910-1920. The buildings were constructed at a similar time and are an intact representation of some of the earliest commercial buildings built in Guildford. Collectively, the group have a strong visual rhythm along this part of the street which is assisted by their architectural detailing, form and height. The majority of the buildings feature corrugated iron roofs on red brick walls. Some are rendered and feature stepped parapets. No. 343 -351 are rendered and have a parapet with incised oval niches above brick plastered building.

No. 317
The shop at No. 317 is a two-storey brick Inter-War shop front with a flat roof hidden behind a stepped parapet. The upper façade and parapet have been roughly rendered and painted, with no decorative features. The upper façade features three aluminium framed windows that are a later alteration. The shop front features a cantilevered awning with contemporary signage that relates to the current occupancy, a small supermarket and grocer.

No. 323
The shop at No. 323 is a two-storey, free-standing, Inter-War Free Classical style building with a symmetrical facade. The building has a three-sectioned parapet which obscures a flat roof clad with Colorbond sheeting. The façade is a rendered brick building with two classical columns that extend up the façade to the parapet on either side of the front door and central window. The window openings have been modified to include aluminium framed windows with glazed windowpanes. A cartouche is located above the side window openings, with a decorative rendered spandrel below. There is a cantilevered awning with pressed metal fascia and contemporary signage. The building, a former bank, has been adaptively re-used for a gym.

The lower façade is slightly more modified with a darker paint scheme along the base and an ATM machine embedded in the façade which is addressed by a low scale ramp with steel rail. The entrance to the gym is addressed by three steps with a steel handrail.

No.327
The shop at No.327 is a single-storey brick building. The flat corrugated iron roof is hidden behind a simple square parapet of painted brick. The shop front features a cantilevered awning with contemporary signage along the fascia. A butchery and grocer occupy the premises. The façade appears to be highly modified with modern window openings and contemporary stained timber cladding.

No. 329-331
The shop at No 329 -331 is a two-storey brick Federation building with a wide pitched parapet capped with concrete. The parapet features a recessed rendered name plate that reads 'RUSTS BUILDINGS' with the year 1922 above. There are two window openings on the upper façade that feature segmented arches and sloped brick sills. One window appears to retain the original timber framed double hung

sash windows with coloured multipaned windows along the upper sash and flyscreen attached to the lower façade. The window opening above the No. 329 shopfront features a contemporary aluminium slide window with a toplight.
The commercial building features a cantilevered awning with contemporary signage along the fascia. The lower façade is highly modified and occupied by two cafes. The awning of No.331 is corroded. The awning from No 329 has been replaced with a flat roof.

No. 333
The shop at No.333 is a single storey commercial building with a flat roof hidden behind a square parapet. The parapet appears to be rendered brick with contemporary signage affixed to the parapet and extending above at the centre. The commercial building features a cantilevered awning with contemporary signage affixed to the fascia. The lower façade is a highly modified shop front, occupied by a chemist.

No. 335-337
The shop at No.335 is a brick two-storey Inter-War commercial building with a stepped parapet. The parapet features blue painted capping and fins. The main body of the façade is rendered, primarily painted yellow with the bakery name also painted on the façade which reads 'Guildford's Hot Bread'. The shop has a cantilevered awning with a simple metal fascia. The lower façade features a modified shopfront occupied by a bakery. The lower façade walls are clad with rectangular tiles.

No. 345
The shop at No.345 is a two storey Federation Free Style brick building with a square parapet and narrow expressed columns separated by square recessed sections with roughcast render. A rendered string course runs below. This design is repeated below the rendered string course and above the windows. The windows are aluminium framed sliding windows. The entire façade is painted white. The lower façade has a cantilevered awning with a simple metal fascia with contemporary signage affixed. The lower façade features a highly modified shop front occupied by a nail salon and barber.

No. 347-351: Swift's Building
Swift's Building is located on the corner of Railway Street and Guildford Road. The building is two-storey Federation Free Style commercial building with a high parapet. The parapet reads 'Swift's Building' and is dated 1915. The curved parapet features rendered cornices with roughcast rendered middle sections. Timber framed windows are double hung sash with a rendered architrave and sill surrounded by a roughcast render. The window sections are divided by brick piers with darker bricks along the edge. The corner façade contains painted brickwork, with a narrow semi-circular window with a narrow face brick arch. The parapet features a decorative rendered motif, inset to the parapet. The building features a cantilevered awning with a simple metal fascia with contemporary signage affixed along the lower façade. The building contains three shops along the lower façade.

Condition
Overall, the buildings appear to be in a fair condition. Generally, the brickwork is sound with some discolouration along facades to the brick. Elements that will require some repairs are largely restricted to the cantilevered awnings along the lower facades of the building that show signs of corrosion.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

No. 317
- Lower façade is a modified commercial premise operating as a supermarket. Features associated signage along lower cantilevered awning
- Façade and parapet rendered
- New aluminium framed windows*

No. 323
- New contemporary paint scheme*

- Contemporary door*
- An ATM in-built into front façade*
- Contemporary signage
- Windows replaced with aluminium framed windows*
- Contemporary steel handrail

No.327
- Contemporary shopfront*
- Contemporary signage
- Contemporary paint scheme*

No.329 - 331
- Modified lower façade for shopfront*
- Contemporary signage
- Modified windowpane
- Modified awning roof*
- Air conditioning unit*

No.333
- Contemporary signage
- Modified lower façade for contemporary shopfront*

No. 347-351 Swift's Building
- Right side window and awning removed*
- Air conditioning units*

The building group features individual items of varying levels of integrity and intactness due to their continued use. Some items have been better adaptively re-used and sympathetically altered. Modifications are generally associated with their use by new commercial premises, which include modern signage and contemporary paint schemes. Collectively the building group retains its form and scale. It is considered the item has moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1910 - 1920

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The Guildford Road Shop Group along Guildford Road was subdivided as Stimson's Estate and the Shrewsbury Estate in the 1880s. The existing shops were largely constructed between 1910 and into the 1920s. In particular, Swift's Buildings were built for William Thomas Swift a retired grazier who became Mayor of Granville in 1921. Almost all the buildings are shown on the December 1937 Water Board plan.

The shops along Guildford Road remain in use as a strip of commercial shops that service the suburb of Guildford. The shops contain a barber, gym, chemist, nail salon, café and grocer.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, an appropriate historic paint scheme should be reinstated to the façade of 317 and 345 Guildford Road, Guildford.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Guildford Shop Group	I157
Heritage Study	Guildford Shop Group	I157
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992. *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013. *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991. *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Commercial premise at No.317 Guildford Road.



View to Commercial premise at No. 323 Guildford Road.



Commercial premise at No.327 Guildford Road.



Commercial premise at No. 329-331 Guildford Road.



View to No. 329-335 Guildford Road.



View to No.335 -333 Guildford Road.



View of No. 329-331 Guildford Road.



Not included in listing. Infill commercial building between No. 335 and No.345.



View to Swift's Building at No. 347-351 Guildford Road .



View to Swift's Building at No. 347-351 Guildford Road.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	House		
Recommended Name	'Wahroonga' - Inter-War cottage		
Site Image			
Address	73 Milner Road, Guildford, NSW, 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	17	9	4047
Current LEP ID	I158 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I231 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage at 73 Milner Street is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values and as a representative example of early (Inter-War) fibre cement and weatherboard cottages in the local area. Built in c.1923, the dwelling has local historic significance as one of the earliest houses constructed on Milner Road after the subdivision of the Lackey Estates in 1904. It has aesthetic significance as a neat example of a weatherboard and fibre cement house and makes an aesthetic contribution to the streetscape. While the item has been modified, it still retains its overall form and appearance and some of the modifications can be reversed. It is therefore a representative example of early Inter-War fibre ement and weatherboard cottages in the Guildford area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The dwelling has local historic significance as one of the earliest houses constructed on Milner Road after the subdivision of the Lackey Estates.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as a stylish example of a weatherboard and fibre cement house. It makes an aesthetic contribution to the streetscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	While the item has been modified, it still retains its overall form and appearance and some of the modifications can be reversed. It is

	therefore a representative example of early Inter-War fibre cement and weatherboard cottages in the Guildford area.

Physical Description

The building is a single storey house of weatherboard and fibre cement construction set on a brick base, with a galvanised iron hipped roof with projecting gables to front and side. The verandah has a skillion, galvanised iron roof, extending from main roof, supported by stop chamfered timber posts with timber fretwork. The floor tile, balustrade and steps are a later addition to the verandah. Windows are timber framed, casement and painted green. A simple skillion awning sits above the front and side windows. The front door is timber framed and has a transom light and sidelight. The front gable has a timber louvred ventilator. The dwelling has a yellow and green colour scheme.

There is an extensive aluminium front boundary fence around the property and a ramp added for side access to the building. A large fibre cement extension with a gabled roof has been added to the rear and a concrete driveway encompasses the front of the building. The landscape has been significantly modified and consists of new plantings to the front of the driveway.

The dwelling has been well-maintained and is in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Brick steps leading to front entrance removed
- Modern fencing added to front façade*
- Additional signage- dwelling adapted to preschool*
- Verandah has new floor tile, balustrade and steps*
- Concrete driveway to front*
- Roof sheeting replaced
- Fibre cement extension with gabled roof
- Side accessibility ramp added with aluminium fencing*
- Landscaping altered- trees and plantings removed and replaced*
- Brick base has been repainted in red*
- Decorative windows sills removed
- Repainting of roof guttering

The overall form of the dwelling has been significantly modified, and the later additions of modern aluminium fencing, concrete driveway, the modifications to the verandah and the removal of landscaping elements detract from the integrity of the building. However, the rear fibre cement extension to the dwelling is a sympathetic addition that does not adversely impact the heritage values of the site. It is considered to have moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c. 1923

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his

forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The subject property was constructed on land that was originally granted to William Lackey and was subdivided as Lackey's Estate in c. 1904. The subject dwelling appears to have been constructed c.1923 when it first appears in the Sands Directory. It is one of the earliest houses constructed on the west side of Milner Road. From 1923 the Sands Directory lists that the property was occupied by Albert and Rose Willingham. They lived here until their deaths in 1946. It is shown on the Water Board plan of April 1938 to be named 'Wahroonga'. Since 1946, the property changed hands several times and the dwelling has been used as a preschool since 2014.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	House	I158
Heritage Study	House	I158
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.
- *The Broadcaster*, 11 December 1946, p.1.
- *The Biz,* 28 February 1946, p. 3.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to front façade of item.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Bakery (Former)		
Recommended Name	Former Bakery		
Site Image			
Address	332 Railway Terrace, Guildford, NSW, 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	4	–	661097
Current LEP ID	I159 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I232 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The former bakery at 332 Railway Terrace is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. The façade has historic significance as it provides evidence of early commercial development around Guildford in association with the development of Guildford Railway Station. While the building has aesthetic significance as a streetscape element and for its intact display window with multi-coloured display lights, the aesthetic value of the building has been reduced due to the removal of significant signage and original elements.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	This item has historic significance as it provides evidence of early commercial development around Guildford facilitated by the development of Guildford Railway Station and in association with building boom that occurred in 1915.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has some aesthetic significance for its intact display window with multi-coloured display lights and as a streetscape element. However, the value of the building has been reduced due to significant modifications and removal of significant signage such as the 'Bakery 1917' signage on the front parapet.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The former bakery at 332 Railway Terrace is a two-storey brick Federation shop and dwelling. The building is a painted pink brick building with a parapet of raised brick that has been enclosed to form a flat roof. It shares a wall with a contemporary two-storey brick building with a lower parapet and ground floor clad in green glazed tiles. This represents a later modification to the original building and is not evident in the 1943 aerial of Guildford.

The former bakery at ground level features a shop façade constructed of brick clad with red glazed tiles and has a timber panelled door with leadlight glazing. Fixed display windows encompass the door on either side which have glazed lead lights above. A distinctive feature is the cantilevered awning over original shop display window. Above the awning is a timber-framed oriel window with fibro infill supported by timber brackets, covered by a small hipped roof constructed of diamond shingles and terracotta hip flashing. It is painted in a pink and yellow colour scheme. There is a blank white aluminium signage inset into the parapet. The lower parapet with a curved centre features two large modern aluminium framed windows.

To the rear, there is a modern extension to the property and a large brick outbuilding. The outbuilding is located atop land that formerly contained several outbuildings, presumably associated with the operation of the bakery. The building does not contain any significant landscape elements having been enclosed by urban development with a modern paved, pedestrian footpath along the front elevation and the construction of a large concrete driveway to the side of the property leads to the rear.

Although, the shop has been highly modified, due to its current use the building has been well-maintained. There is some a minor damage to the glass on the oriel window on the upper floor. Overall the item is in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Brick façade rendered and repainted to a pink colour scheme
- Repainting of oriel window to a pink and yellow colour scheme
- Oriel window is likely to be an early modification to verandah
- Signage "Bakery 1917" removed from front parapet
- Removal of signage on side elevation- "Railway Refreshment" and "Kirk's Guildford Radio Service"
- Modern signage covered with white paint on parapet*
- Large grilled vent to side of building
- Concrete driveway leading to rear of building
- Rear extension
- Skillion roof and parapet modified to flat roof
- Construction of adjoining front façade*

While the building still retains the form of its façade and the oriel window, it has been subject to many alterations and some significant historic signage has been removed. While the lower façade is more intact, the item is considered to have low integrity overall.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1917

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The former bakery is situated on land auctioned as Stimson's Estate in December 1876. The land was purchased by William Thomas Swift, retired grazier, who built this shop in 1917 and shortly after sold it to William Manks, who operated it briefly in partnership with a Mr Adams. The shop was then operated briefly by a Mr Short. In 1921, the shop was sold to Henry Coleman who operated it as a bakery for many years. Henry Coleman lived nearby at 346 Guildford Road, another residence that is still present in the landscape today.

The building has remained a commercial premise and is now used as a funeral service.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Bakery (Former)	I159
Heritage Study	Bakery (Former)	I159
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991*, Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to Former Bakery, outlined in red. Neighbouring building is a later addition to the Former Bakery.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	House		
Recommended Name	'Aircourt' – Federation Residence		
Site Image			
Address	346 Railway Terrace, Guildford, NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	2	–	504399
Current LEP ID	I160 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I233 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 346 Railway Terrace, Guildford is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, and representative values. Built c.1920, the site is associated with significant land subdivisions that occurred with coming of the railway to Guildford, notably the Guildford Farm subdivision in 1876. It is also associated with prominent Guildford resident, H.C. Coleman, who operated a bakery on Railway Terrace. The dwelling has aesthetic significance for its deep setback and large allotment and as a well-maintained Federation style residence. The dwelling makes a positive visual impact to the streetscape along Railway Terrace and is demonstrative of a good well-kept example of a Federation-style residence.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The house, built c. 1920, is associated with significant land subdivisions that occurred with coming of the railway to Guildford, notably the Guildford Farm subdivision in 1876. It is also associated with prominent Guildford resident H.C. Coleman who operated a bakery further along Railway Terrace.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling has aesthetic significance for its deep setback and large allotment and as a well-maintained Federation style residence.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The dwelling makes a significant impact to the streetscape along Guildford Road and is a good well-kept example of a Federation-style residence.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey Federation style dwelling, weatherboard house with three rough cast chimneys with terracotta pots. The house has a narrow projecting roof clad in galvanised iron with an encircling verandah extending from the main roof. The verandah extends along the front and sides of the dwelling, which sits on paired timber posts at the entrance and on corners with single posts between decorative timber brackets. The verandah has timber floorboards and a new aluminium balustrade. There is a breakfront gable with intact timber bargeboards and imitation half-timbering fronts the verandah. The house sits on an exposed brick base and has a rendered brick staircase and balustrade with half-sphere ball shaped mouldings which lead to front door. The front door is a timber panelled door with glazed multi-coloured lights and half-glazed sidelights. Two French doors sit on either side of the front door and have a transom lights with bolection mould panels below and glazed multi-coloured panels above. The French door windows are framed with decorative timber sills which likewise frame the front door sidelights. There are two sets of identical French doors on each side elevation of the building. The dwelling has a green and white colour scheme.

The dwelling retains its deep setback from the street and has a large allotment that assists the building in retaining a sense of its former setting. The context of the area s at present undergoing urban change with the construction of high, multi-storeyed developments in the vicinity. A green aluminium solid gate extends across the southern elevation of the building. There is a concrete path leading up to the property and there is no significant landscaping.

Overall the building has been well-maintained and is in a good condition, apart from the concrete pathway which has extensive cracking.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Repainted in a green and white colour scheme
- Aluminium balustrade added to verandah*
- Concrete footpath leading to front steps

Overall, the dwelling has been well-maintained, and most modifications have had minimal impact on the heritage values of the building. Alterations are largely sympathetic to the overall cultural significance of the place. The dwelling therefore has high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1920

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the

adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as a brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The subject property was part Lieutenant Samuel North's 640 acres which appears to have been later subdivided as part of Guildford Farms in 1876. The Sands Directory indicates that from 1920 a H. C. Coleman resided at the dwelling. Coleman was a prominent baker in Guildford and operated the nearby bakery further along Guildford Road. Coleman was also a well-known tennis player who with his wife lived at the property until his death in 1942. The dwelling was known as 'Aircourt', perhaps due to the Tennis Court which can be seen in the 1943 aerial photography of the property.

A portion of the property has been further subdivided at some point and thus the property is situated within an unusual L-shaped allotment. Although the dwelling has continued to change hands, the dwelling remains in use as a private dwelling.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	House	I160
Heritage Study	House	I160
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.
- *The Biz,* 11 June 1942, p. 2.
- *The Broadcaster,* 9 December 1937, p. 1.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of front façade from Railway Terrace.



View to item's deep setback in relation to neighbouring properties.



Detail of front façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Cottage		
Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	39 Rosebery Road, Guildford, NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	18	1	4047
Current LEP ID	I161 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I234 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage at 39 Rosebery Street, Guildford is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values and as a representative example of Federation period houses in the Guildford area. Built c.1910, the cottage has historic significance as a part of the early pattern of subdivision and residential development in the Guildford area in response to the coming of the railway. It was amongst some the earliest houses built to the east of Guildford Railway Station as part of the Lackey Estate subdivisions in the early twentieth century. This cottage has aesthetic significance as a well-kept, intact triple fronted cottage which is an unusual architectural form present in Guildford. The cottage retains a deep setback and makes a strong contribution to the streetscape. Although it has been modified, the cottages' unusual triple fronted form remains a good representative example of Federation period houses built in Guildford, particularly within the Lackey Estate subdivision.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1910, the item has historic significance as a as part of the early pattern of subdivision and residential development in the Guildford area in response to the coming of the railway. It was amongst some of the early houses built along the eastern side of Guildford Railway station as part of the Lackey Estate subdivisions in the early twentieth century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	This cottage has aesthetic significance as a well-kept, intact triple fronted cottage. It maintains its deep setback from the street and contributes to the heritage character of the area.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	Although modified, the cottage, although unusual in its form (triple fronted) remains a good representative example of the Federation period houses built in the Guildford area, particularly within the Lackey Estate subdivisions.

Physical Description

The dwelling at 39 Rosebery Road is a triple-fronted Federation timber cottage of uncommon plan form and presentation to street with double front-facing gables and linking transverse gable roof. The roof is of corrugated galvanised iron above rusticated broad weatherboards which are set on a roughly rendered brick base with plain bevelled boards to side walls. Both front facing gables have identical timber framed double hung sash windows and are covered by an awning of corrugated iron that stretches across all three faces of the cottage. This awning forms a short central verandah and is possibly an alteration, as are the brick piers and balustrade. Another central double hung sash window sits beside a timber-framed glass panelled door with aluminium flyscreen. Other features include an intact bargeboard to front facing gables and a single brick chimney. There is a weldmesh fence to street and solid metal fence to the rear yard.

The cottage has a deep setback from the streetscape. This area contains some contemporary landscaping which is not of heritage significance.

While there is some deterioration to the timber bargeboards, timber weatherboards and timber fascia the cottage is generally in a fair condition.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Central brick verandah and extended awning are a possible addition
- New paint scheme- blue weatherboards with yellow roof and barge boards
- Large rear extension to cottage
- New weldmesh metal fence leading to rear yard*
- New aluminium handrail on front left gable
- In-built swimming pool

Although the cottage has had some modifications, in particular the central brick verandah, the building still retains its overall form scale and appearance including original glass panelled door and timber-framed windows. It is of moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c. 1910

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school

being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as a brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The land surrounding the subject property was a part of William Lackey's original land grant and was first subdivided in 1900 as part of the Lackeys Estate. In 1909, the two allotments of land here were transferred to Catherine Lundie, wife of Hamilton Lundie, a labourer in Guildford. By 1911, she was listed in this position in Sands Directory. In April 1913, she transferred the northern allotment, which was then vacant to a relative, William Scattergood for £15. Catherine Lundie and her husband continued to be listed at this address in the Directories until 1929 when Robert Lorimer is listed at the property. The cottage has changed hands several times since and remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise a more sympathetic fence style be provided.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Cottage	I161
Heritage Study	Cottage	I161
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992. *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013. *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991. *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View from Rosebery Road, Guildford to front façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Catherine		
Recommended Name	'Catherine' – Inter-War Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	55 Rosebery Road, Guildford, NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	101	–	610924
Current LEP ID	I162 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I235 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage, known as 'Catherine' at 55 Rosebery Road is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. The dwelling, built c. 1915, is readily identifiable as part of historic building stock in the area constructed as part of Lackey's Estate subdivision. The dwelling has some aesthetic significance within the streetscape as a neat Georgian revival cottage with bullnose verandah. However, the building has been heavily modified as such the item is not a good representative example of an Inter-War Georgian revival timber cottages of its kind in the Guildford area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The site has historic significance as one of the original dwellings built as a part of Lackeys Estate subdivisions in the early twentieth century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling has aesthetic significance within the streetscape as a stylish Inter-war Georgian revival period cottage.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item has been heavily modified, and as such does not constitute a good representative example of an Inter-War Georgian revival timber cottages built in the Guildford area.

Physical Description

Single storey weatherboard cottage, with bullnose verandah to front on new timber posts and tiled floor. It has a colorbond hipped skillion roof with whirly bird, and a modern extension clad in fibro cement weatherboards. Double hung sashed windows are on either side of central front door, with broad architraves to windows and aluminium flyscreens. Front door is timber framed with transom light and aluminium sceen door. A single brick chimney survives.

A new rear development with concrete garage constructed to the rear and side of the property.The landscape has been hedge planted and the original landscaping including brick base of original fence have been removed.

The dwelling requires some maintenance. The tiled verandah floor has loose tiles, and the verandah posts have an additional supporting post indicating possible structural issues. The brick foundations to the front of the dwelling also appear unstable. The building is in a fair condition overall.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Replaced timber verandah posts*
- New tiled verandah floor likely replacing original timber floorboards*
- Aluminium framed flyscreens*
- Significant hedge planting- previous landscaping significantly altered*
- Rear garage converted into rear dwelling
- Roof features a whirly bird
- Replaced window architraves*

While the overall form of the dwelling remains, the building has been significantly modified and a new dwelling has been constructed at the rear. Furthermore, the rear addition, tiled verandah floor and stairs, verandah posts and screen door are unsympathetic additions to the building. The dwelling is considered to have low integrity.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1915-

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as a brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The land surrounding the subject property was a part of William Lackey's original land grant and was subdivided in 1900 as part of the Lackeys Estate. In May 1910, this allotment was purchased by Arthur Harrison, a wood worker of South Granville. This cottage appears to have been built about 1915-16. A cottage was first listed in this position in the Sands Directory in 1917 although it was not occupied by Harrison. In March 1918, it was transferred to Harriett Duncan for £450, and she lived at this address for some years until she sold the cottage.

The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the original verandah floor should be reinstated as the tiled verandah floor is not a sympathetic alteration. It is recommended that they be removed to expose the original steps and base of the property.
- It is recommended the verandah posts be painted to an appropriate paint scheme that enhances the aesthetic values of the building.
- The structure of the verandah and posts should be assessed. The brick foundations appear unsteady and not sound.
- Rear garage should be repainted in colours sympathetic to the original fabric of the building.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Catherine	I162
Heritage Study	Catherine	I162
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992. *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins. S 2013, *Pictoral History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991. *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of front façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	House		
Recommended Name	Inter-War Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	77 Rosebery Road, Guildford, NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	B	–	302615
Current LEP ID	I163 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I236 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Inter-War bungalow at 77 Rosebery Street, Guildford is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values, and as a representative example of an Inter-War Bungalow in the local area. The dwelling was in c.1929 and has some historic significance as an early War Service Home in the Guildford area. The dwelling demonstrates some aesthetic significance as an intact Inter-War bungalow with unusually large brick piers that support a transverse gable roof to the front of the property. The property is well-maintained and demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Inter-War bungalow built in Guildford, c.1929 that makes an important contribution to the streetscape.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Constructed c.1929 the dwelling has some historic significance as an early War Service Home in the Guildford area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling has aesthetic significance as an Inter-War bungalow with usually large brick piers that support a front gable. The item makes an important contribution to the streetscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The residence demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Inter-War bungalow built in Guildford c.1929.

Physical Description

The residence at 77 Rosebery Road is a substantial single storey brick and tile face Inter-War bungalow. It has a transverse gable roof with lower front gable that sits on unusually large brick piers. The lower gable has latticed shingles and features timber boarded eaves painted green and a barge board with battening painted yellow. There is a single brick chimney. The dwelling consists of two pane casements to front with multi-pane double hung sash windows at side. There are rendered lintels to the windows which are painted green. A recent carport was added to the front garden, with lattice panel to gable that is painted yellow and green. The boundary fence is a new timber picket fence, painted yellow. The front facade has been painted with a red oxide to the brickwork and tuck pointed.

The landscape has been significantly modified, with new hedging and plantings along the façade that are not of any heritage value.

The dwelling has been well-maintained and is in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Timber picket fence painted yellow
- Concrete paved driveway- significant cracking to front*
- Aluminium side gate*
- Pepper Tree removed*
- Significant landscape and hedging along façade and driveway
- Front bay window removed*

While the dwelling has been significantly modified with the inclusion of a carport, driveway and picket fence and the landscaping has been greatly altered, these modifications are sympathetic and do not adversely impact the heritage values of the item. It has moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1929

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The land surrounding the subject property was a part of William Lackey's original land grant and was subdivided in 1900 as part of the Lackeys Estate. The eastern side of this allotment facing Rosebery Road was transferred to Arthur Rutherford, a carter of Marrickville in April 1929. In August 1929, builders Enticknap Brothers applied to Granville Council on his behalf to erect a brick cottage worth £825 on this allotment. He took out two mortgages from the War Service Homes Commission to erect this dwelling. He was first listed in the Sands Directory as living at 77 Rosebery Road in 1931.

The property continues to be used as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	House	I163
Heritage Study	House	I163
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland Council Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Review

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to front facade



Detail of front façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Cloverdale		
Recommended Name	'Cloverdale' - Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	29 Salisbury Road, Guildford, NSW, 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	38	3	4047
Current LEP ID	I164 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I238 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage at 29 Salisbury Road is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, rarity and representative values. Historically, the cottage is associated with significant land subdivisions that facilitated the development of Guildford, notably the Lackey's Estate subdivisions. The land was purchased in 1908 by George Friend, a dairyman of South Granville and by 1912 the small cottage had been constructed. This cottage is aesthetically significant as a small, intact Federation workers cottage which is enhanced by its intact weatherboards and early rear extension dating to 1925. The building makes an important contribution to the streetscape character and is a representative and rare example of modest Federation-style cottages in the Guildford area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The cottage is associated with significant land subdivisions that facilitated the development of Guildford, notably the Lackey's Estates subdivisions. The land was purchased in 1908 by George Friend, a dairyman of South Granville and by 1912 the small cottage had been constructed.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The cottage has aesthetic significance as a small, intact Federation worker's cottage which is enhanced by its intact weatherboards and early rear extension dating to 1925.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The cottage is a rare, intact example of an early workers cottage and is one of the last remaining of its kind in the area.

g) Representativeness	This cottage is a representative and rare example of modest Federation-style cottages in the Guildford area.

Physical Description

The dwelling is a single storey Federation cottage that is timber-framed with bevelled weatherboard cladding and a new Colorbond roof. The roof is a transverse hipped roof with rear skillion extension and a brick chimney. A simple bullnose verandah with timber posts extends across the front elevation. The verandah floor is replaced with fibro cement sheet. The central front door is timber framed with transom light and has a new aluminium flyscreen door. Two casement windows are positioned on either side of the front door and consist of two panes with top and bottom margins of three small multi-coloured panes per sash on either side. The windows to the side elevations consist of new sliding windows that vary in size and alignment with each other.

To the rear, there is an extended verandah with skillion roof on timber posts. There is a modern garage with carport to the rear.

The landscape has been significantly altered with a new paved cement path to front and a double driveway. The landscaping is not significant.

Overall, the building is in a fair condition as there are some elements that require maintenance but generally the building has been well-maintained. Notably, there is paint chipping on the side weatherboards of the cottage and the timber verandah floor is exposed and tiling requires some maintenance.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Concrete double driveway
- Garage at rear
- New verandah with skillion roof to rear
- Cottage repainted white - (previously green and yellow)
- New Colorbond roof and bullnose verandah
- New flyscreen aluminium door
- Weldmesh fence removed

Overall the integrity of the building is moderate. The garage and extension of verandah to the rear, and the new Colorbond roof are a discrete addition to the dwelling which does not detract from the overall significance of the item. The double concrete driveway and path however detracts from the overall integrity of the building as they have altered the landscaping. The integrity of the building is moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1912

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The subject cottage was constructed on land that was originally granted to William Lackey and was subdivided as Lackey's Estate in c. 1904. In 1908, George Friend, dairyman of South Granville, purchased 3 allotments which included this particular allotment and a house had been built on allotment 38 by c.1912. In the 1913 Sands Directory, it was shown as being occupied by Norman C. Mulligan who bought the house for £225 of 22 March 1913. The cottage was transferred to him in August 1917. In August 1925, Granville Council approved additions to this cottage worth £46. The cottage was then owned by Joseph Robinson from 1924-1933. It was during Robinson's ownership that the cottage was first shown with the name "Cloverdale" in the Sands Directory (1925).

This cottage continued to change hands and remains in use as a private dwelling.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- If possible, the sides of the building should be repainted with an oil-based paint. Acrylic paint is not to be used.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Cloverdale	I164
Heritage Study	Cloverdale	I164
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to front and southern elevations to cottage.



View to front and northern elevations to cottage.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	House		
Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	45 Station Street, Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	11	4	1647
Current LEP ID	I165 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I239 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Federation cottage at 45 Station Street, Guildford is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, and representative values. Built c.1915, the building relates to the suburban development of Guildford that followed the residential growth of the area in the early twentieth century. The cottage has aesthetic significance as an intact and well-kept Federation cottage that makes a strong contribution to the streetscape. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact and modest Federation cottage built in Guildford, c.1915.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically linked to the suburban development of Guildford that followed the residential growth of the area in the twentieth century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as an intact and well-kept Federation cottage.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact, modest Federation cottage built in Guildford, c.1915.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey Federation cottage with rusticated weatherboard cladding and a corrugated iron roof. The roof is hipped with a projecting gable to the side and front, with a brick chimney with steps and squat terracotta pots. The gable ends are wide and infilled with spatterdash render. A bullnose verandah extends across the front northeast elevations between the gables. The verandah is clad in corrugated iron and supported on turned timber columns with timber floorboards. The verandah also features a low concrete infilled balustrade in a poor condition, which is a later addition. The windows are single paned double hung sash windows with decorative timber under sills. The windows beneath the gable have a skillion roofed awning clad in corrugated iron with decorative timber brackets. The front door has timber glazed square upper panes with three recessed vertical panels below lock rail.

The dwelling has a rear weatherboard extension on brick foundations with a flat roof. A driveway along the northern boundary leads to a garage at the rear of the property. The front fence is marked by a low brick fence. There is a low retaining wall along the yard boundary and along a garden bed fronting the east elevation of the verandah. In the centre of the yard is an established tree as well as along front gable. The item retains its original subdivision boundaries.

Overall the condition of the building is good, however, there are elements in a fair to poor condition. There is substantial cracking in the brick retaining walls and infilled verandah balustrade. This appears to be as a result of the established tree root system. It should be carefully monitored to ensure that this does not impact the main building.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear extension
- Brick boundary fence
- Concrete infilled balustrade*

Overall, the integrity of the building is moderate. The rear extension is a discrete addition to the dwelling that does not adversely impact the significance of the item. The low concrete infilled verandah balustrade, however, is not a sympathetic addition to the building. The element is intrusive and should be removed.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c. 1915

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and

residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The land on which this dwelling is located was subdivided in November 1884 as part of Stimson's Estate. Stimson was an active member in Guildford, known to have championed for the establishment of a local public school and was instrumental in obtaining the duplication of the railway line between Granville and Fairfield in 1891. The dwelling is shown on a Water Board Plan of February 1938 as No. 47. The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.	X		

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The low concrete infilled verandah balustrade is an intrusive element that should be removed given it is in a poor condition and detracts from the cultural significance of the property. A more sympathetic balustrade utilising appropriate materials should be reinstated.
- The root system of the mature tree to the front of the building should be monitored to ensure the building is not compromised as a result.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	House	I165
Heritage Study	House	I165
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Review

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
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Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

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Additional Images



View of front façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Talbot Road Precinct		
Recommended Name	Talbot Road Precinct		
Site Image			
Address	11–23 and 12–24 Talbot Road, Guildford, NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	1 & 2	–	126838
	20	–	665153
	1	–	964044
	A & B	–	332730
	3, 4 & 6	–	330485
	B	–	332578
	1	–	957333
	1	–	959726
	1	-	128842
Current LEP ID	I166 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I240 (Parramatta LEP)		

Heritage Conservation Area	Not included	
Date Updated	March 2020	
Significance Level	LOCAL	
Site Type	Level 1	Built
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Talbot Road Group is of local heritage significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in between c.1920-1930, the dwellings are historically related to the c.1881 land subdivision known as the Shrewsbury Estate and form an intact example of that land subdivision. Collectively, the fourteen dwellings form a representative example of various Federation period styles built in Guildford. Due to their similarities in age, design and materials, they make a strong contribution to the streetscape and are an aesthetically significant group. Together, these houses make the most consistent streetscape in Guildford.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1925, the dwellings are historically related to the c.1881 land subdivision known as the Shrewsbury Estate and form an intact example of that land subdivision.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Due to their similarities in age, design and materials, they make strong contribution to the streetscape and are an aesthetically significant. Together, these houses make the most consistent streetscape in Guildford.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	Collectively, the dwellings form a representative example of various Federation and Inter-War period residences built in Guildford.

Physical Description

The Talbot Street Group consist of six Federations and eight Inter-War period dwelling. The properties share the same subdivision boundaries and are an intact representation of early subdivision patterns in Guildford.

11 Talbot Road, Guildford
The house at No. 11 Talbot Road is a Federation bungalow with a hipped roof clad with Marseille tiles with exposed rafters on tuck pointed brick walls which sit on rendered foundations. The roof also has a projecting gable to the front, terracotta ridge tiles and ram's horn finials along roof capping, a tall brick chimney with step and terracotta squat pots. The gable end features a sunrise motif in gable spatterdash render and has wide barge boards.

The verandah roof is an extension of the main roof to projecting gable. The verandah is supported by decorative timber posts and brackets set on brick piers and a balustrade with rendered coping. The verandah floor is of tessellated tiles.

The front windows are three-part casement windows with leadlight glazing and cantilevered timber sills. The window below the projecting gable has an awning on exposed rafters and decorative brackets. The front door has a transom light and sidelight. Beside front door is a plaque which states "Ariadne". The front fence is low brick wall with brick piers on both sides of metal gate and painted dark green.

The building has a rear brick extension with a flat Colorbond roof and timber framed casement windows with a single pane of glass. A concrete slab driveway is located along the northern boundary.

The building retains its original subdivision boundaries. The dwelling features a moderate set back with formal garden landscaping.

Condition
Overall the condition of No.11 is good. The dwelling appears to be well-maintained with evidence for repointing in sections and a maintained landscape, however, there is some paint peeling from timber verandah elements and cracking in the brick retaining wall. While it appears to be in a good condition

at present, the concrete and garden beds along the front façade may result in poor water drainage and water ingress.

12 Talbot Road, Guildford
The house at No. 12 Talbot Road is a Federation bungalow with dark red brick walls laid in the stretcher bond pattern atop a rendered brick foundation. The roof is hipped with a projecting gable to the front and to the side. The roof is clad with terracotta tiles and retains two brick chimneys with step and terracotta pots. Both gable ends have wide barge boards and spatterdash render.

The verandah has a flat metal roof with exposed rafters and is supported on decorative timber posts set on brick piers with decorative timber brackets. The verandah is enclosed by a brick balustrade with rendered coping. The decorative timber posts are paired in sets of two and three. The brick piers and balustrade are inset with spatterdash render. The brick steps with high brick balustrade and timber decorative posts form entry porch and lead to the elevated verandah.

Below the front projecting gable is a projecting bay with timber framed four-part casement window. This window has leadlight glazing and cantilevered timber sill dentils below a tiled hipped awning on exposed rafters. The side projecting gable also has a projecting bay with timber framed three-part casement window with leadlight glazing and flat metal awning on exposed rafters. The exterior timber door is flanked with two windows with leadlight glazing and is under very shallow awning on exposed rafters. The front door has a transom light and sidelights, with a shallow awning on exposed rafters. A modern contemporary security screen door fronts the timber door. The front fence is brick dwarf wall with metal pipes between brick piers with rendered coping.

The building retains its original subdivision boundaries, featuring a moderate set back with a manicured garden framing a central brick footpath.

Condition
The dwelling is in a good condition and appears to have been repainted in the recent past and had the guttering replaced.

13 Talbot Road, Guildford
The house No.13 Talbot Road is a Federation bungalow with a gabled roof clad with Marseille tiles atop rendered spatterdash brick walls. The gable roof has projecting gables to the side and front elevation and a brick chimney has a flat cowl. A timber lattice ventilator is in the apex of gable with a timber shingle skirting below. A flat roof porch is located on the southern elevation (the side main entrance).

Windows on the eastern and southern elevations are timber framed three-part casement windows with a timer sill, timber shingle clad bays below and flat metal awning with exposed rafters above. The exterior door is a timber tongue and groove door. The front fence is a contemporary metal spearhead fence and gate. A concrete driveway is located along the southern boundary and leads to a contemporary garage.

The building retains its original subdivision boundaries, however, features a deeper setback than the neighbouring residents. The front yard contains a manicured garden with hedged conifers and garden beds.

Condition
The dwelling is in a good condition and appears to have been repainted in the recent past and had the guttering replaced.

14 Talbot Road, Guildford
The house at No. 14 Talbot Road is a Federation bungalow with tuck pointed brick walls on rendered foundations. The gabled roof is clad with Marseille tiles and has two asymmetrical gables to the front elevation. The roof also retains a tall brick chimney is with step and steel chimney pots. The main gable end features a timber shingled skirting while the smaller gables have lattice strap work. All gables have wide barge boards.

The large front gable extends over verandah and front entrance. The verandah is supported on short posts set on tall brick piers and balustrade. The floor is of tessellated tiles. The window openings have sloped brick sills and painted concrete lintels across windows and door. The front window below front gable is a multi-part casement window with leadlight glazing and skillion awning on exposed rafters and decorative timber brackets. The front door features transom lights and sidelights.

The dwelling contains a small rear skillion roofed extension with walls clad in fibro-sheeting.

The building retains its original subdivision boundaries and featuring a moderate setback with an established garden setting along the side boundary fences. A concrete tile footpath runs through the centre of the front yard. The front fence consists of a dwarf brick wall and metal pipes between brick piers with rendered pyramidal coping.

Condition
The dwelling is in a good condition, it appears the gables have been recently repainted. There are some signs of deterioration on the barge boards and awning.

15 Talbot Road, Guildford
The house at No. 15 Talbot Road is a Federation bungalow with a gabled hip roof clad with Marseille tiled atop rusticated weatherboard walls on brick foundations. The roof has a projecting gable with a simple timber barge board and a weatherboard lattice infill at its apex. A scalloped weatherboard infill extends from the below the lattice work and extends as an awning over the front windows. This awning features scalloped weatherboards, imitating shingled skirting, decorative timber brackets and Colorbond guttering. The roof retains a tall brick chimney with step and terracotta squat pots. The main entrance is located on the southeast elevation and is fronted by a flat roofed porch. The flat roof is supported by short timber post on a tall brick pier. The windows on the main façade (east elevation) consists of two sets of timber framed three-part casement windows with leadlight glazing, timber sills and painted concrete lintels. The front fence is an aluminium spearhead palisade fence and gate. Contemporary plantings are situated along the fence. A concrete footpath leads to the main entrance. A concrete driveway along the northern boundary leads to a garage. The garage has a gabled roof, fibro sheet walls and a timber panel door.

The building retains its original subdivision boundaries and features a moderate setback.

Condition
The building appears to be in a good condition.

16 Talbot Road, Guildford
The house at No. 16 Talbot Road a symmetrical brick Inter-War dwelling. The walls are constructed of yellow bricks laid in the stretcher bond pattern with expressed brick courses. The roof is hipped and clad with Marseille tiles and has a skylight. The front façade features a curved verandah with a flat metal roof and solid brick balustrade. The verandah roof is supported by two brick piers with stepped brick detailing. Two front doors open onto the verandah and feature brass lettering that reads ‘Chequers’. The verandah is framed either side by large rectangular aluminium framed sash windows with a skillion metal roof on metal brackets.

The front fence is low brick wall with stepped brick piers matching the buildings. A concrete driveway runs along the northern boundary. The front yard features minimal landscaping. The building retains its original subdivision boundaries and features a moderate setback.

Condition
The building appears to be in a good condition.

17 Talbot Road, Guildford
The house at No. 17 Talbot Road is an Inter-War dwelling with a hipped roof clad with Marseille tiles atop walls constructed of weatherboard walls and fibro sheeting. The dwelling has a symmetrical façade with a central verandah with a flat cantilevered roof. The verandah roof has boxed eaves and

a fibro sheet ceiling. The verandah is addressed by concentric rectangular brick steps. The steps feature a small garden bed either side with a planted dwarf conifer. Windows either side have a timber sill and timber framed double hung sash windows with horizontal glazing. Below the windows are multi-coloured ceramic shingles.

A concrete slab driveway extends along the southern boundary to a rear garage. A low brick retaining wall is located along Talbot Road. The brick retaining wall has been physically impacted by a motor vehicle and is a pile of rubble to the southeast. The front yard is not landscaped however, has an established palm. The building retains its original subdivision boundaries.

Condition
The building appears to be in a good condition however there are some elements in a poorer condition. The timber sills below the windows require repainting and the boundary wall requires repairs.

18 Talbot Road, Guildford
The house at No.18 Talbot Road is a highly modified weatherboard clad Federation cottage. The house has a hipped roof clad in Marseille tiles, with a projecting hip to the street. The front façade has a modified verandah and front porch. The verandah has a flat roof clad with Colorbond sheeting, supported on painted brick piers with high fibro sheet infill. This is fronted by a steel gate. The flat roof of the verandah extends over the window on the projecting hip. The window is fronted by a roller shutter. A blue paved driveway is located along the northern boundary extends the length of the property and leads to a granny flat at the rear of the property. The house also features a rear extension. The front yard features contemporary formal landscaping with established Dragon trees and other low-lying shrubs. The property is bounded by a steel panel fence that matches the gate. The building retains its original subdivision boundaries.

Condition
The building appears to be in good condition.

19 Talbot Road, Guildford
The house at No.19 Talbot Road is a single storey dark brick Inter-War bungalow. The building has a hipped roof clad with Marseille tiles with a projecting hip to the street. The recessed verandah is supported on brick piers with a brick balustrade set on sandstone capping. The verandah has boxed eaves and fibro sheeting ceiling. The window under the projecting hip is fronted by a roller door. The window on the front elevation is a faceted bay window with a simple timber sill. The window consists of four timber framed double hung sash windows with leadlight glass infill.

A concrete slab driveway is located along the northern boundary. The front yard features an established lemon tree and some plants in pots along the front elevation. The building retains its original subdivision boundaries.

Condition
The building appears to be in a good condition.

20 Talbot Road, Guildford
The house at No.20 Talbot Road is a single storey dark brick Inter-War bungalow. The building has a hipped roof clad with Marseille tiles with a projecting hip to the street. The recessed verandah is supported on brick piers with rendered posts a steel balustrade. The verandah roof has boxed eaves and fibro sheeting ceiling. The window under the projecting hip is a faceted bay window with a simple timber sill. The window consists of four timber framed double hung sash windows with leadlight glass infill. The dwelling has two door openings within the verandah space, both featuring a rendered lintel and are fronted by security screen doors.

A concrete slab driveway extends the length of the northern boundary. The fence is constructed of brick and consists of brick piers, with a rendered cap infilled with a low brick balustrade and steel bar. An informal garden bed with a variety of established plants is located along the front façade. The building retains its original subdivision boundaries.

Condition
The building appears to be in a good condition.

21 Talbot Road, Guildford
The house at No.21 Talbot Road is a single storey brick Inter-War bungalow. The roof is hipped and clad in Marseille tiles with a projecting hip. The brickwork is multi-coloured. The verandah is a highly modified infilled space. The verandah flat roof is supported on brick piers with sandstone capping and a brick balustrade, infilled with a large aluminium framed window and fibro sheeting. The window on the projecting hip features a faceted bay window with three double hung windows with horizontal glazing and a flat roofed awning. The window features a sandstone sill.

A concrete slab driveway is located along the northern boundary. The fence is a steel triangular loop top. The front yard features some informal garden bed with some plantings. The building retains its original subdivision boundaries.

Condition
The building appears to be in in a fair condition. The brickwork shows signs of efflorescence and the timberwork on the front elevation are deteriorated with paint peeling.

22 Talbot Road, Guildford
The house at No.22 Talbot Road is a single storey weatherboard clad Inter-War California Bungalow. The house has rusticated weatherboards and a roughcast rendered foundation. The roof is gabled and clad in concrete tiles with a projecting gable to the street. The gable ends feature fibro sheet infill and wide barge boards. The verandah is supported on roughcast rendered piers with timber posts. The floor is coated in pebblecrete and there is no balustrade. The verandah is address by three steps covered in pebblecrete. The all window openings are timber framed casement. Along the front façade, the single paned window is grouped in sets of four and two. The front door has two side lights and security screen.

The landscape consists of two dwarf conifers framing a concrete footpath. The fence is an arrow top steel palisade fence and gate, painted white. The entire house features a new paint scheme. The building retains its original subdivision boundaries.

Condition
The building appears to be in a good condition, however some of the roughcast render is starting to peel.

23 Talbot Road, Guildford
The house at No.23 Talbot Road is a single storey rendered brick T-shaped Inter-War bungalow. The bungalow has a hipped roof clad in Marseille tiles with a projecting hip at the centre. The dwelling has rendered brick walls on a rendered brick base. The windows are generally timber framed double hung sash windows grouped in pairs with simple timber sills. The front door has a security screen and two sidelights. The verandah features a curved roof supported on two rendered columns on a rendered brick base and balustrade. The verandah floor has terracotta tiles. A concrete slab driveway is located along the northern boundary. A stepped rendered concrete retaining wall with steel gate. This is located along the southern edge of the driveway and is framed on by an established garden bed.

The landscape contains many established trees along the front fence and driveway. There two plantings that directly front and possibly impact the dwelling. The building retains its original subdivision boundaries.

Condition
The building appears to be in a good condition, however some of the roughcast render is starting to crack and there is a hole in the front façade.

24 Talbot Road, Guildford
The house at No.24 Talbot Road is a single storey brick Inter-War bungalow. The rood is hipped and clad in Marseille tiles with a projecting gable to street and side. A return verandah is located along the

north and west elevations. This is supported on brick piers with rendered posts and a brick balustrade and rendered base. The building appears to have been recently tuck pointed. The windows along the front façade are timber framed casement windows with leadlight glazing, in sets of three and have sloped brick sills.

A concrete strip driveway extends along the northern boundary and leads to a fibro garage with a carport fronting it. The dwelling appears to have a rear addition clad in weatherboard with a skillion roof. The front yard is well manicured with a garden bed located along the projecting gable and southern boundary. A large wattle tree is located in the front. The building retains its original subdivision boundaries.

Condition
The building appears to be in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

11 Talbot Road, Guildford
- Rear addition
- Concrete slab driveway

12 Talbot Road, Guildford
- Concrete slab driveway
- Repainted in heritage paint scheme
- Replaced guttering

13 Talbot Road, Guildford
- Contemporary front metal spearhead fence and gate.
- Contemporary garage
- Replaced guttering

14 Talbot Road, Guildford
- Rear addition
- Repainted with heritage colour scheme

15 Talbot Road, Guildford
- Contemporary aluminium spearhead palisade fence and gate.
- Contemporary plantings along fence

18 Talbot Road, Guildford
- Modified verandah and front porch - verandah has a flat roof clad with Colorbond sheeting, supported on painted brick piers with high fibro sheet infill*
- Roller shutter over window openings*
- Blue paved driveway
- Rear extension
- Garage converted into granny flat
- Front yard feature contemporary landscaping

21 Talbot Road, Guildford
- Infilled verandah with with a large aluminium framed window and fibro sheeting*

22 Talbot Road, Guildford
- Repainted white*

23 Talbot Road, Guildford
- Contemporary front security screen

24 Talbot Road, Guildford

- Recently repointed
- Rear addition

Overall the integrity of the group is high, though some dwellings exhibit moderate integrity. Generally, the dwellings retain their original subdivision boundary and have been sympathetically repaired and repainted.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1920 - 1930

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as a brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

Land subdivided c.1881 as the Shrewsbury Estate (DP683). The Shrewsbury Estate sold half acre allotments for £21 per month and was further marketed for its close proximity to Granville and the new water supply. The condition of sale within the Shrewsbury Estate stated no house to be built at a value less than £200. Within the Shrewsbury Estate, the property was located on land acquired by William Stimson.

Stimson used the land for fruit growing and wood sawing as well as other industries. Stimson was an active member in Guildford, known to have championed for the establishment of a local public school and was instrumental in obtaining the duplication of the railway line between Granville and Fairfield in 1891.

The Water Board plan of December 1937 shows Nos. 15 to 23 and 10 to 14 and 18 to 24 as present.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Where facades been repainted with a contemporary paint scheme, a more sympathetic and appropriate heritage paint scheme investigated and implemented, should the opportunity arise.
- Retain the original subdivision pattern through the retention of the dwelling setback and allotment.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Talbot Road Precinct	I166
Heritage Study	Talbot Road Precinct	I166
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



No.11



No.12



No.12



No.13



No.13



No.13



No.14



No.14



No.14



No.15



No.15



No.16



No.16



No.17



No.17



No.18



No.19



No.19



No.20



No.21



No.21



No.22



No.23



No.23



No.24



General overview.



General overview.



General overview.



General overview.



General overview.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Cottage		
Recommended Name	'Woodstock Estate' - Victorian Late Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	27 Woodstock Street, Guildford, NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	46	3	990
Current LEP ID	I167 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I242 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage at 27 Woodstock Street, Guildford is of local significance for historic and aesthetic values and as a representative example of a late Victorian cottage. Built c.1890, the item is located on one of the oldest estates in Guildford, known as the Church and School Estate, and was later subdivided in 1882 as part of the Woodstock Estate subdivision. The house is aesthetically significant as a relatively intact Victorian cottage and the dwelling makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1890, the item is located on one of the oldest estates in Guildford, known as the Church and School Estate, and was later subdivided in 1882 as part of the Woodstock Estate subdivision.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as a relatively intact Victorian cottage. The dwelling makes a positive contribution to the streetscape
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a representative example of a late Victorian cottage, built c.1890.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey, double fronted brick Victorian cottage. The dwelling has a new galvanised steel roof and guttering that replaced a slate roof with a terracotta ridge capping atop painted brick walls. The cottage has a hipped roof with a projecting gable that features a simple timber bargeboard, finial and decorative timber bracket. The roofscape retains four tall brick chimneys (formerly rendered) with moulded brick and plaster decoration and solar panels at the rear. The verandah has a convex galvanised steel hip roof across the front facade to the projecting gable. The verandah roof is supported by timber columns and decorated with cast iron frieze and spandrels. A cast iron gothic arch is between paired columns in the centre. The windows are timber framed double hung sash windows with rendered brick sills and label mould with decorative stops above windows. The windows feature contemporary glazing. The windows along the side elevation are narrow casement windows. The front door has three glazed panels above lock rail with bolection mould panels below.

The property has a rear extension clad in weatherboard with a flat roof.

The dwelling features a highly vegetated front garden that is informal in nature and consists of a mix of native trees and plants. The front garden is an aesthetic contribution to the dwelling. The front fence is a timber picket fence replacing weldmesh panels attached to pipe posts. A carport was added to front of dwelling; however, this is now replaced with a garden.

At present, the building appears to be under renovation and due to the nature of the works, the building appears to be in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Replaced roof and guttering
- Render removed from chimney base
- New paint scheme
- Removed carport
- Rear flat roof extension
- Established front garden

Although modified, the building retains a moderate level of integrity. Although the roof fabric is replaced the building retains its overall form and significant detailing along the façade.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c. 1890

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s, many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and, in 1871, a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and

residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886, Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century, the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The land the property is located on was subdivided in 1882 as part of the Woodstock Estate. The dwelling was built c.1890. The structure is shown on a Water Board plan, dating from June 1940, as "St Edmondsbury". Presently, the site remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Cottage	I167
Heritage Study	Cottage	I167
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of cottage.



View to overgrown landscaping to front of cottage.



View to western elevation of cottage.



View of cottage from Woodstock Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Granville South Public School		
Recommended Name	Granville South Public School		
Site Image			
Address	276 Woodville Road, Guildford, NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	7 & 14	-	2727
	1	-	724137
	2	-	558682
	A	-	381722
Current LEP ID	I168 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I243 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	

	Level 2	Education

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Granville South Public School is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values and as a representative example of late Victorian period school buildings. Founded in 1889, the site and buildings are associated with the provision of public education to the growing population of the local area. The complex includes a set of buildings, with a number of structures indicative of the standard design of educational facilities in NSW at the time of their creation. The established plantings along Woodville Road and Oxford Street enhance the aesthetic significance of the school and are also historically significant as they relate to the school's extension in 1902.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Founded in 1889, the site and buildings are historically associated with the provision of public education to the growing population of the local area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The complex includes a set of buildings, with a number of structures indicative of the standard design of educational facilities in NSW at the time of their creation. The established plantings along Woodville Road and Oxford Street enhance the aesthetic significance of the school and

	are also historically significant as they relate to the school's extension in 1902.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The complex is representative of late Victorian period school buildings.

Physical Description

The original school building is a single storey brick school building located on the corner of Oxford Street and Woodville Road, as shown in the main photograph. A 1902, brick extension adjoins the main building along Oxford Street. A later brick extension along the east elevation fronting Woodville Road now gives the two early school buildings its current U shape. The structure now presents as a large U-shaped building with a gabled roof clad in galvanised steel atop both painted and face brick walls. The gable end is decorated with timber bargeboards and a timber lattice screen. The roof retains tall brick chimneys with stepped course detailing. The windows are timber framed double hung sash windows with multipaned windows and painted sandstone sills. The main building also features a side addition clad in weatherboard with a skillion roof to enclose the original doorways. The front door is a timber tongue and groove door.

Within the school grounds are a range of contemporary departmental school buildings that are of low significance. The school landscape is quite modified with the inclusion of asphalt surfaces, sporting fields and the steel security palisade fencing that extends along the perimeter of the site. The school does however retain the ornamental plantings from c.1902 located along Woodville Road and Oxford Street.

The Granville South Public School buildings appear to be in a good condition and well maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear additional school buildings, c.2009, c.2015 – 2016.
- Asphalt paving.
- Carpark.
- New boundary fence.
- New roof sheeting on main building.

Overall, the integrity of the building is quite high. The first school hall retains much of its original detail and fabric. Although the landscape has substantially changed, the new buildings have been carefully designed to ensure they do not adversely impact on the significance of the original buildings. It is likely however, that due to the continued use of the site as a public school the interiors are likely to be of a lower integrity grading.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1889 and 1902

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his

forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s, many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and, in 1871, a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886, Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'.

Into the 20th century, the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

The school was founded in 1889. It was located on the 150-acre land grant received by John Bowman. Later subdivisions in c.1900 saw the land owned by W.J. Baker. Soon after the school was established, an additional building was required to accommodate 100 more students. In 1902, the school celebrated the opening with the planting of a number of ornamental trees in the school grounds. Mr John Nobbs played a vital role in persuading the Department of Education of the need to construct another building. The school house and the new addition could now seat 300 students. This was constructed by Mr A.E Gould of Parramatta.

The school continued to expand throughout the twentieth century and has been continually added to with several new buildings. The two wings of the main building were extended again in 1929 with the need for additional space for larger classrooms. The increased attendance required two new classrooms. This was built to correspond with the earlier 1902 extension. The extension included alterations to the lavatories and verandah spaces. The building design was specified by the Education Departments architect and cost £996.

During the 1940s, with the construction of several Housing Commission homes in the area the 1940s, the school's attendance rapidly expanded. In 1948, a block of land at the rear of the present main building was selected as the site for a new Infants school promised by the Education Department. It is unlikely that the infants school building has been retained.

Many school buildings, built to the rear of the historic school building are later developments, likely post-1960. Additional school buildings were provided in 2009 and again in 2016 along the northern boundary.

The site remains in use as a public school.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g.	**X**

				paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should new development be proposed for the site, the application should be accompanied by a detailed building assessment and fabric analysis to understand which buildings are significant and how to manage change.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Granville South Public School	I168
Heritage Study	Granville South Public School	I168
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View northwest from the corner of Woodville Road and Oxford Street.



View to main building from Woodville Road. To the right is the original school building constructed in 1889.



View to main building from Woodville Road, with 1902 brick extension.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Electrical Substation		
Recommended Name	Electricity Substation		
Site Image			
Address	133 Guildford Road, Guildford, NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	B	-	388453
Current LEP ID	I169 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I244 (Parramatta LEP),		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Utility - Electricity	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Guildford Road electricity substation is of local significance for historic, aesthetic, technical and representative reasons. The substation illustrates the mid twentieth century technology utilised in the generation and distribution of electricity supply in the area by the former Parramatta & Granville Electricity Supply Co. The building is an intact and representative example of the standardised electricity substations constructed in the Inter-War period, designed and built to harmonise with surrounding houses.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically linked to the distribution of electricity supply in the area by the former Parramatta & Granville Electricity Supply Co. in 1950s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as an intact and representative example of the standardised electricity substations constructed in the Inter-War period, designed and built to harmonise with surrounding houses. The substation illustrates the mid twentieth century technology utilised in the generation and distribution of electricity supply.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of the standardised electricity substations constructed in the Inter-War period.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey face brick substation building in the architectural style of austerity modern. The substation has a gabled roof clad with terracotta tiles hidden behind a stepped square parapet. A central timber tongue and groove door is framed on either side by fin walls with a concrete slab awning. The letters "P & G E S Co Ltd SUB-STATION No 18" are inscribed above the entrance. Fixed glass louvre vent windows are located along the east and west elevations. The allotment is enclosed by a cyclone mesh fence with barbed wire along the north, east and west boundary. The street boundary features a low brick retaining wall and concrete driveway.

The building's condition appears to be good, although there is some discolouration of the upper course of brickwork.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Fence along Guildford Road removed
- Contemporary electrical box in the southeast corner of the property

Overall, the condition of the building is quite good. It appears the building is still operational and intact.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1950

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s, many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and, in 1871, a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century, the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

In 1913, Parramatta & Granville Electricity and Supply Co commenced operation for to supply electricity for the local area including Guildford. In 1938, the company stated in their advertising that it promised substations to be built to harmonise with surrounding houses.

This particular electricity substation was constructed in 1950 and was supplied electricity by the Parramatta & Granville Electricity Supply Co.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Electrical Substation	I169
Heritage Study	Electrical Substation	I169
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd,* Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney,* NSW University Press Kensington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Electricity Substation from Guildford Road.



Front and western elevations of Substation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	"Linnwood"		
Recommended Name	Linnwood Estate		
Site Image			
Address	11-35 Byron Road, Guildford NSW, 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	169485
	1	-	183017
Current LEP ID	I01661 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I01661 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	STATE		
Site Type	Level 1	Complex/Group	
	Level 2	Landscape – Cultural	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Linnwood Estate, including its associated buildings and landscape, is of State significance as a welfare site that was in operation and use for over 80 years. Since 1917, the site was continually adapted and developed specifically for various welfare uses such as housing and educating state wards. Of particular significance is the use of Linnwood Estate as the first and only Truant School that was in existence in NSW between 1917 and 1936 and was later used by the Department of Welfare as a Girls Home Science Domestic School for state wards.

Linnwood Estate is also significant as an example of a prominent and wealthy city businessman's country retreat that was constructed on a large estate beyond the then outskirts of Sydney in the late 19th century. The size and fine detail of this late Victorian residence demonstrates the wealth, aspirations and lifestyle of this class in society.

Specifically, Linnwood Estate is in part representative of its original designer and occupier George McCredie. George McCredie was prominent for a time in the local community through his involvement in the political arena and in community activities. On a broader level George McCredie is known historically for his role in conducting the cleansing of The Rocks following the outbreak of the bubonic plague in 1900, and the building activities of his family firm A.L. & G. McCredie and Sons. The remnants of Linnwood Estate can still demonstrate by its scale within its urban setting the former extent of the land holdings of Susan McCredie, who was also a prominent local figure in her own right.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Linnwood Estate is significant as a late 19th century country retreat constructed by a prosperous city businessman demonstrating a

	pattern of land use that occurred during this time beyond the outskirts of Sydney. Linnwood Estate is historically representative of the wealth and aspirations of this class of Late Victorian Sydney self-made men, and also demonstrates the extensive local landholdings of Susan McCredie. From 1917 to 1936 Linnwood Estate was the first and only Truant School to exist in NSW. It is representative of a period in the history of NSW Education practice when truancy was a prevalent problem in government run schools. The recognition of this problem is in part due to the regulation of school attendance as part of the *Public Instruction Amendment Act 1916*. At this time truancy was considered an anti-social activity, that if not curtailed would eventually lead to delinquency. The Guildford Truant School at Linnwood Estate was part of the Department of Education's attempt to rectify this problem. Linnwood Estate is associated with state organised welfare activities in NSW. The Truant School, the Domestic Science School and McCredie Cottage Child Care Centre, Faulds House, as well as other, more recent welfare uses, demonstrate a continuous use of the site for these purposes for over 80 years. It is associated with the practice of the NSW government to educate female wards in domestic practices thereby preparing them for the adult world.
b) Associative	Linnwood Estate is associated with George McCredie, a significant figure in the cultural history of the local area, and to a lesser extent of NSW. As a mayor of the local municipality, state parliamentary member for the local Cumberland electorate and for his heavy and enthusiastic involvement in community affairs of the Guildford area including the Presbyterian Church and the Guildford Cricket Club, George McCredie was a prominent citizen in the local area between 1890 and 1903. His wife, Susan McCredie, was also a prominent member of the community, and maintained a respected profile in the local area after George McCredie's death. George McCredie is significantly associated with the history of NSW primarily through his management and action of cleansing The Rocks area in Sydney following the outbreak of the bubonic plague in 1900. George McCredie was contracted by the City to carry out the cleansing process which included the resumption of many buildings in the area, the cleaning of drains and sewers and catching and destroying rats. George McCredie's photographic records of The Rocks cleansing is an invaluable State significant historical resource. George McCredie and his company A.L. & G. McCredie & Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers, were responsible or associated with the construction of many of Sydney's prominent buildings such as George Patterson House, the Burns Phillip Building, Mark Foys, and many of the former wharves in Darling Harbour. The firm was also responsible for the laying of the first underground telephone lines through tunnels beneath Sydney's streets and pavements. Linnwood House and the associated buildings on the site are significant for their association with the large number of state wards and truants that resided, and were schooled there, between the years of 1917 and 1999, notably the gangster Chow Hayes.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Linnwood House is a reasonably well-preserved example of a late Victorian country retreat constructed by a prosperous Sydney businessman. The house, constructed in a slightly Italianate style, featured quality internal decoration and pleasure gardens displaying the high aspirations of the McCredies. The size, construction and detail (internal and external) of the dwelling give it considerable architectural significance in the local area.

	McCredie Cottage is a purpose designed building that makes it significant for its demonstration of the architect's intention, and the prevalent 'Sydney School' of design at the time. Originally designed to house pre-school age state wards, the cottage was designed to be of a smaller, non-threatening scale so that children would be more comfortable in their own environment. Linnwood House and its grounds has, since the period of construction, exhibited and retained landmark qualities in the local area due to the aesthetic character of the dwelling and it associated landscape.
d) Social	Linnwood House, particularly its grounds, are socially significant to the local Guildford community for the continuing association of the site with the local community through its use for community and social activities. Presently the community responds to Linnwood Estate and the site for its aesthetic and landmark qualities, and views it as a valuable community resource. Linnwood Estate is associated with the many groups of children and state wards that lived, schooled and worked at the site at various times. Linnwood Estate contributes to the identity of this extensive and diverse community, and greatly impacted upon their life.
e) Scientific	Linnwood Estate and its surrounding landscape is evidence of the use and moulding of the landscape to create a country estate. The site provides evidence of this pattern of land use in the local area. McCredie Cottage and Faulds House are evidence of purpose designed welfare dwellings. McCredie cottage is particularly significant as it was designed specifically for the preschool age children that would inhabit it. Linnwood House is evidence of the conversion of a late Victorian residence for specific welfare and education uses such as the Truant School and the Domestic Science School. Linnwood Estate is evidence of a 'welfare site' that was continually adapted over the course of eighty years in order to meet specific use requirements in regard to the housing and education of particular groups of state wards in NSW. The site is likely to have a high level of archaeological potential, owing to a limited degree of site disturbance. The demolished remains of the original stables and cottage at the South West corner of the site are likely to be fairly undisturbed. The site is also likely to reveal evidence of former paths, outbuilding, drains, waste disposal, gardens and fences. There is a remote possibility that the footings of the 1894 Linnwood church may be located in the vicinity of the Western boundary of the site. The significance of archaeological remains on the site is relative to the overall significance of the property.
f) Rarity	Linnwood Estate, as an example of a late Victorian country retreat constructed by a prosperous city businessman, is a rare survivor in the local area. The use of Linnwood Estate as a Truant School is rare in NSW. The Truant School was the only one of its kind in the history of NSW education/welfare. The continual use, development and adaptation of the site for various welfare and education purposes, for over 80 years, is rare in the history of NSW.
g) Representativeness	Linnwood House is a reasonably intact representative example of a late Victorian residence constructed in a slightly Italianate style, as a country home. Faulds House and McCredie Cottage are representative of the use of the site for specific welfare purposes, and of the Sydney School of Architecture translated into Government institutional buildings.

Physical Description

The following physical description and condition assessment is quoted from the Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for 'Linnwood' prepared by City Plan Heritage in 2004. Due to limited site access available no additional assessment was undertaken.

There are four primary building structures located on the property. The original home, 'Linnwood' (1891), a dormitory building (1923), McCredie cottage (1970) and Faulds house (1976). Linnwood Estate is situated within spacious grounds with many mature trees established. Several early elements from the initial phase of development of the property are evident within this curtilage including an unusual octagonal summerhouse, laundry and fountain. The original entrance is marked by substantial chamfered timber gate posts with unusual cast iron orb finials. The accompanying concrete post, pipe rail and wire mesh fence probably dates from the early 20th century. The drive is now bitumen paved and the main gate posts remain.

A long winding gravel driveway leads to Linnwood House which is built on rising ground. The gardens were at one time extensively landscaped and featured water fountains, summer house, schoolroom and a hall where church services for the small township of Guildford were held. Running close to the site's northern boundary, this drive is lined with mature Eucalypts many lemon scented gums (*Corymbia citriodora and* syn. *Eucalyptus citriodora*) that are dated as mid-20th century plantings.

The site retains many early tree plantings and formal garden arrangements, along with later plantings from the 20th century such as a grove of eucalypts along the entrance drive. Other significant trees plantings include:

- Canary Island palms (*Phoenix canariensis*),
- Black bean (*Castanospermum australe*),
- Camphor laurels (*Cinnamomum camphora*),
- Coral trees (*Erythrina spp*.),
- Himalayan or deodar cedar (*Cedrus deodara*),
- Brush box (*Lophostemon confertus*),
- African olive (*Olea africana*),
- Mulberry (*Morus alba*),
- Firewheel tree (*Stenocarpus sinuatus*),
- Hoop pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*),
- Crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*),
- Plums (*Prunus cerasifera cv.s*).

Shrubs include:

- Hibiscus (*H.rosa-sinensis*),
- Frangipani (*Plumeria rubra),*
- Jade bush (*Portulacaria afra*),
- Himalayan jasmine (*Jasminium mesnyii*),
- Photinia glabra (popular hedge species),
- Cape honeysuckle or tecoma (Tecomaria capensis)
- Two species of privet, (*Ligustrum ovalifolium and L.vulgare*),

Herbaceous plants include:

- Indian shot (*Canna indica*),
- Red hot pokers (*Knifofia spp*.) and
- Adam's bayonet (*Yucca gloriosa*).

Linnwood House (1891)

The front façade is symmetrical with verandas to either side of a projecting central portico. The style is vaguely Italianate, however architectural detailing is minimal, restricted to brickwork arches, string coursing, recessed brickwork, and moulded window sills. Atypical of the Italianate style, the façade is not stuccoed, and was finished as painted brick. There is no evidence (documentary or physical) to indicate that the building was originally face brick, nor is there any evidence discovered so far for tuck

pointing. The building may have been left in a partly unfinished state. Four French doors with timber shutters open onto the veranda. The central main entrance door features stained glass panels to the door, sidelights, and large arched fanlight. The floor of the veranda features tessellated tiles, whilst the central section beneath the portico is highlighted with patterned encaustic tiles. The veranda is edged with Carrara marble slabs. The entry steps also use marble for the treads and risers. The veranda is detailed with cast iron lacework and columns. The skillion roofed veranda is painted in striped bands reminiscent of the original scheme. The roof to the portico is hipped. All visible roofing is slated. The ground level slopes from North to South, and the southern end of the façade sites on a layer of fill, elevated above the drive.

The North elevation comprises two sections. The principal section comprises two projecting window bays at each end, with a veranda between. The rear section is plain and features only window openings. The walls are painted brick, with a shallow rendered base course. Architectural detailing is provided by string coursing and moulded window sills. The veranda has a corrugated iron skillion roof painted in striped bands reminiscent of the original. The floor of the veranda features tessellated tiles to the same pattern as the façade. Subsidence and structural movement has caused damage to the tiles and unevenness to the floor of the veranda. The veranda is fringed with cast iron lacework, heavily overpainted. The central door to the veranda from L5 is a reused original door inserted into an original opening. The rear wing is plain brickwork, with simple rendered window sills. Additions to the rear wing in the late 1930s resulted in reconstruction of the rear third of the elevation which is evident in changes to the brickwork. The additions were sympathetic to the original building. All visible roofing is slated. The ends to the projecting bays are hipped. There is some evidence of damp damage, and there are many drainage points along the base of the rear wing.

The South elevation comprises two sections. The front section comprises two projecting window bays at each end, with a veranda between. The rear section is plain, and relieved only by window openings. The walls are painted brick, with a shallow rendered base course. The footings to the rear wing are visible to below ground level and have been finished with ashlar lines. Architectural detailing is provided by string coursing and moulded windowsills. The veranda has a corrugated iron skillion roof painted in striped bands reminiscent of the original scheme. The floor of the veranda features tessellated tiles of the same pattern as the façade. Subsidence and structural movement has caused damage to the tiles. Due to the micro-climate on this side, the floor is affected by biological growth. The veranda ceiling is heavily mildewed. The veranda is fringed with cast iron lacework, heavily overpainted. The rear wing is plain brickwork, with simple rendered window wills. Additions in the late 1930s resulted in reconstruction of the West end of the rear wing, evident in changes to the brickwork. The additions were reasonably sympathetic to the original design. All window openings to the rear wing have been reconstructed and feature soldier course brick lintels (late 1930s). All visible roofing is slated. The ends to the projecting bays are hipped. The ground level outside the cellars was excavated in the later 1930s. The gardens edging the side of the house are heavily overgrown.

Dormitory Building (1923)
The Dormitory building was constructed in two stages. The first stage was constructed c.1923, in order to provide additional accommodation for the Truant School. The second stage appears to date from c.1936-37, when a program of works was conducted for the 'Lynwood Girls School'. The South wings and the middle wing of the Dormitory were extended, with materials and detailing matching the 1923 fabric. Further extensions to Linnwood House and works to the courtyard in between the two buildings were conducted at the same time.

The dormitory is of face brick construction, with hipped roofing, currently cement tiled. The main corridor on the East side is roofed over with flat roofing covered in rubber sheeting which has detached. External window and doors openings are detailed with soldier course lintels. The windows are all six paned double hung timber sash windows, a characteristic feature of the 1920s-30s works. The second stage extensions to the building are visible in changes to the brickwork, particularly at the rear of the building.

McCredie Cottage (1970)
An extensive one and two storey brick building designed in the late 1960s and constructed and opened in 1970. The building was designed by Department of Education architects in the Sydney School

architectural style, typical of the period. The building was designed for pre-school aged wards, and live-in accommodation for carers.

The building is located at the South end of the Byron Road frontage of the site, and the impact on the visual curtilage of Linnwood Estate is moderate. The building is planned around a central open courtyard. The Northern wing of the building has classrooms and office space on the ground level and two self contained units on the upper level.

The central courtyard is surrounded by wings on each side containing classrooms and bedrooms. The North East side of the building has a paved courtyard and swimming pool. The building has been unused for some time and is currently facing lifecycle maintenance and repair issues.

The building also comprises a large communal kitchen area and laundry. One of the features of the building are the fittings provided for use by young children (for example, basins).

Fauld House (1976)
Single storey brick building designed in the late 1960s, and constructed in and opened in 1976. The building was designed by Department of Education architects in the Sydney School architectural style, typical of the period. The building was constructed to provide semi-independent accommodation for high school aged girls at Linnwood Estate.

The building is located within the immediate curtilage of the South side of Linnwood Estate. Its impact is reduced through being set into the slope of the site, and having low ceiling heights and roof planes. It is reasonably sympathetic to its setting despite its proximity to the house.

The building is planned around a central courtyard, and is configured to comprise four clusters of rooms joined by corridors. The North cluster comprises a lobby, recreation room, offices and a large communal kitchen. The remaining clusters each comprise a suite of rooms around a central light well core. Internally the building is detailed with timber panelling.

Condition
The condition for each structure is as follows:

- **Linnwood House** – Good, in 2016 the roof underwent restoration. The 2004 CMP notes the brickwork, especially around the portico, is suffering from rising damp and there is considerable efflorescence on the walls. The floor of the veranda has sunk and the tiles and marble edging are cracked in many places. The ironwork is in reasonable condition, with some corrosion evident at the base of the columns.

- **Dormitory Building** – Fair, the building underwent refurbishment in the 1990s. Although, as noted in the CMP there is structural damage at the southern end of the building and cracking is evident in the south wall. This was noted as being due to ground subsidence where the floor level is raised on high footings above the sloping ground level.

- **McCredie Cottage** – Fair, although as noted in the CMP water penetration to the building represents an important maintenance issue and has led to some conservation issues. The CMP also notes that the gutters are blocked with leaf litter and heavily corroded, in which many of the gutters have fallen off.

- **Faulds House** – Fair, although as noted in the CMP owing to lack of maintenance, the building is affected by damp penetration from blocked gutters. All windows and door openings are currently boarded up for security.

- **Main gate** – Fair, although the paint is peeling off.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- The main residence has been adaptively re-used over many years to provide institutional care facilities for live-in clients of the Department of Community Services.
- The roof of Linnwood House underwent restoration in 2016.
- Bitumen driveway
- Lacework on verandah has been removed and posts have been repainted

Although there have been some alterations to the subject site such as the main roof and verandah, it is not irreversible. Linnwood House is considered to have high integrity as it retains much of its original form and features and the grounds still retain many original features. Many early tree plantings (including Araucarias, camphor laurels), garden layout (including entrance drive, and garden features such as outbuildings, an iron fountain, iron railing fence to street), large plantings (such as giant bamboo) remain, along with later plantings from the 20th century such as a grove of eucalypts along the entrance drive. Such a relatively intact large urban garden retaining early structure, plantings and detail is increasingly rare today.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1891

The following history is quoted from the Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register's listing sheet for 'Linnwood'.

The development of Guildford, and the building of Linnwood as the McCredie home:
Prior to the first land grants been given in the area the Merrylands and Guildford area was set aside for use as church and school lands for the district of Parramatta. Approximately 404 hectares were set aside following the settlement of Parramatta as a means of raising money for the continual upkeep of churches and schools in the Parramatta area through funds raised from the use of the lands. However, much of this land was never to be used in this manner, and in 1837 the first major land grant of the area was given. Guildford was named after the Earl of Guildford, a relative of Lieutenant Samuel North, the first major landowner in the area. In the 1860's and 1870's many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford with the permanent school built in 1876.

The Guildford area continued to grow slowly during the late 19th and early 20th century during which time the McCredies came to the area, purchased land, and built Linnwood. During this time the area was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district' in 1886 and in 1888 a newspaper noted, "Like its name sake, the metropolis of Surrey, Guildford is a place of hills and also of fields and orchards; like the neighbouring districts it is known for its fruit." Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place."' In 1915 a police station, a fire station, and industry such as a brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens."

George McCredie, his wife Susan, and their nine children, moved to Guildford in early 1891, having constructed Linnwood as their country home. The McCredies, and George in particular, promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford.

George McCredie was born in 1859 at 'The Glebe' in Pyrmont Sydney and was the son of a builder from Northern Ireland. He was educated at Fort Street Public School and left to become an apprentice carpenter with the Australasian Steam Navigation Company (ASN Co.) at the age of 14. At the age of 18 he was made a foreman and took a company of men to Townsville in North Queensland to construct the first large wharf in the area. In 1880 he married Susan Faulds Blackwood, daughter of James Blackwood of J. Blackwood and Sons Engineering Company. In 1880 he left the company and travelled overseas in a world trip and visited the 'old country' to gain practical experience and to aquaint himself with the wider and larger enterprises of the rest of the world. Following his return to Australia he joined

a partnership with his brother in A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers, and undertook professional training at night school under the supervision of a Professor Jones.

McCredie and Sons were associated with the construction of many large and important buildings in Sydney and along the waterfront and often worked for the government as private contractors to undertake their proposed works. The McCredies were involved in engineering works for warehouses, factories, stores docks and reclamation projects and were responsible for or associated with the building of many buildings around Sydney such as 'Montana' in Glebe (Sydney Home Nursing Service Headquarters), George Patterson House on George Street (The Establishment), the Burns Philip Building in Bridge Street, the Mark Foy Retail Building and the Sydney GPO in Martin Place. As well as the construction of such buildings the McCredies also worked for the government on larger projects such as the planning and construction of tunnels for telephone wires throughout the city and the cleansing of The Rocks area following the outbreak of the bubonic plague in 1900.

In 1891 George McCredie and his family moved from Glebe to Linnwood in Guildford and became heavily involved in the local community and political life. In 1892 he became a Justice of the Peace and in 1900 he undertook his most notable professional experience in co-ordinating the cleansing of The Rocks following the outbreak of the Bubonic Plague.

A long winding gravel driveway leads to Linnwood house which is built on rising ground. The gardens were at one time extensively landscaped and featured water fountains, summer house, schoolroom and a hall where church services for the small township of Guildford were held. Linnwood was designed in the Italianate style with a central portico flanked by French windows and segmented projecting bays. A feature to be noted are the stained glass windows and doors in the main house.

George became involved in the local community and was elected alderman of the Prospect and Sherwood Council and for some years served as Mayor. He had designed and constructed the maze of underground telephone cable tunnels that are still used today for that purpose and Linnwood was the first to be connected to the telephone system from Sydney.

George established Presbyterian services in a hall on his property in 1894. The family lived comfortably in this quiet rural estate until George McCredie passed away, aged 44, at Linnwood of unknown causes following a period of sickness in 1903. He had been appointed by the Government to take charge of the clean up and stop the advance of bubonic plague throughout Sydney. His first priority was to inspect and assess the infected districts. Areas were cleared one at a time of the "accumulation of filth, the utter disregard of sanitary arrangements and numberous sad cases of poverty". Volunteers were understandably reluctant to assist in clearing rubbish and demolition of buildings. 17,000 rats were killed during the demolitions that stretched from the Rocks to Chippendale and also to Manly, where a further 27,548 were destroyed at the quarantine depot. As a result of the close contact with the plague, George died "from an illness attributed to the effects of the plague".

He was survived by Susan Faulds McCredie and 8 children (James McCredie, his son, passed away in 1895 at the age of thirteen at Rewa in Glebe). Susan McCredie later left Linnwood, initially leasing it and then selling it to the Department of Education, before moving to Wahroonga where she passed away in 1936. After George's death the community contributed money to build the neat brick George McCredie Memorial Church in Guildford Road, on land donated by the family.

Linnwood as a state school and children's home:
In November 1889, Susan McCredie was formally registered as the owner of Lots 15, 16, 17, 24 and 25 of Section of Henry Whittaker's estate, via his executor, Joseph Byrnes. Linnwood was subsequently erected on Lots 25 and 24. George McCredie witnessed the transfer, but held no interest in ownership of the land. The land was purchased for (Pounds)750. Susan McCredie also purchased 6 lots adjoining the property to the North with a frontage to Guildford Road (lots 6 to 10, Sect D, DP 2403 - Vol 952 Fol 63).

In June 1892, after having been elected to the Mayoralty of Prospect and Sherwood, George McCredie entertained his fellow alderman, and two local press men, at Linnwood. Near identical descriptions of

the property were published in the Cumberland Mercury and the Cumberland Argus in the following week. The report notes that the house and grounds were connected to town water (the Water Supply Pipeline to the North of Linnwood was connected in 1886) and the electric lighting was generated on site.

Linnwood is described not as a villa, or a mansion, but as an "extensive cottage". The interior was described as "comfort trenching on the confines of luxuriousness" - but certainly not opulence. This report confirms the others in the description of the rooms. At the rear, the breakfast room and kitchen were to the left of the court, the laundry and "other offices" to the right. For the grounds, the report describes roses, a tennis court in front of the house, "a Church behind the vines to the west, a range of model stables and coach-houses down south where the electric light plant is stored; a coachman's quarters fountains, a swimming bath, gigantic swings and summer-houses, growing crops, and avenues, and poultry yards.

Susan McCredie also purchased a substantial amount of the surrounding land of Whittaker's Estate, including all of Sections E, F, G, and 1, and substantial parts of Sections J, L, and A. By 1901, Susan McCredie owned most of the land between Guildford Road, in the North, Byron Road to the East, Whittakers Road to the West, and Pine Road and the Great Southern Railway to the south. In December 1901, Real Estate agents Mobbs and Hunt advertised for sale most of the large area of Whitaker's Estate purchased by Susan McCredie earlier in the year. Sales of land however did not begin apace for some years. The land was advertised as comprising "orchard, vineyard blocks, factory, villa & business sites".

In 1901, Susan McCredie purchased from Joseph Byrnes more allotments of land at Guildford (Vol.1368 Fol 4), including the triangular portion of land between the water pipeline and Guildford Road, on which the George McCredie Memorial Church was later erected (Lot 78 Sect A DP 2403). In May 1902, Lot 78 was transferred from Susan McCredie to her husband George, David Davidson, and Alexander George, in equal parts. All three were active committee members locally in the Presbyterian church, and it is tempting to see in this transfer an intention to alienate this land for construction of a Presbyterian church, and therefore the basis for the local lore that the McCredie family donated the land for the church.

In 1890, Susan McCredie's brother, Ludovic Blackwood, had purchased land from the Whittaker Estate, acquiring Lots 18 to 23 of Section D, which adjoined the property on which Linnwood was subsequently built, and fronted Carrington. In December 1901, Ludovic Blackwood's land was transferred to Susan McCredie. (Bk708 No86). However, in 1907, the same land was transferred back to her brother Ludovic. The nature or purpose of these transactions is unclear. From this time onwards, the substantial estate of Susan McCredie at Guildford was progressively sold. The sale of allotments was particularly frequent during the 1920s, especially in 1922 and 1925 providing Susan McCredie with a steady stream of income.

A Sketch plan has survived on PWD files illustrating the Linnwood property at the end of Susan McCredie's period of ownership. Perhaps drawn as early as 1917, the plan has been later stamped by the Miscellaneous Branch of the Lands Department in October 1921. Aside from the house itself, other buildings on the property at the time included the summer house, the stables, cottage and shed on the Southern boundary. Near the tennis courts is a small building, which given its location may have housed sporting equipment. The property was fenced into different sections. The East portion of the land was cleared, and featured tennis courts and baths (the nature of the latter is unexplained). The entrance drive was separately fenced. Linnwood itself was surrounded by gardens, including a lawn area on the North side of the house. At the South of the main garden area, a cultivated portion was fenced off. At the rear of the site, an orchard was planted and fenced. A narrow fenced path appears to have run between the orchard and the garden from the rear service wings of Linnwood to the stables and cottage. It appears from early photos that this might have been latticed, and provided a screen between the family recreation areas and the passage of staff and workmen. This presents an insight into physical barriers to reflect class segregation at the time.

In 1917, the Department of Education began looking for a suitable location for a new Truant School. A.L. Hinton, a Sydney real estate agent, was consulted, and offered several properties in the

Parramatta region. In July 1917, Linnwood was included in the list of properties and the particulars of the residence and grounds were described. By September negotiations were in progress for the lease of the land from Mrs McCredie, with an option of purchasing the property during the life of the lease for (Pounds)5,000. Among the reasons for choosing Linnwood for the Truant School were its location, and ample accommodation and grounds: "it is more or less isolated although within easy reach of the Railway Station. There is sufficient accommodation for the staff without any additions and ample ground to provide suitable occupation for the boys after school hours. A Department of Education architect's report in September 1917, stated that Linnwood was in a very good state of repair, and had only two or three slight cracks. A lease of the site from Mrs McCredie by the Crown was entered into, to commence at the beginning of December 1917.

The philosophy behind the measures taken to control truancy was that truancy is "the vestibule of all juvenile delinquency". The aim of the Truant School was to avoid the truant becoming a 'Juvenile offender'. One such truant was the notorious Sydney Gunman "Chow Hayes" (Cameron White, NSW Heritage Office) Though the truant school itself was run by the Education Department, the policing of truancy was conducted by the Child Welfare Department. All children between the ages of 7 and 14 were, by law, required to attend school. The position of Superintendent for the new Truant School was advertised at the end of 1917, and from nine candidates, the successful applicant was Charles Dawson.

The superintendent commenced duties on 1 February, 1918 and the final boys were admitted on 19 March, 1918. The staff consisted of the Superintendent (Charles. E. Dawson), Mrs Dawson, who was appointed as supervisor of domestic arrangements, a male attendant, a female attendant, a cook and a laundress-general. A residence, situated in 4.65 hectares of ground, was first rented and then purchased by the Department, The land has a frontage of 161 metres to Byron Road and a depth of 291.7 metres. The final accommodation consisted of twelve beds. In May 1918 the accommodation was increased to 20 beds, and in December 1918 a further six beds were installed. In November 1919 an additional male attendant was appointed and the accommodation was increased to 50 by temporary arrangements which meant much congestion.

"In April 1920 an additional female attendant was appointed. In October 1920 twenty five more beds were added and placed on outside verandahs which were most unsuitable in wet weather. In December 1920 a single portable class room with an attendant's bedroom attached, was erected. The class room was used as a dormitory. In September 1921 a nightwatchman was appointed, and in October 1921 a first assistant teacher commenced duties. In November 1921 a double portable classroom was completed. This was used as a dormitory and the single portable class room was used as a school in place of the small summer house which had been previously in use as a temporary class room. This summer house is now used as a manual training room. In November 1923 a new block of buildings containing three dormitories each holding 20 beds, a corridor, a lobby and dressing room was completed. A new W.C. block, boys' bathroom and a laundry block were also completed. Other structural alterations in the existing buildings were affected at the same time thus giving splendid accommodation for 100 inmates. In October 1924 we installed another twenty-five beds thus bringing the accommodation to 100 beds.
In July 1925 a new domestic water supply was installed and in August 1925 a 70cm fire service with three fire hydrants was completed. Thus, the school accommodation now stands at 100 with a staff consisting of superintendent, first assistant teacher, supervisor of domestic arrangements, two female attendants, a nightwatchman, two male attendants, a cook and a laundress general".

The Truant School was reserved for "confirmed and recalcitrant truants". The school was run like a boarding school, the boys living in dormitories and being schooled on site. The Child Welfare Department believed that its policy of sending "confirmed" truants to Guildford was, on the whole, successful. For example, in the years 1926 to 1929, between 13% and 16% of truants sent to the school returned after having been discharged. The Department could argue that this meant over 80% of truants sent to the school were 'cured' of their truancy. During these years, there was also a decrease in the number of truants admitted each year, but an increase in the number of residents at any one time.

During the Depression years, the Child Welfare Department recorded a substantial drop in rates of truancy across the State. This ran counter to expectations, which were that Depression would increase

truancy rates. In explanation, the Department believed that the presence of unemployed parents in the home was the principal cause for the drop in truancy. With parents at home, it was believed that there was more control over children's attendance at school, not to be found when one or both parents were absent from home in the workplace during the day. By 1931, the drop in overall truancy rates also translated into a drop in the number of residents and boys being admitted to the Truant School. At the end of 1931, there were 58 boys in residence at Linnwood. On average, most boys spent around 3 to 4 months at Linnwood.

The new dormitory building at the rear of Linnwood was constructed by the builder, Mr P Cameron of Harris Park. The Dormitory additions were completed towards the end of 1923. A sketch plan, probably post 1923 as it indicates works proposed in 1921-22 and seemingly completed, illustrates the proposed location of new water pipes through Linnwood, servicing the bathroom next to the best bedroom, and the proposed bathroom in the hallway.

Each of the architectural plans from the early 1920s were prepared by the Department of Education architect, John Smart. The first preliminary plan for a new dormitory building at the rear of Linnwood was prepared at the beginning of 1919. A pavilion building linked to Linnwood via a covered way. Departmental officials regarded the proposal as "a high expenditure for a rented property". It would appear that this was the primary reason for delays in providing additional accommodation. By December 1920, a handwritten note to the 1919 architect's memo stated that "it has been decided to purchase this property for (Pounds) 5,000". A significant impediment to capital works on the site was thus removed. The initial plans for a new dormitory were rapidly outdated and never implemented.

The desire for improved accommodation to meet the increasing needs of the school accelerated at the end of 1919, with a memorandum from Superintendent Dawson, requesting alterations to existing buildings, including a new door to the office (the former library), and laundry and bath accommodation attached to the gardener's residence. The alterations to the gardeners cottage for the baths and laundry were under construction in late 1919, thus pre-empting a more extensive package of works developed in 1921 and 1922, and implemented in 1923. A plan survives of proposals for a new door to the office, which proposed to utilise an existing external door from the sewing room.

In 1920, the superintendent wrote several times to the Chief Inspector, indicating that the present accommodation arrangements (including beds on the verandas) were insufficient, and calling for new accommodation to be constructed along the lines already proposed. Mr Dawson was insistent, and stated that the congestion "leaves no room for further admissions unless I follow the suicidal method of releasing boys before they are due, of which, I must confess, I have already been guilty".

The erection of the single and double portable classrooms commenced towards the end of 1921. A sketch plan of Linnwood in the 1922 bundle of papers presents an illustration of the existing floor plan of the building in its Truant School use. It illustrates the conversion of the building, with the dormitories located at the rear of the main building, with service rooms and staff quarters in the rear wings. A partition had been added in the middle of the hall. The superintendent's quarters were situated at the front, utilising the main bedroom and the drawing room. The McCredie' bathroom and dressing room had been converted to a "temporary bedroom" and bathroom with a partition installed. The dressing room at the rear on the North side appears to have been extended. This may therefore date after the 1922 plans for new works. The door to the office, the former library, had already been inserted.

On the basis of these plans, a report was prepared by the architect in November 1921, and acted upon in March 1922. The report noted that the existing dormitories within Linnwood were "inadequately ventilated and are very much overcrowded". The number of boys squeezed into each dormitory was only possible because the boys changed in a common dressing room, therefore "leaving the dormitories free from any furniture or fitments except the beds".

The report also notes that there was inadequate classroom space, only one classroom where there should be two. The report notes that a portable class room building was under construction at the time (1921), which was to be used at first as a temporary dormitory. It is also noted that there was an existing portable room on site, containing almost twice as many beds as it should. It was recommended that following provision of more dormitory space, this room should be converted to an "isolation dormitory".

The architect concluded that the existing building could not accommodate the present, or expected needs, of the Truant School, and that the recommended option was to construct a new dormitory building at the rear of Linnwood. The simple dormitories were designed to provide "ample windows and doors for light and air", and it was noted that "though rather crowded they would be much superior from a health point than the present dormitories of the existing main building".

The report notes that the office - the former library - required a public entrance to avoid people passing the Superintendent's quarters at the front of the building. It was proposed to alter a window to a doorway (see Fabric Survey). For similar reasons, it was proposed to install a screen in the hall to separate the residential quarter from the dormitories and visitors. The report goes on to note further requirements, including new lavatories and an extended dressing room, reversion to the original sewing room, conversion of the existing laundry in the rear wing to a store room and the construction of a new laundry near the drying area, and the provision of shower baths "in another large stable building". The existing shower baths were located in a detached building occupied by a teacher and his family (wife and three children), and were considered to be an intrusion on privacy, and discharged waste water to the ground nearby.

The final architect's certificate for completion of the works is dated November 1923. The architect's report also includes a list of variations to the proposed works.

A 1935 memorandum from the then superintendent Mr Kably to the Director of Education details the schedule of the boys at the time. Junior boys were in class during the mornings, until dinner at midday, then 1/2 hour playtime at I pm. From 1:30 to 3:30, the junior boys were engaged in gardening duties around the grounds under the supervision of an attendant. On Friday afternoons, the boys were engaged in darning and similar activities. The Senior boys were in class from 1:30 to 3:30 in the afternoons. In the mornings, the Senior boys were put to work from 9 to 11:15 in chores, such as "laundry work, scrubbing dining room or dormitories, window cleaning, or polishing". They did their gardening chores from 11:15 until dinner at midday. The memorandum notes that Linnwood had no maids, and so all domestic chores fell to the boys. At the suggestion of full time schooling, the author made no objection, and noted that arrangements were already in place for full time schooling for the junior boys, except Friday afternoons.

A 1927 Annual Financial return for the school notes that the school raised some income from the sale of calves, indicating that at least a part of the property was used for cattle breeding. A 1929 memorandum addressed the issue of failing admissions during the preceding years. The memorandum questioned whether the Metropolitan Children's Court was making full use of the Truant School, as overall truancy numbers had not declined.

During the 1930s at Linnwood, there were only just over a dozen boys at the school. Enrolments continued to drop in the 1930s, and by 1935, there were less than 20 boys at the school each week (April 1935). In the summer break of 1935 to 1936, Superintendent Dawson took long service leave, and took a study tour of the UK and the United States, looking at schooling for 'maladjusted' children. Mrs Dawson was in charge during her husband's absence. It was suggested that the school be closed. From Linnwood, Mr Dawson became Principal of the Pyrmont Adjustment School.

The Director of Education's report made reference to a report by Mr Dawson on the UK and US schools he examined, and his recommendation that problem boys, including truants, should not be going through the court system. The decision to close the school was also primarily a result of the dropping numbers. The remaining boys at the school were discharged on 29 November 1936, and the Guildford Truant School officially closed its doors in 1936. A female attendant continued as a caretaker after the school closed. On 28 November 1936, the Child Welfare Department took over the site for use as one of their institutions.

Prior to opening Linnwood as a domestic science training school for female state wards, repairs were required, including renovation of the portable classrooms. Painting and repairs were required to the rooms of Linnwood, and heating needed to be installed. Converted in 1939 from the Truant school to a "residential domestic science school for female wards", Linnwood was home to 58 girls, from 12 to

15 years of age. The selection of residents was based upon those who were "unable to settle down in foster homes, or for other reasons are considered more suitable for the hostel type of life" at Linnwood. The 1961 Annual Report says that Linnwood included a school with a curriculum adapted to the "varying mental abilities and ages" of the girls. "Cooking, needlework and home management" were central to the curriculum, plus "special courses". The report notes that many girls passed public service and nursing examinations, and many were placed in "clerical position". The report also notes that the girls were taken on excursions outside the home, including to the theatre, movies, exhibitions, and picnics. Other activities included "ballet, drama and choral work and such handicrafts as embroidery, needlecraft and flower arrangement." Sporting activities included basketball, softball and swimming. The playing fields were located on the expanse of land to the front of the house. The girls also had their own Girl Guides troop, and on at least one occasion hiked to Prospect.

A departmental publication from 1966 (CWD 1966) describes the purpose and activities at "Lynwood Hall" at Guildford. The report notes that Linnwood was for girls aged from 12 to 15, from a deprived background. The report claims that "worthwhile goals are set and the girls are encouraged to meet them" (CWD 1966, p.21). In addition to a "general emphasis on domestic science", an emphasis was also placed on "deportment, courtesy and correct social conduct". The report notes that organisations such as Rotary and the C.W.A were responsible for providing outings for the girls and facilitating contact with the community (a picture of the Queen presented by the CWA hangs in the central hall). Other outings included trips to the city to see the ballet. Ballet was apparently very important at Linnwood, and girls who performed well in classes were bound to be favourites of the staff.

In Departmental literature, Lynwood was described as an "home science training establishment", but which also "develops special courses where necessary for girls proposing to take up employment in particular avenues, e.g., commercial and industrial business and nursing" (DCWC Annual Report, 197, p. 55). Life at Linnwood, as described by former residents, appears to have been either harsh or rewarding, or both at different times and for different people. Punishments carried out at Linnwood varied depending upon the misdemeanour. Perhaps the most dreaded, was to be locked in the 'klink', the small, narrow room beside the laundry at the rear of the additions to Linnwood. The window was boarded up, and the room was used as a place of solitary confinement. Alternatively, girls who had misbehaved were made to scrub the tiled veranda floors, or the main hall, or the large dining area at the rear of the building. Another punishment was being forbidden to speak to the other girls for a period of time.

Activities for the girls at Linnwood included gardening. Plots were allocated and the best kept gardens were rewarded with prizes. The girls, like the boys before them, were also responsible for cooking. The girls were divided into groups, and each took turns to cook the meals and serve them. Of the two kitchens at Linnwood, one was used for cooking lessons. Another day was set aside for washing. The girls attended school on the remaining three days. Weekends were recognised, and these were the days for outings and activities. Staff never addressed the girls by their first name according to accounts. Surnames were commonly used, which was not atypical for any boarding school environment of the time, however, accounts are that girls were also often referred to by a number only. (Oral History).

On 12 July, 1956, Linnwood was extensively damaged by a fire. Former girls remember the fire starting in the rear kitchen, and then spreading from there and through the roof. The interior of the principal rooms within Linnwood itself do not appear to have been directly affected. Newspaper reports of the fire mention the girls carrying furniture, bedding, clothes and crockery from Linnwood to the front lawn, and also trying to help put out the fire with hoses. Assistance was provided by local residents until the arrival of the district fire brigades. The reports confirm that the fire started at the back of the house, extensively damaging the kitchen and dining area, and then spread principally through the roof. The Dormitory building was apparently undamaged, and was to be used for accommodation until the main building was repaired (SMH).

McCredie cottage was opened on 17th July 1970, to accommodate 26 preschool aged children, all wards of the State. A departmental report states that the building was the "first cottage home to be specially designed and constructed for preschool children". The report contained the following description of the philosophy behind the design of the building: "The needs of the children have received special consideration in the architecture, such that the home, which is in fact quite extensive,

never gives the impression to its true size "proportions and perspective have been so designed that no child will feel overawed or dwarfed by the establishment."

McCredie cottage also comprised a self-contained flat for senior female wards, who would assist in the care of the children, and at the same time receive experience for future employment as live-in child care workers.

Resident numbers at Linnwood during the late sixties to early seventies, was within the range of 30 to 50 residents. McCredie cottage housed 26 to 28 children at any one time. Though Linnwood for example housed on average around 40 residents at a time, during the year more than twice that number were admitted, half of whom were discharged within a twelve month period. At McCredie cottage, the total number of admissions each year was about triple the average number of residents at a time. (Departmental Reports, 1971 and 1972). The Annual Report also states that the children at McCredie were there only until such a time as they could be placed in foster homes (p.55). The opening of McCredie had assisted in reducing the demand at other facilities. (p.9)

At the end of the 1970s, McCredie cottage was adapted to also cater for children up to the age of 8. Faulds House was opened on 23d April 1976. It was designed to provide accommodation for girls who were of primary and high school age and attended local schools. The intention, according to the Department, was to provide "a family type setting with minimum restrictions" The report also noted that upon opening Faulds House, Linnwood was closed and renovated, "to be reopened as a hostel for working age girl wards".

Married couples were in charge of Faulds. Some girls would stay at Faulds until transferred into foster homes. Others who stayed at Faulds continued in schooling to School Certificate level.

In 1977, Linnwood was described as a "Group House" by the department. In the 1980s, Linnwood was used as a hostel for State Wards up to the age of 16. There was room at this time for 16 wards in the building, male and female. They paid for their board, and were given a degree of independence. The aim of the managers was to teach the teenagers to cope on their own, and an emphasis was placed on teaching living skills (1984 Newspaper Article).

In 1991, a reunion was held at Linnwood, attended by 75 former residents. In later years (e.g. 1995), Linnwood was used by the Auburn/Holroyd Disability Services Branch of the Department of Community Services (Parramatta Advertiser, 20/11/95). In 1996, it was noted that no children had lived in Linnwood itself for three years (1993). In 1996, staff and students from Minali, another DOCS home, were relocated to Linnwood, as well as an Education department "assessment and tutorial service and an outreach and aftercare service" (DOCS, 1996:20).

In 1984, a plan to provide a museum at Linnwood was advertised. On 21 March 1985, The Department of Community Services granted a license to the Holroyd and District Historical Society, to operate the 'Linnwood Museum', from the building. In September of that year, the museum was officially opened by the then Minister for Youth and Community Services, Frank Walker (Pamphlet).

The Friends of Linnwood was formed in 2002 following a successful community campaign to save it from being sold and redeveloped by the NSW Department of Education. The group has since raised $200,000 towards restoration works for the historic house (Stevens, 2015).

In January 2002 Minister Yeadon announced that control of the property would be transferred to the NSW Heritage Office. A steering committee was formed with representatives from the Heritage Office, Heritage Council, Holroyd City Council and the community. Control of the whole site was transferred to the Heritage Office on 30 June 2002 (Draft CMP: Linnwood (City Plan Heritage 2001).

The former Holroyd City Council debated handing back control of Linnwood to the state government in November-December 2015, after a proposal to subdivide the land and use sale proceeds to fund its restoration have been stalled (Stevens, 2015). Council will proceed with plans to subdivide the land and use proceeds from the Tamplin Road Reserve sale towards restoration of Linnwood house, following a series of meetings with the Heritage Division OEH to address long-running delays.

Additional notes
Susan McCredie constructed the 'George McCredie Memorial Church' (LEP item I139) in 1905 after the death of George McCredie.

On the 17th of March 2001, the Minister approved creation of two Crown Reserves over the Linnwood Hall Estate. One contains all buildings and heritage curtilage and will be managed by Holroyd Council. The other covers the open space fronting Tamplin Road, will be managed by the Land and Property Management Authority.

Faulds House and Dormitory currently utilised by Sunnyfield disability services / community services under lease. The Friends of Linnwood group also organise open days at the property.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- It is recommended that the 2004 Conservation Management Plan be updated.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	"Linnwood"	I01661
Local Environmental Plan	"Linnwood"	I01661
Heritage Study	"Linnwood"	I01661
National Trust Australia Register	Lynwood Hall Training School, formerly Linnwood, including Pottery Shed, Octagonal Wooden Building and Garden	No ID number

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- City Plan Heritage, 2004 'Conservation Management Plan: Linnwood', Prepared for Holroyd City Council
- Kass, T, Liston, C. & McClymont, J 1996, *Parramatta: A Past Revealed,* Parramatta City Council, Sydney.
- OEH, State Heritage Register listing sheet 'Linnwood'. https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5052822
- The Friends of Linnwood n.d, *Linnwood,* http://www.linnwood.org.au/publications-and-faq.php

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Office of Environment and Heritage identifying the heritage status and significance of the place.



Entry gates.



McCredie House (Source: City Plan Heritage, “Linnwood Conservation Management Plan” 2004).



Faulds House (Source: City Plan Heritage, “Linnwood Conservation Management Plan” 2004).



Dormitory (Source: City Plan Heritage, “Linnwood Conservation Management Plan” 2004).



Laundry (Source: City Plan Heritage, “Linnwood Conservation Management Plan” 2004).



Linnwood House (Source: City Plan Heritage, “Linnwood Conservation Management Plan” 2004).



North verandah, Linnwood (Source: City Plan Heritage, “Linnwood Conservation Management Plan” 2004).

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Pipehead, Water Supply Canal and Associated Works		
Recommended Name	Pipehead, Water Supply Canal and Associated Works		
Site Image			
Address	Frank Street (primary), Bowden Street (alternate), Parkes Street (alternate), Palmer Street (alternate), Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	Part Lot 11		1175686
Current LEP ID	I01629 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I01629 (Holroyd LEP),		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	STATE		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Utilities - Water	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Pipehead, water supply canal and associated works is of State significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic, social, scientific, rarity and representative values. It is an integral part of the Upper Nepean Scheme and for many years acted as the operational 'Headworks' for the Upper Nepean Scheme as a whole.

Historically, the Pipehead is significant for its importance in the history of water supply in Sydney, as one of the key components of the Upper Nepean System from 1913 until 1995. The Pipehead Site and its tangible historical components present evidence of a former work practice of water screening, unique in type and scale of operation in Sydney and NSW. Aesthetically and technologically, the Pipehead Site features elements notable in the State context for their technological qualities and construction, including surviving Screening Deck components (basin, chambers, penstocks, and cranes) and associated minor and auxiliary items.

The Pipehead Site contains elements of research potential for further understanding of the cultural history of the water industry and specific technological processes in NSW. Elements of particular significance are the Screening Basin, Rotor Screen and Deck Area. The Pipehead Site is unique in NSW for its technological role in the Sydney's water supply system. Rare or unique notable elements of the site include the Rotor Screen and Deck Area elements (basin, chambers, penstocks, cranes).

The Pipehead Site is also of significance for the local area and Sydney Water for its aesthetic and technological significance. The Pipehead Site is notable in the local and organisational context for its design and technological role within Sydney's water supply system. The Pipehead Site has strong associations with two Government agencies: with the historical development of Sydney Water as one of the oldest continuously occupied Corporation properties, and with the Public Works Department who

constructed the site and its original Basin in the 1880s. The Pipehead Site contains buildings and areas of research potential for further understanding of the specific technological processes of water industry and clear evidence of former work practices of a unique type of operation in Sydney. Surviving cultural plantings contribute to this potential. The site contains artefacts from past uses and installations that, by their contextual association, contribute to understanding of the site's development. The site also includes elements of qualities and construction notable in technological and research potential terms. Most important elements include: the Rotor Screen and Deck Area elements (basin, chambers, penstocks, and cranes), the segment of Lower Canal located within the site, segments of water supply mains within the site - including those from Pipehead to Potts Hill and from Prospect to Pipehead, surviving structures of the 1940s and earlier site configurations (including the 1917 Valve House and the Monitor Station for 2100mm and 1800mm pipelines), and associated minor elements.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The Pipehead site is of considerable historic significance as an integral part of the region's gravitational supply of water known as the Upper Nepean Scheme, one of NSW earliest and most enduring schemes. Identifiable remains such as the Engineer's Residence (1913), the Valve House (1917), the Monitor Station (for 2100mm + 1800mm pipelines), Rotor Screen and Deck Area (basin, screening chambers, penstocks and cranes) (1913-1929), the Lower Canal (1888) and water mains are of historical significance as remnants of one of NSW's earliest and most enduring water supply schemes and as evidence of past work practices and technologies. The height of the Pipehead site's importance within the water supply scheme provides evidence of past work practices and technologies.
b) Associative	The Pipehead site and its structures are associated with the Upper Nepean Scheme commissioned in 1888. It is also associated with the historical development of Sydney Water as one of the oldest continuously occupied Corporation properties, and with the Public Works Department who constructed the site and its original Basin in the 1880s.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Pipehead Site features the Rotor Screen and Deck Area elements (basin, chambers, penstocks, cranes), notable in the State context for its technological qualities and construction. Several buildings at the Pipehead Site complex are notable in the local context for their aesthetic qualities, including the 1917 Valve House, the 1913 Residence and the Monitor Station for 2100mm and 1800mm Pipelines. The buildings, pipelines and canal are prominent features which as a collection visually display change in water supply construction and technology from 1888 to 1995. The site is notable for the introduced plantings including the Canary island palms and Washington Palms west of the Deck Area and along the canal to the northwest. These exotic common species create a parklike atmosphere.
d) Social	The Pipehead Site has been the place of employment for many people including many prominent engineers.
e) Scientific	The Pipehead Site was the operational "Headworks" for the Upper Nepean Scheme. Substantial fabric survives at the headworks which therefore provides a major research, educational and interpretive resource.
f) Rarity	The Pipehead Site is unique in Sydney's and NSW water supply system. The Pipehead Site contains the unique screening works that operated from 1913 until 1995.
g) Representativeness	The Pipehead Site is representative of water screen facilities in Sydney and NSW. The surviving fabric at the site allows interpretation of work practices from 1888 until 1995.

Physical Description

The following physical description and condition assessment is quoted from the Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register's listing sheet for 'Pipehead, water supply canal and associated works' (last updated 5 December 2005). Due to limited site access available no additional assessment was undertaken.

Pipehead

The following significant items are listed in the Upper Nepean Scheme Heritage Study, 1992 and are the only items on the site considered to be included in this listing:

Listed by Inventory Number, Precinct Name, Item Name, Item Type*, Type No* (* if applicable).*

- *Pipe Head Deck (Basin and Screening Chambers), Screening Chamber*
- *Screening Chamber No.2, Screening Chamber*
- *Travelling Jib Cranes, Cranes*
- *72 inch mains, Pipe Head to Potts Hill, Mains Pipe*
- *Former Residence, now Environment Team office, Residence*
- *Former Ryde Valve House, Valve House.*
- *Supervisory Control Centre, Headworks, Control Room (now refurbished as an Incident Management Centre). (Note, this building is not of Heritage significance)*

Lower Canal.

The following significant items are listed in the Upper Nepean Scheme Heritage Study, 1992.
Listed by Inventory Number, Precinct Name, Item Name, Item Type*, Type No* (* if applicable).*

- *51, Canal Overbridge, Canal Overbridge, 18.*

Additional heritage items include:

- *WPS 22. Guildford, pumping to Holroyd Reservoir).*
- *WPS 42. Pipe Head.*
- *WPS 189. Pipe Head - Ryde.*

Pipehead

The Pipehead Complex is situated off Frank Street, Guildford, at the termination of the Lower Canal from Prospect Reservoir, at 46 3/4 miles (74.8 Kilometres) from the commencement of the Upper Nepean Scheme. The Pipehead Complex is the Headquarters for the Water Board's former Headworks organisation for the supply of bulk water to Sydney and includes a wide range of buildings and ancillary structures to facilitate this purpose. These include steel sheds for equipment storage and maintenance, the Holroyd Pumping Station, outlets for the Ryde Pumping Station suction mains and Booster Station, a booster station for supply to Potts Hill, other ancillary plant, recent offices and administration buildings, and the former main supervisory control centre for the "Headworks" water supply system. A former residence is now in use as the Catchment Control and Management Office.

The complex also retains several items, which specifically relate to the supply of water to Sydney under the original Upper Nepean Scheme. Most notable amongst these is the Pipe Head Deck, comprising the basin and screening chambers, located at the end of the Lower Canal. Although two of the screening chambers (the two on the north, Nos. 1 and 3) have been modified, the No.2 chamber on the south side was "retained for emergency stand-by" and remains essentially in its original configuration with timber-framed plate screens, which are lifted by two travelling jib-cranes. On the east side of the Pipe Head Deck is the commencement of the three 72 inch (1800 mm) mains (Nos. 1, 2 and 3), which convey water from Pipe Head to Potts Hill. Pipe Head initially only formed the junction (basin) between the open canal or Lower Canal and the original 72 inch (1800 mm) pipeline, with screening being carried out at Potts Hill. The first screening chamber at Pipe Head was completed in 1913.

On the west side of the Lower Canal, just before it enters the basin is a concrete lined inlet, entering at an oblique angle. This was formerly the inlet for the 44 inch (1100 mm) woodstave pipeline,

constructed in 1927 to amplify the supply between the Upper Canal, Pipe Head and Potts Hill. (This was part of the 54" - 46" line from Prospect to Potts Hill with a 44" offtake to Pipe Head). A section of this woodstave pipe and an associated butterfly valve were displayed at the Pipe Head Complex for many years, but have now been relocated to Prospect Reservoir. There is also a steel "trash rack" and stop-board grooves across the Canal at the entry to the Pipe Head Basin, which are typical of the remnant evidence throughout the Upper Nepean Scheme of past uses and operational technology.

The Upper 72 inch (1800 mm) main from the Upper Canal, constructed in 1937, passes to the south of the Pipe Head Deck and has a cross-connection to the No.3, 72 inch (1800 mm) main to Potts Hill, just east of the Pipe Head Deck.

Near the north-east corner of the Deck stands the picturesque, former Ryde Valve House constructed in 1917. A "Venturi" flow meter from this valve house is on display inside the main administration building.

Other major water supply structures at Pipe Head include the 84 inch (2,100 mm) pipeline from Prospect Reservoir, constructed between 1954 and 1958. This formerly entered the Deck, but now passes under the Lower Canal to join the 120 inch (300 cm) main to Potts Hill, which runs in an underground tunnel, completed in 1972. Additional structures include various (recent) valve installations, sub-stations etc.

Condition

The condition for each component is listed below. Although the site was not accessible a number of components could be viewed from the outside.

- **Pipelines:** as the Pipehead, lower canal and pipelines remain a key component of Sydney Water's supply system they have been well maintained and are in a good condition.
- **The Valve House (completed 1917):** has been well-maintained and has been re-painted. It is therefore in a good condition.

The site is an operational asset, owned, managed and maintained by Sydney Water. The item is in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

All of site is located within the Sydney Water property boundaries and was physically inaccessible. As a result, the degree and nature of possible alterations was not able to be observed from site inspection. Previous documentation from the Office of Environment and Heritage SHR listing sheet, notes:

- In 2007, the curtilage for this item had been modified as some of this item has been subdivided off by Sydney Water.
- The Valve House has been repainted.
- New fencing near the Valve House has been added to the property to increase security.

The integrity of the item could not be confirmed from the site inspection. It is likely that the item has been modified extensively during necessary upgrades to the system, though the route and function of the pipeline remains the same. Although modified in line with operational standards, the item retains moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1880-1888

The following history is quoted from the Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register's listing sheet (last updated 5 December 2005) for 'Pipehead, water supply canal and associated works'.

As early as 1817 retired army officer Lieutenant Samuel North was granted 640 acres south of Parramatta and south of today's suburb of Guildford. He named his property Guildford in honour of the Earl of Guildford. An area of 1000 acres west of Woodville Road was reserved by Governor Phillip and then passed to the Church and Schools Corporation. John Thomas Campbell, administrative assistant to Governor Macquarie in 1823 also received a grant of 1000 acres of land. Campbell's land which he called 'Quid pro Quo', lay west of Woodford Road and south of Rawson Road. William and John Lackey also received grants in the area in 1838. Their property was known as Woodville. Then in 1843 Henry Whitaker purchased North's Guildford property along with several neighbouring properties and called his land Orchardleigh.

The Quid pro Quo estate was subdivided for sale into 4 blocks in 1832. Additional subdivisions occurred in the 1860s and 1870s with land being purchased by Holroyd and Sherwin. Phillip's reserved area was subdivided in 1871. By 1870 a small settlement had developed with a school at William and John Lackey's Woodville and by 1880 a church had been erected.

In 1876 a railway station opened to the north, west of Woodville Road and at the west end of today's Guildford Road. As a new settlement began to develop around the railway station, the earlier settlement became known as 'Old Guildford'. Near the railway station the land of Stimson was subdivided in 1876 and 1884 and the new settlement of Guildford emerged. It was not until 1913 that Guildford began to grow into a busy town. A brickworks established in 1915 and the subsequent building industry contributed to its growth. New shops and houses were built for the increasing population. While the building boom lasted into the 1920s, a 1928 aerial photograph shows that much of the surrounding region was still undeveloped.

The Upper Nepean Water Supply Scheme
A Commission was appointed in 1867 to resolve the problem of water shortages which had been exacerbated by the region's increasing population and periods of drought. The Commission recommended implementation of the "Upper Nepean Scheme". After years of debate, this particular scheme was sanctioned by the English civil engineer W.Clark, who had been employed by the government to assess the various options. According to this scheme, water would be directed from the Nepean River and its tributaries (the Avon, Cataract and Cordeaux) through a system of tunnels, canals and aqueducts known as the Upper Canal, down to Prospect Reservoir and from there through the Lower Canal to the Pipehead Basin. The Pipehead Basin was the junction at which the Lower Canal joined the 72" pipeline that would convey water to the screening facility at Potts Hill Reservoir and from there to the Crown Street Reservoir and reservoirs at Woollahra, Paddington and Waverley.

Pipehead's Construction
The Public Works Department began contracting work on construction of the Upper Nepean Scheme in 1880. The following year the government purchased the narrow strip of land for the Pipehead Site from the area's major estates, land probably used for grazing and timber. According to technical documents from 1884, the Pipehead Basin was to be a 'simple reservoir built of brick with a mass concrete floor, on a roughly square plan with rounded corners'. It would have a strainer which spanned its width supported by the reservoir walls and 5 pylons and included a wrought iron grating to prevent course matter from reaching the water supply mains.

In 1888 the first water supply main from Pipehead to the Potts Hill Site became operational. This 72" pipe, known as Main No. 1, was constructed of 'wrought iron riveted pipes, connected with steel collars with lead joints'. In the same year the Pipehead Site was fenced and work commenced on the Pipehead Basin (which was completed in 1893). According to a c.1888 plan, the Pipehead Site consisted of the Basin, the canal and pipework and the perimeter fence with its 3 gates. There were no buildings on the plan: no residences, offices or other structures.

Increasing demands on the water supply and efforts to upgrade sections of the mains in other areas led to the establishment of a second water supply main from Pipehead to Potts Hill. Main No.2 was constructed from 'mild steel pipes with angle iron flanged joints, and coated internally with asphaltum. It became operational in 1900. A water main for direct supply to Ryde was completed in 1909. For the first time, this allowed water to bypass the Potts Hill screening chamber. It would be screened instead in a single chamber that had been added to the Pipehead Basin in c.1903-5. A Venturi Meter was added to the Ryde main in c.1906 and a small valve house was constructed above it.

From 1902-12 the Lower Canal was relined and the level of water was raised by 1.5m, increasing the canal's capacity by approximately 75%. The Potts Hill screening chamber found difficulty coping with the increased supply of water and it became a 'major hold up point in the water supply network'. In order to resolve this problem a new screening facility was built at the Pipehead Site - with 3 Pipehead Basins completed in 1913, 1918 and 1928/9. The Potts Hill screening station was then dismantled. Cranes were introduced to operate the screening at Pipehead. These included the earliest crane (a traversing jib crane with an oil motor) possibly dating to 1909, a new travelling crane which was in operation by 1915 and a locomotive crane which was installed in 1916. After electricity powered the site in 1917 these cranes were converted to electric power and by 1922 there were 4 cranes in operation on the site.

A 3rd water supply main from Pipehead to Potts Hill, Main No. 3, was completed in 1925. It was constructed from electrically welded steel pipes with collars and 'full-run' lead joints. However, the Pipehead to Potts Hill mains were considered so silted that, in 1926, they had to be relined. Supply was again being amplified to meet consumer demand and a new temporary woodstave main was proposed. The preference for woodstave over steel was intended to avoid the delays anticipated by the need to obtain pipes. This new main was completed by the end of 1927. With supply still being amplified in 1929 the Chief Engineer proposed construction of a 72" water supply main between the Upper Canal and Pipehead. Work began on the new main in 1931 but the Depression interrupted the project. Work resumed in 1933 under a special unemployment relief programme and the main was completed by 1937. The temporary woodstave main ceased to operate in 1938 and was gradually dismantled and/or filled with sand from 1939-41.

Expansion of the Site

A parcel of land (4 acres, 2 rods and 31.75perches) between the Pipehead Site and Parkes & Palmer Streets was purchased in 1906 as an addition to the site. There was a cottage on this land, situated about 150m west-northwest of the Basin. At the same time the section of Sydney Street which divided this land from the Pipehead Site was also acquired.

Around 1910 a detailed survey was undertaken of the Pipehead Site. This showed the site had 2 cottages. The first was originally built for the caretaker probably c.1880s as a 'typical unpretentious working class residence' with 4 rooms, timber cladding and a bull-nosed verandah. By 1910 there were plans to convert this into an office. The second cottage was purchased in 1906 with the Sydney Street property. This had been built as a private residence with brick foundations, pine weatherboard cladding, corrugated galvanised iron, brick fireplaces and a 4 panelled pine entrance door. This was evident in aerial photographs of 1928, 1951 and 1961. It was removed some time in the 1960s and the area on which it stood was cleared by bulldozers to make way for a stores and workshop area.

The detailed survey plan of 1910 also indicated the footprint of a 3rd cottage or 'new residence' (facing Parkes St. to the south of the Basin). The plan also showed the site held a 'machine shop, carpenter's store, general workshop/store' (built 1905). There was a 'boosting plant' with a 2nd boosting plant in the planning. An elevated tank of 100,000 gallons was proposed for construction, to be used in conjunction with the 2 boosting plants. This tank was installed in 1913.

Work began on the new or 3rd cottage in 1911 and was completed by 1913. Documents for this show a 'spacious house plan, characteristic for upper middle-class residences in outer suburbs of the time'. The plan featured 3 bedrooms, an office, large board and dining room, sitting room, 2 verandahs and an amenities wing.

A 1915 survey plan of the Pipehead Site showed the 100,000 gallon Elevated Tank and original cottage (situated to the north of the screening basin) had, by this time, been demolished. Sydney Water Corporation's 2005 conservation management plan suggests that the original cottage footprint is 'still identifiable in its original location'.

The Pipehead Site was again expanded in 1928-9 with acquisition of 4 land allotments (c.7.5acres) between Albert, Bowden and Frank Streets. This had previously been owned by orchardists Daniel and Edwin Wakeley. At the same time, part of Frank Street which separated these two purchases from the original Pipehead Site was also acquired and still more land was purchased in 1949.

The Carpenter's Store in the 1910 survey plan and 1928 aerial photograph was no longer shown in a 1951 aerial photograph. Sherwood Pumping House in the 1928 aerial photo had been removed by 1951 and replaced with new structures which housed Boosting Plants. The 1951 aerial photo shows addition of several auxiliary structures near the 1906 cottage and a large new building with a hipped roof east of the Canal.

In the 1950s there were 2 new structures built: a large rectangular building in the north-west portion of the site (between the Canal and Palmer Street) and a smaller rectangular building adjacent the Boosting Plants. Also, a new 84" steel pipeline was completed from Prospect to Pipehead in 1958. Aerial photographs show a number of changes made to the site between 1961 and 1970. The boosting stations north of the Basin were removed as was the 1905 workshop building. This was replaced by a Water Pumping Booster c.1967. The second cottage (bought in 1906) and large rectangular 1950s building were demolished, and the northwest portion of the site completely cleared. New buildings in this area included the Old Store Building, Storage Shed, Asset Management Workshop and Storage Building. The pre-1950s building with the hipped roof to the east of the Canal was replaced with the present Main Building and Conference Room 3 in c.1967. A residence was built for the Resident Site Operator and so were a Pipeline Control Room, Geological Office and Laboratory and several smaller structures.

In the years 1970-8 a Geological Sample Storage Shed and Water Pumping Station No. 189 were built and 2 of the main screen basins were replaced by a set of 4 rotary drum screens. Supply from Pipehead to Potts Hill was enhanced by the construction of an additional supply tunnel in 1972. A second Geological Sample Storage Shed and 'Hellodrome' were built between 1978-86 and No.1 and No.2 screening decks were enclosed by a steel shed in 1981.

In 1991 the Board decided to move screening operations from Pipehead to Prospect and in 1995 staff were relocated and the screening area was decommissioned. After the screening decks officially closed in July 1995 the site was used only for administrative offices.

In 2005 water was still piped from Prospect to Pipehead and from Pipehead to Ryde, Potts Hill and Holroyd. Sydney Water Corporation's 2005 conservation management plan says the elements to and from the Pipehead Site and the Screening Chambers completed in 1929 'are generally in their configuration as at the time of construction'. The now empty Lower Canal is also largely unaltered. Other historic elements such as the woodstave main, boosting and pumping stations and the pre-1913 screening facilities are no longer identifiable in the landscape (Stedinger & Associates, 2008, 9-14).

Pipehead has been the operational 'headworks' since 1888 for the Upper Nepean Scheme, Sydney's first reliable water supply. The scheme was the first of its kind in NSW, harvesting water in the Southern Highlands and transporting it via canals, aqueducts and pipelines. The storage was initially only at Prospect, but later major storages were added at Cataract, Cordeaux, Avon and Nepean.

The Pipe Head to Potts Hill Water Supply consists of 3 pipelines built between 1888 and 1925. In particular, Pipeline No.1 commissioned in 1888 was the first link between Pipehead (at Guildford) and the Potts Hill No.1 Reservoir, the scheme's major service reservoir. The pipelines display state-of-the-art technology of the time in Australia. Also, the pipelines illustrate the advancements in major pipeline construction over a span of some 37 years. 4 stages of land purchases to the current site started with an initial resumption in 1881, purchase in 1906, gradual purchases in 1928-9 and a further resumption in 1949.

Now the pipelines have not become obsolete, but by virtue of boosters, are still key components of Sydney's water supply system. It was the changeover from open canal to No. 1 pipeline that gave Pipehead its name. The site is now arguably the most important operations and control centre for Sydney's water supply system.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The 2005 Conservation Management Plan should be updated for this site to understand in greater detail the history and significance of the place, as well as how to manage change and monitor conditions of the site.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	Pipehead, water supply canal and associated works	01629
Local Environmental Plan	Pipehead, Water Supply Canal and Associated Works	I01629
Heritage Study	Pipehead, Water Supply Canal and Associated Works	I01629
National Trust Australia Register	Pipehead to Potts Hill Water Supply Pipelines and Boosters	9274

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd	1992	Heritage Study of the Upper Nepean Scheme
Conservation Management Plan	Sydney Water Corporation	2005	Pipehead Site

Other References

- OEH, State Heritage Register listing sheet 'Pipehead, water supply canal and associated works', https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5053867
- Sydney Water Corporation 2005, 'Pipehead Site: Conservation Management Plan' prepared for Sydney Water.
- Sydney Water S.170 Register listing sheet for 'Pipehead, Water supply canal and associated works', https://www.sydneywater.com.au/SW/water-the-environment/what-we-re-doing/Heritage-search/heritage-detail/index.htm?heritageid=4575805&FromPage=searchresults

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

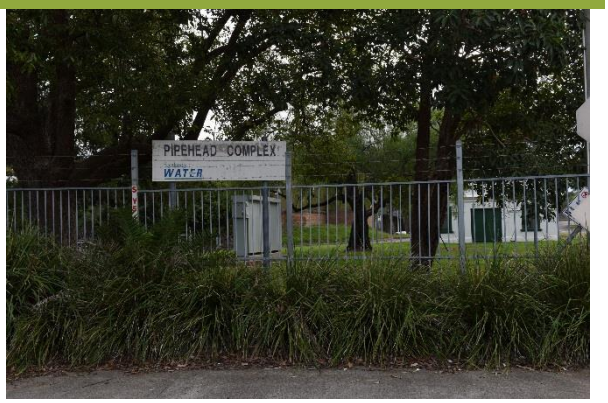
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Entrance gates to Pipehead complex showing Valve House in the background.



View to Pipehead Complex.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Goodlet & Smith (brickmaking plant and chimney and Hoffman kiln and chimney)		
Recommended Name	Former Goodlet and Smith Brickworks Site		
Site Image			
Address	Area bounded by Warpole Street, Pitt Street, Brickworks Drive, Holroyd NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1001 - 1002	-	1037793
	3	-	600621
	311 - 316	-	1087645
	414, 406 - 413	-	1087853
	-	-	SP82280
	-	-	SP87415
	-	-	SP87977
	-	-	SP82125
	1000	-	1192389
	-	-	SP89305

	2051 - 2052	-	1135275
	-	-	SP94793
	-	-	SP73765
	-	-	SP82623
	-	-	SP76712
	-	-	SP275230
	207-212, 201	-	1052756
	126 - 132	-	1047603
	-	-	SP83478
	101 - 105, 107 - 112, 114 - 124	-	1040989
	-	-	SP70803
Current LEP ID	I170 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I53 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Manufacturing/Processing	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Former Goodlet and Smith Brickworks Site at Holroyd is of local significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic, social rarity and representative values. The brickworks site is historically significant as the first mechanised brick plant in the region and one of the earliest in NSW. It is historically associated with Goodlet and Smith, who ran the brickworks from 1884 to 1955 and is socially significant to the local area as a major regional employer during its operation. The site has aesthetic significance for the remnant built fabric on the site, which although mostly dating to the inter-war period, demonstrates the continued use of the site as a brickworks and the rise and fall of Goodlet and Smith's other industrial ventures at this site. The Goodlet and Smith Brickworks site is rare as one of the last preserved brickworks sites in NSW and is a good representative example of built structures typical to brickworks and industrial manufacturing sites of this period.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is significant as the first mechanised brick plant in the area, and one of the earliest in NSW.
b) Associative	The item significant for its associations with the Goodlet and Smith Company, which was a major producer and retailer of building materials. They were the first manufacturer of Marseille Tiles in Australia.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item, through the remnant built fabric, demonstrates a number of the site's former functions, especially in the manufacture of various building materials.
d) Social	The item was a major regional employer during its operation.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item is rare as one of the last preserved brickwork sites in NSW.

g) Representativeness	The item is representative of the buildings typical of brickworks and industrial manufacturing sites.

Physical Description

The former Goodlet and Smith Brickworks site is currently occupied by a modern, medium-density residential development in the east with large community recreational spaces to the west known as the Holroyd Gardens. Holroyd Gardens Park contain a number of concrete footpaths throughout, with other park features including shelters, a carpark, and play equipment. Within this curtilage other built features include a rotunda, man-made lake and a childcare centre.

Within this landscape preserved remnants of the former industrial manufacturing buildings and structures relating to the major brickmaking processes of the place. These include the Hoffman kilns, down draught kilns, chimney stacks and various machines relating to brickmaking.

Hoffman Kiln
The Hoffman kiln is located at the south-eastern end of the site. Presently, there are remnants of this kiln which are protected by a galvanized iron roof and surrounded by a black aluminium security gate. The kiln is constructed of sandstock bricks with a collar of machine made bricks around the base.

Chimney Stack No. 1
Likely to be associated with the Hoffman Kiln is an oval-ended brick chimney stack (Stack No. 1) also constructed of sand-stock bricks and was likely constructed in 1878. The original chimney was approximately 150 feet high however the chimney was reduced to 80 feet in 2002 for safety reasons.

Down draught kilns
Remnants of two down draught kilns and the foundations of a third are situated immediately west of the Hoffman Kiln. The kilns are rectangular in shape and consist of stokeholes alone the sides of the kiln which have been infilled with brick. There are remnants of the gas firing system located on the roof of the kiln.

Chimney Stack No. 2
A square-ended brick chimney stack (Stack No 2) is situated to the west of the down draught kilns and is associated with these kilns. It is noted that underground flues would have led to this chimney which was originally 100 feet high.

Benedict Stone Building
A large open shed constructed from massive timbers with tiled roof and galvanised iron sides. A Babcox and Wilcox electric Travelling crane is inside the structure.

Other structures on the site:

- Dual brick press
- Brick making plant and Fire Damaged Brick- making plant
- Moulding Shed
- Buildings associated with Administration and Amenities

The remnant structures relating to the Goodlet and Smith Brickworks site have been well maintained and have measure in place such as security fences and roof structures to support their conservation. The item is therefore considered to be in a good condition.

The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be low to nil due to the historical land use. Land disturbance associated with the operation of the brick pit, the use of the Holroyd Gardens as a landfill site and the residential development in the vicinity of the remnant brick pit structures has reduced the likelihood of archaeological relics to remain in situ.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Surrounding medium density residential development and community landscaping
- Interpretive signage
- Public amenities added, e.g. barbeques and picnics
- Timber bridge built

The site retains the integrity of its core features, such as the brickmaking plant, however, other features such as the old tile plant and texture brickworks, are less complete. The site also retains its integrity in terms of size and spatial relationships between the features on the site.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1878

Although situated within the present-day suburb of Holroyd, the Goodlet and Smith Brickworks Site was located within Merrylands and relates to it development as a suburb.

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area, and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

The subject site was first used for brickmaking in 1878 when the Junction Brick and Pottery Co. established their works there. The Junction Brick and Pottery Co. operated for only two years and eventually the plant was bought by Goodlet and Smith in 1884. Goodlet and Smith remodelled the plant and expanded into tile and cement production on the site. With the death of John Hay, Goodlet in 1914 and the economic ups and downs of the period 1914 to 1950 the company struggled to survive. An extensive fire in 1924 destroyed the tile plant and a replacement plant was not in place before the onset of the Depression. The cement works, closed in 1919, were replaced by plant to manufacture Benedict Stone which operated between 1927 and 1929. In 1954, the company was taken over by Newbolds General Refractories who operated the plant with minimal investment until. Management of the brickworks site was taken over by L.J. Hooker in 1979 and brickmaking at the site was closed down fully in 1989. Holroyd Council purchased the brickworks site in 1993 for redevelopment.

The former brick pit at Holroyd has been turned into recreational parklands, first known as Walpole Street Gardens. Council assumed management of the Holroyd Gardens Park site in 1984 for development as open space. Designs for the present park commenced shortly after and the park was opened in 1988 as part of bicentennial celebrations. The park was formerly renamed Holroyd Gardens Park on 17 December 1999 (Government Gazette No.141).

The remains of the brickworks are situated in the midst of a number of low-rise apartment blocks known as Holroyd Gardens Estate. The extant structures and areas of archaeological potential and significance have been preserved within a heritage precinct in the Gardens.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Goodlet and Smith Brickworks Site	I170
Heritage Study	Goodlet and Smith Brickworks Site	I170
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study
Conservation Management Plan	HLA-Envirosciences	1995	A Conservation Plan for the former Goodlet and Smith Brickworks, Merrylands

Other References

- Godden Mackay Logan 2002*, Former Merrylands Baby Health Centre- Conservation Management Plan,* Godden Mackay Logan.
- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press
- Romey, R. 1989. *Heritage Study of Goodlett and Smith Brickworks, Prepared* for Hooker Land Development. Unpublished.
- Unidentified Author 'The Junction Brickworks' in *The Granville Guardian.* Vol. 20, Issue 7. August 2013. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Machinery associated with the Goodlet and Smith Brickwork Site.



Overview of remnants of Goodlet and Smith Brickworks Site.



View to remnant structure and square-ended chimney.



Structures associated with the Goodlet and Smith Brickwork Site.



Holroyd Gardens.



Mature treescape in Holroyd Gardens.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	“Pitt Cottage”, Late Victorian Cottage		
Recommended Name	‘Pitt Cottage’- Late Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	114 Pitt Street, Holroyd NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	A	-	377100
Current LEP ID	I171 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I12 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Pitt Cottage is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values, and as a representative and largely intact example of a Late Victorian cottage in the area. Built in c. 1894, the dwelling is associated with the nearby 1892 Goodlet and Smith brickworks and the dwelling exemplifies the impact of the early brickworks on the residential development of early Granville and Merrylands. The house fronts one of the earliest roads in Merrylands, indicating the early street alignment and the type of residence which was constructed during the late 19th century. The building has undergone some repair works in the recent past, improving its formerly dilapidated condition and overall aesthetic significance. As a result, the integrity of both original and sympathetically modified external fabric makes it a significant element in the streetscape.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c. 1894, the dwelling is related to the nearby 1892 Goodlet and Smith brickworks and the dwelling exemplifies the impact of the early brickworks on the residential development of early Granville and Merrylands. The house fronts one of the earliest roads in Merrylands, indicating the early street alignment and the type of residence which was constructed during the late 19th century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is significant as an early Victorian cottage and recent repairs have improved its condition and overall aesthetic significance. The integrity of both original and sympathetically modified external fabric makes it a significant element in the streetscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.

e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of a largely intact example of an early Victorian cottage. It is indicative of the type of residence which was constructed during the late 19th century.

Physical Description

The dwelling is a symmetrical rendered brick Victorian style cottage. It appears as single storey from the street but contains a lower floor which fits in with the slope of the site. The building features a simple hipped roof of corrugated iron and a pair of face brick chimneys with stepped profiled detailing. While the front and side roof planes appear to have been replaced in the recent past, the rear elevation appears to be earlier fabric. The verandah contains a corrugated iron ogee roof that extends along the front façade. The verandah roof is supported on simple timber posts with chamfered corners set on a concrete floor. The symmetry of the front facade is configured with a central door and single timber windows on either side. Each window opening has a segmental arched head and rendered sill. On the front and northern elevations, it is clear that windows have been replaced with aluminium frames and the original window cavity infilled at the bottom to cater for the smaller aluminium frames. The rear of the dwelling has a small skillion lean-to at the south eastern corner of the house.

The property is situated centrally within a large block on the corner of Pitt and Robert Streets. The dwelling is set closer to the street than other dwellings, exemplifying the early street alignment. A high Colorbond fence and a range of ad hoc overgrown plantings obscures the building's frontage from Pitt and Robert Streets. The property also contains a concrete driveway and paths.

Overall the condition of the item is considered to be good, in particular the timber elements which show no identifiable defects.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Corrugated iron roof and guttering elements
- Steel security screens
- New windows, with former window spaces infilled to accommodate smaller sized frames*
- Ad hoc landscaping
- Concrete paths and driveway
- Colorbond fence to front boundary*

Although some windows have been modified and the visual connection of the dwelling to the streetscape is altered as a result of landscaping elements, the dwelling is considered to have high integrity as it retains much of its original form and features.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c. 1894

Note: While the subject site is addressed to the suburb of Holroyd, it is historically related to the development of Merrylands. As a result, the historical overview of Pitt Cottage has been contextualised in the history of Merrylands.

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants given to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. This particularly concerned Pitt Street which was adjacent to the station. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area, and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

The subject property formed part of 145 acres originally granted to Richard Atkins in 1798. The grant was Atkin's second in the district, as he was previously granted 100 acres in 1793. Pitt Street, formerly known as Pitt Row, is one of the earliest roads in Merrylands, providing access to the Church and School Estate granted in 1825.

It remains unknown when and for whom Pitt Cottage was constructed, although its architectural style would indicate it was constructed during the late 19th century. The property first appears in the Sands in 1894, occupied by Samuel Rapson, who resided at the property until 1921 when it was purchased by Donald Harkness, a motor garage proprietor. William Littlefield purchased the property in 1925, however, is noted earlier at the property in the Sands from 1922-33. The property is listed as 'Momanite' in 1930. The present boundaries were formed in 1955, when the property was subdivided and purchased by Robert Morefield. The property was in the ownership of the Nunnari family from 1958.

Today, the dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the front fence should be replaced with a timber picket style fence and the landscaping to the front altered to reflect a more sympathetic, European style planting arrangement.
- Should the opportunity arise, aluminium windows should be replaced with timber windows which reflect the original style and design intent of the dwelling. The infilled areas of window openings should be reversed and made good.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	"Pitt Cottage" Late Victorian Cottage	I171
Heritage Study	"Pitt Cottage" Late Victorian Cottage	I171
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Godden Mackay Logan 2002. *Former Merrylands Baby Health Centre- Conservation Management Plan*, Godden Mackay Logan.
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage S170 listing sheet 2009, Merrylands Railway Station Building, retrieved 27 March 2019, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4801921

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to roof elements at Pitt Cottage.



Overview of Pitt Cottage.



Western and southern elevations of Pitt Cottage.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Great Western Highway, Road Bridge Over Haslams Creek		
Recommended Name	Haslams Creek Bridge		
Site Image			
Address	Haslams Creek, Great Western Highway, north of Nyrang Street, Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	In road reserve	-	-
Current LEP ID	I172 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	A54 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Transport - Land	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Haslams Creek Road Bridge is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, scientific, rarity and representative values. Built in 1928, the Haslams Creek Bridge has historic significance as an important piece of public infrastructure associated with the continual improvement of Parramatta Road, which is an early and important travel route within Sydney. Along with the Haslams Creek Culvert, a short distance upstream, and the Parramatta Road alignment, the bridge represents a key episode in the evolution of this major transport conduit. A steady increase in motor vehicle traffic through the 1920s on this route called for a smooth and robust crossing of Haslams Creek. The existing bridge represents the state of the art in sturdy crossings of minor waterways offered by the Main Roads Board at that time. Haslams Creek Bridge is a relatively early example of the reinforced concrete beam design, which was capable of crossing Haslams Creek in a single span and on a skew, so that Parramatta Road could remain straight. The bridge has provided a safe creek crossing for over 80 years. The structure is also visually distinctive as an Inter-War reinforced concrete bridge. Its presence above deck is announced by the intact concrete handrailing system. In particular, the structure has pleasant lines with elliptical curved beams visible from downstream in particular. The bridge is a good intact example of its type and, as such, is likely to have some rarity value on a local scale. The structure has the capacity to represent single span concrete beam bridges in NSW.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The Haslams Creek Bridge has historic significance as an important piece of public infrastructure associated with the continual improvement of Parramatta Road, an early and important route within the colony and having continued importance to the present.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.

c) Aesthetic/Technical	The structure is visually distinctive as an Inter-War reinforced concrete bridge. Its presence above deck is announced by the intact concrete handrailing system. The structure has pleasant lines with elliptical curved beams visible from downstream in particular. The bridge is technically significant as representing the state of the art in sturdy crossings of minor waterways offered by the Main Roads Board at that time. The beam design was pioneered in NSW in the 1910s, but not commonly used until the early 1930s, making Haslams Creek Bridge a relatively early use of the design. The beam design was capable of crossing Haslams Creek in a single span and on a skew, so that Parramatta Road can remain straight. The carriageway provided was sufficiently wide so that there has been no need to widen the bridge in the intervening 75 years and two ample footways are still in existence.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The bridge is likely to have some local rarity value as piece of 1920s-1930s main road infrastructure with a high level of integrity.
g) Representativeness	The bridge has representative value in demonstrating the typical physical characteristics of 1920s-1940s single span reinforced concrete beam bridges on a skew. Its intact concrete hand railings are representative of a common form of railing system used on concrete bridges in this era across the State, few of which have survived to the present.

Physical Description

The Haslams Creek Bridge is a reinforced concrete beam bridge located on Parramatta Road, which crosses Haslams Creek (a channelised formation). The bridge is single spanned structure, constructed on a skew of approximately 20 degrees. It has reinforced concrete beams and deck. Typically of the elliptical arched shape, the inner beams under the roadway are deeper in the centre of the span, with uniform soffits which then curve down to match the shape of the side beams. The bridge was constructed in two sections, split along the centreline, presumably to facilitate continued traffic flow at the time. The railings along the sides of the footways are of reinforced concrete and appear to be original.

The bridge is in fair condition with no observed problems.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Minor repairs to handrails
- Resurfacing of road base

The bridge has undergone very little change and the integrity of the structure is therefore considered to be high.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1928

The following history has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Haslams Creek Bridge', dated 2009.

Haslams Creek flows into Homebush Bay on the Parramatta River. By 1789 the Rose Hill Packet was ferrying people and goods up the Parramatta River, and in the same year a track was begun, three metres wide, hacked through the bush, between Sydney and Parramatta. By 1794, the track was widened and cleared to make it more suitable for carriages. Francois Peron wrote in 1802 that the road between Sydney Town and Parramatta "is almost every where wide enough for three carriages to pass abreast, and bridges have been thrown over such parts of it, as are interrupted by the waters: so that the traveller meets with no obstacle on his journey." (Peron cited in DMR, 1976, p. 9; Coupe, 1988, pp. 30-2; Perumal Murphy, 1989, p. 5) The original line of Parramatta Road may not have crossed Haslams Creek at same location as the current road, but the 1797 alignment probably came close to the current alignment at the site. (Kennedy, 1971, p. 13)

The first grants in the vicinity of today's Homebush, Lidcombe, Auburn and Strathfield area were made in 1793 to a group of free settlers, and the area was subsequently known as Liberty Plains. Samuel Haslam, after whom Haslams Creek is named, received his first 50 acre grant in the area to the north of the Parramatta Road in 1806, and a second small grant to the south of Parramatta Road and east of Haslams Creek. A number of undated maps of the Parish of Liberty Plains show the creek and indicate a 'Haslams Bridge'. (Kennedy, 1971, p. 13). The Creek was formerly known as Hacking Creek.

Industry entered the area early in its history. John Blaxland, brother of the explorer, received a large grant in the Silverwater/Newington area in 1807 and by 1816 he had cleared the land and established a salt works and woollen mill. Newington College and a home for aged women and then the Silverwater Corrective Services Complex succeeded his operations on the site (Kennedy, 1971, p. 13). Land was selected for the Rookwood Cemetery in 1865, and the crematorium in 1925 (Kennedy, 1971, p. 14). Haslams Creek for many years flowed through the holdings of the Sydney Meat Preserving Company Ltd 1876-1965, which dammed the creek, and past the former State Abattoir on Homebush Bay (Auburn Library, Local History Collection, correspondence Edmund Perrin, Local History Librarian; GOL/Lidcombe Oval Sydney Meat Preserving Company Ltd dam on Haslems Creek).

The railway arrived in the Lidcombe district in 1855, with a station opened at Lidcombe in 1859, initially known as Haslams Creek Station. After much debate as to the routing of the line further west, it reached Parramatta in 1860. An additional station was constructed at Auburn in 1877 at the request of land speculators, who then exploited the improvement in access to the area by subdividing and selling land. (Kennedy, 1982, p. 13-4). The Auburn - Lidcombe area experienced a boom in housing construction in the 1920s. A 1928 publication presented Auburn as a 'teeming suburb' with both neat and comfortable homes and towering factory chimneys stretching as far as the eye can see in all directions from Parramatta Road. The industrial development of the area in the 1920s resulted in a constant stream of motor lorries on the area's main roads. Auburn, with Clyde, Granville and Parramatta, remains one of Sydney's most important industrial and commercial centres. The Tooheys Brewery adjacent to the Haslams Creek Bridge to the south of Parramatta Road opened in the late 1970s, replacing the company's breweries at Taverners Hill near Leichhardt and Central Station. (Spearritt, 1978, p. 30,36, 48, 50, 118-21, 162).

The reinforced concrete beam bridge across Haslams Creek was constructed in 1928, in the wider context of increased traffic volumes, weights and speeds on Parramatta Road. The bridge was constructed by the State Monier Pipe and Reinforced Concrete Works as part of a short deviation straightening a kink in Parramatta Road between John Street and Day Street. The bridge was constructed in two parts, probably to facilitate continued traffic access. Light traffic was given access to the crossing after the bridge was completed to assist in consolidating the bridge approaches, which were completed by August 1930 (Main Roads, Vol. 1 No. 11, August 1930, p. 245). In the previous year, the same contractors had constructed a 23-foot reinforced concrete culvert 'near Francis Street' in Lidcombe, probably the culvert currently existing a short distance upstream from the bridge. The culvert is situated in the vicinity of the previous alignment of Parramatta Road and may have played a

role in facilitating continued traffic access across the creek while the bridge was under construction. (Main Roads, Vol 1 No. 4, January 1930, p. 84)

The Haslams Creek Bridge is one of over 1,000 bridges built by the Main Roads Board cum Department of Main Roads between 1925 and 1940. During that period the Department's engineers adapted existing standards of bridge design to meet the requirements of improved motor vehicle performance - they were generally wider than previously with an improved load capacity. The principal types of bridges constructed during the period were: reinforced concrete beam; concrete slab; steel truss on concrete piers; and timber beam bridges. Concrete was favoured in many instances because it was perceived to be a low maintenance material (DMR, 1976, pp.169, 170). Based on RTA bridge database records, reinforced concrete beam or girder bridges were the most common form of concrete bridge construction to 1948, with more than 160 extant. They have been very popular in NSW, and elsewhere, providing an efficient and often aesthetically pleasing solution to a wide range of crossing types. Within the general group of beam bridges, the main longitudinal members have had various configurations ranging from a simple set of rectangular beams cast integrally with the deck, through beams with curved soffits, to flat soffit decks where the edge beams also form the bridge parapet or sidewall. These bridges on the state's main roads and highways, constructed to replace high-maintenance and aged timber bridges or open crossings, along with other road improvements, ushered in the age of comfortable motor transport and efficient road transport of goods and produce to which we are accustomed today.

A photograph of the Haslems Creek Bridge was used to illustrate an article, for the general reader, on rigid frame concrete highway bridges in 1932 (Main Roads, Vol. 4 No. 1, September 1932, p. 10).

Haslems Creek, formerly a meandering earth-banked waterway, was channelised in the early 1930s as an Unemployment Relief project supervised by the Department of Public Works. The concrete walls of the channel abut the abutment walls of the bridge and replaced the small areas of stone pitching originally constructed on the embankments adjacent to the bridge, which can be seen in early photographs such as that in the Main Roads Magazine cited above. (RTA File 5/12.151, Municipality of Lidcombe, Triennial Report 1932-4, pp. 27-8).

Generally, the bridge has remained in good condition to the present. An inspection of 30th January 1959 reported some cracking, leaks and exposed reinforcement. The bridge was overtopped by water several times in the 1960s, when the levels and flows into in Homebush Bay were affected by the rehabilitation of the bay by the Maritime Services Board. (RTA File 5/12.151).

The bridge remains in service as a road bridge.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- This item is not archaeological in nature and should be reclassified as a Heritage Item.

  The former LEP has classified a series of items of an industrial nature, including railway, road and water infrastructure, as 'archaeological' sites. This classification is historical and relates to the former use of the term 'Industrial Archaeology', which refers to the study of industrial and engineering history. The use of the term 'Industrial Archaeology' is no longer used and the term 'Industrial Heritage' now preferred. Archaeological sites are legally defined as sites which contain one or more 'relics' and, in NSW, relics are specifically protected by the Sections 138 -146 of the Heritage Act 1977. The classification of a site as 'archaeological' consequently affects the statutory controls and procedures, including the need for excavation permits and pre-excavation procedures, triggered by Development Applications.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Great Western Highway, Road Bridge Over Haslams Creek	I172
Heritage Study	Great Western Highway, Road Bridge Over Haslams Creek	I172
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Coupe, S. 1988. *Speed The Plough Ashfield 1788 – 1988*.
- Department of Main Road. 1976. *The Roadmakers: A History of Main Roads in New South Wales*.
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register, '*Haslams Creek Bridge'*.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of the northern side of the road bridge from Parramatta Road.



View of the southern side of the road bridge from Parramatta Road.



View of the southern side of the road bridge from Parramatta Road.



View of the southern side of the road bridge from Parramatta Road.



Overview of northern side of road bridge.



Plaque.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Canalisation of Haslams Creek		
Recommended Name	Haslams Creek Canal		
Site Image			
Address	Haslams Creek between Parramatta Road and Boorea Street, Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	-
Current LEP ID	I173 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	A55 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Utilities - Water	

Curtilage Map



Revised Curtilage recommended – refer below.

Statement of Significance

The Haslams Creek Canal is of local significance for its historic values. Along with the Haslams Creek Road Bridge on Parramatta Road and the Parramatta Road alignment, this canal represents an episode in the evolution of the major transport conduit of Parramatta Road in the 1930s. The channel is historically significant as a development of drainage channels in the area and as a channel created during the 1930s, as an unemployment relief project.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Along with the Haslams Creek Road Bridge on Parramatta Road, further downstream, and the Parramatta Road alignment, this canal represents an episode in the evolution of the major transport conduit of Parramatta Road in the 1930s. The channel is historically significant as a development of drainage channels in the area and was a channel created during the 1930s as an unemployment relief project.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not have any particular technical significance for its design and engineering.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

Haslams Creek Canal extends from just south of Parramatta Road to just north of Boorea Street, Lidcombe. Haslams Creek has been canalised with the provision of near vertical concrete walls (and presumably a dished concrete base) above Parramatta Road, while below Parramatta Road the creek is aligned by a concrete wall, sloping into the creek bed with a distinct batter.

The condition of the canal appears to be fair. A section of the canal wall south of Parramatta Road is propped by structural supports to reduce the structural movement of the wall.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

Haslams Creek has been realigned in sections over a period of time and it is now difficult to establish the date of each section without further historical research. The integrity of the item is considered to be moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	Early 1930s

The following history has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Haslams Creek Culvert', dated April 2009.

Haslams Creek was originally located within the Municipality of Rookwood, gazetted in 1891. The suburb (and municipality) changed its name to Lidcombe in 1913, due to negative associations with Rookwood cemetery. By the early twentieth century, the creek flowed past the State Abattoirs in Homebush, under Parramatta Road (in the vicinity of Haslams Creek Culvert and Bridge), and then ran though land occupied by the Sydney Meat Preserving Company Ltd (1876-1965), on the corner of Parramatta Road and St Hilliers Road.

The adjacent suburbs of Auburn, Lidcombe and Silverwater experienced a boom in housing construction in the 1920s. The concurrent industrial development of these suburbs resulted in a constant stream of motor lorries along the area's main roads (particularly Parramatta Road). The construction of the railway to Parramatta meant that Parramatta Road had been neglected in the late nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century until the prevalence of motor transport in the 1920s and 1930s. The increase in traffic along Parramatta Road at this time led to pressure for it to be widened (Main Roads, January 1930, pp 81-85). The widening of Parramatta Road encouraged further industry to Lidcombe and Auburn. These suburbs were attractive to industry because they still contained large tracts of land in close proximity to the fresh water supply from Parramatta River.

In January 1930, the DMR journal (Main Roads) reported that the State Monier Pipe and Reinforced Concrete Works had constructed a 23-foot reinforced concrete culvert 'near Francis Street' in Lidcombe at a total cost of 2,423 pounds in 1927 (this was a culvert over a tributary of Haslams Creek, further east along Parramatta Road). The following year, the same company erected a reinforced concrete bridge over Haslams Creek measuring 41 feet in length at a cost of 4,639 pounds (in 1932, this bridge was described as being a rigid frame bridge with a 40 foot span, measuring 54 feet across, see Main Roads, September 1932, p 10).

It appears that the 1928 bridge over Haslams Creek [RTA Bridge 307] was intended as a 'short deviation (between John and Day Streets) ...cutting out an unnecessary kink' on Parramatta Road. It is not known why the reinforced concrete culvert, upstream from Haslams Creek Bridge, was built a year earlier, although it is possible it was constructed to divert some of the traffic flow while the main bridge was under construction (although the was located on the original alignment of Parramatta Road).

The DMR's Main Roads journal compared the hardships experienced by early road builders on Parramatta Road, due to the streams and tributaries crossing it (flowing from the Parramatta River), with the recent works constructing the traffic deviation over Haslams Creek: 'Due to the clayey nature of the soil, the new banks will have to be subjected to light traffic for some time before the deviation can be opened to all traffic; ordinary methods of compaction having proved abortive' (Main Roads, January 1930, p 81).

In August 1930, it was reported in the Main Roads journal that 'the approaches to the bridge on the deviation of Parramatta-road at Haslam's (sic) Creek, Lidcombe, have been constructed in cement concrete. The completion of this work ...marks the last stage in the construction of the deviation between John-street and Day-street' (Main Roads, August 1930, p 245). The deviation measured 1,015 feet in length and was constructed in cement concrete and gravel. The Main Roads Board spent at least 4,188 pounds on the works to straighten Parramatta Road by 1929 (by which time these works were incomplete) (Main Roads, January 1930, p 84).

By 1934, the local council was clearly frustrated with DMR about the section of road which had been made redundant by the deviation, although it is unclear as to whether the council wished it to remain open or to be closed to traffic. The mayor of Lidcombe reported at this time that 'the question of closing the old section (of Parramatta Road) between John and Day Streets remains in the same position as it was three years ago' (Municipality of Lidcombe, Triennial Report 1932-34, p 19). The section of road on which Haslams Creek Culvert is located remains unused by passing traffic.

The State Government had purchased land near Lidcombe Railway Station in the late 1920s on behalf of the Lidcombe Municipal Council, for the creation of Wyatt Park. The NSW Department of Public Works oversaw the creation of the park as an Unemployment Relief Work during the 1930s, and in the process the course of Haslams Creek was diverted to a concrete and brick stormwater channel. In 1934, the mayor of Lidcombe reported that there were delays in the construction of the stormwater channel in the vicinity of the culvert: 'At present there is a temporary hold-up of the extension from Booreea Street to the tidal waters of Haslam's (sic) Creek (across the former land holdings of the Sydney Meat Preserving Company Ltd), but steps are being taken by this Council to overcome the obstacles that are delaying this extension, and we hope to see the whole length of this stormwater channel completed in the very near future.' (Municipality of Lidcombe, Triennial Report 1932-34, p 27).

It is significant that the channelisation of Haslams Creek occurred after both Haslams Creek Culvert and Haslams Creek Bridge had been constructed. That both structures were built on a skew (or angle) over Haslams Creek, and that the subsequent stormwater channel neatly dovetails into them, suggests that the different government agencies in charge of works in the area maintained communications (and probably shared plans) because each of the features neatly fit together.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- This item is not archaeological in nature and should be reclassified as a Heritage Item.
  The former LEP has classified a series of items of an industrial nature, including railway, road and water infrastructure, as 'archaeological' sites. This classification is historical and relates to the former use of the term 'Industrial Archaeology', which refers to the study of industrial and engineering history. The use of the term 'Industrial Archaeology' is no longer used and the term 'Industrial Heritage' is now preferred. Archaeological sites are legally defined as sites *which* contain one or more 'relics' and, in NSW, relics are specifically protected by the Sections 138 -146 of the Heritage Act 1977. The classification of a site as 'archaeological' consequently affects the statutory controls and procedures, including the need for excavation permits and pre-excavation procedures, triggered by Development Applications.

- The previous listing of the Haslams Creek Canal has only identified a portion of Haslams Creek Canal between the Great Western Highway and Boorea Street, Lidcombe. As the canal extends much further through the Cumberland LGA, the heritage curtilage should be revised for the Cumberland Council LEP to reflect Creek Haslams Canal in its entirety. As this includes new land not previously covered by an LEP, this will form part of the Stage 2 assessment of Cumberland Council Heritage Study.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Canalisation of Haslams Creek	I173
Heritage Study	Canalisation of Haslams Creek	I173
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Department of Main Road. 1976. The Roadmakers: A History of Main Roads in New South Wales.
- Roads and Traffic Authority. 1989. *RTA File 5/12. 1242. Haslams Creek Culvert 1973-1989*.
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register, *'Haslams Creek Culvert'.*

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View along canal.



View along canal showing the vertical concrete walls.



View along canal



View along canal



View along canal from Boorea Street, Auburn.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Lidcombe Signal Box		
Recommended Name	Lidcombe Signal Box		
Site Image			
Address	Railway Street, between Mark and East Streets (south side of railway lines), Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	100	-	1157634
Current LEP ID	I174 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	A56 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Transport - Rail	

Curtilage Map



Revised Curtilage- refer below.

Statement of Significance

The Lidcombe Signal Box is significant at a local level, for its historic, technical and representative values. Most importantly, it demonstrates the former importance of manual signalling on the busy suburban railway lines near the Flemington car yards and other rail junctions. The wider Lidcombe Railway Station was established during the first phase of NSW railway construction in the 1850s, with the station opening in 1858 as part of the Main South Line. The signal box dates from the 1924 phase of development and contributes to the understanding of the technical requirements for safe working and railway signalling required at this time. It is representative of a standard 1920s signal box. However, the box is no longer operational and has been refurbished internally and its signalling equipment removed, reducing its ability to demonstrate its previous function.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The signal box dates from the 1924 phase of development of Lidcombe Railway Station and demonstrates the former importance of manual signalling on the busy suburban railway lines near the Flemington car yards and other rail junctions.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The signal box demonstrates the continuing importance of manual signalling on the busy suburban railway lines near the Flemington car yards and other rail junctions. It also contributes to the understanding of the technical requirements for safe working and railway signalling required at this time.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.

f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	It is representative of a standard 1920s signal box design. However, the box is no longer operational and has been refurbished internally with signalling equipment removed, reducing its ability to demonstrate its previous function.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Lidcombe Railway Station Group', dated July 2009. The description is comprehensive and matches the condition visible during the site inspection.

External: the building comprises of two parts, a rectangular base at the ground level, which is five bays long and is constructed of precast concrete, and a timber framed, fibre cement clad structure at the first floor level. The base has engaged piers that define the bays and original windows with rendered sills, overhanging lintels and security grilles fitted to the exterior. Access to the ground floor level is from the western side. The first floor structure has typical chamfered plan details to the corners and it sits on a precast concrete slab and is approximately three bays long in comparison to the base. It has balconies with steel tubular balustrade to its east and west and timber framed multi-paned sliding casement windows with security grilles to the exterior. The signal box has a hipped roof with Marseilles terracotta tiles, overhanging eaves with fibre cement sheet linings to soffits. Plain timber posts support the north-east, north-west and south-east corners of the roof.

Internal: The ground floor has set plaster finish to the perimeter walls and original terrazzo floors. There are new beams supporting precast concrete slabs to first floor. The first floor is accessed by a new galvanised steel staircase. It has typical ceiling details, raked plaster sections to the perimeter walls and cover mouldings. Interior walls have fibre cement sheet and batten cladding. Partition walls have been added to the western end of the first floor. The signal box was refurbished in 2004. All original signalling equipment has been removed.

The signal box was refurbished in c. 2004 and is in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Refurbished in 2004
- All original signalling equipment removed*

While the exterior of the building has been well-kept, the interior of the building is reported to be refurbished and void of its original signalling equipment. Therefore, the integrity of the building has been rated as 'moderate'.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1924

The suburb of Lidcombe is located 14 kilometres west of Sydney and was first seen as an exploring party rowed up the Parramatta River came close to the area on 4 February 1788. Early land grants in the area were given to settlers around 1804 such as H.G. Douglas, Joseph Hyde Potts, and Samuel

Haslam who established the first farms in the area. These early land grants ranged between 60 to 200 acres and were focused around Parramatta Road and the small tracks deviating from it.

The name “Lidcombe” is derived from the combination of the names of two former Mayors. When the name Rookwood no longer appealed to residents (due to its association with the expanding necropolis), a new name was created for the suburb. This combined Frederick Lidbury, an active local government figure and Mayor of Rookwood on several occasions with Alexander Larcombe, his main Mayoral opponent. The suburb was renamed to "Lidcombe" on 15 October 1913.

The opening of the railway station at Lidcombe (known as Haslam Creek station) in 1859 led to the subdivision and subsequent development of Lidcombe. The New South Wales government was an active subdivider in the area. Specifically, in a portion of land north of Rookwood cemetery not incorporated into the Rookwood Necropolis. The land now bounded by Bachell Street, Nicholas Street, Swete Street and the railway, was subdivided and sold at auction by the government from the 1880s onwards. Other prominent subdividers at Lidcombe and Rookwood included land, building and investment companies. Groups such as the Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company Ltd, Land Company of Australasia, and National Permanent Building, as well as others were responsible for much of the subdivision and sale of estates.

The Main Western line to Parramatta Junction (Granville) was originally completed in 1855. The line opened on 26 September 1855 and was double track from Sydney to Newtown, and then single track to Parramatta Junction (but duplicated in 1856). The line was built as a direct connection to Parramatta Junction and, subsequently, for the purpose of connecting Sydney with the major rural railways that were constructed across the Blue Mountains to Bathurst and across the Southern Highlands to Goulburn via Liverpool. There were few stops along the line between Sydney and Parramatta and it was not the original intention of the line to serve suburban development. Changes to the line were more often related to the line’s long distance purpose than to the communities along it. In 1892, the line was quadrupled from Homebush to Flemington, with the quadruplication being extended to Lidcombe in 1924.

Lidcombe is a major junction location with buildings from three significant periods: the 1881 major upgrade of the site with wayside buildings (converted to island platform structures in the 1924 upgrade); the 1924 upgrade with the addition of tracks and the overhead booking office and steps; and 1997/8 modifications for the Olympic Park line.

A station was opened at Lidcombe (then called Haslams Creek) on 1 November 1858 and featured a combined residence and booking office on a timber platform. The initial stimuli of development at Lidcombe were the establishment of the cemetery at Rookwood (to the south-east), from 1867, and the 140 acre works of the Sydney Meat Preserving Company (to the north), in 1871. The station was renamed Rookwood in 1878.

In 1881, the station was significantly upgraded, including demolition of the original building and construction of the present Platforms 2/3 and 4 and their buildings. There were also branch lines into the cemetery and meat works. In 1896, a footbridge was constructed linking the two platforms at the western end.

In 1913, the name of the suburb and station was changed to Lidcombe to remove associations with the nearby cemetery. In 1912, a new railway line was opened between Lidcombe and Regents Park, thus making Lidcombe a significant railway junction. In 1924, quadruplication of the main railway line from Sydney brought an extra platform (Platform 1), signal box, bridge and overhead booking office to Lidcombe.

The signal box was refurbished in c. 2004, with all original signalling equipment removed. Today, it no longer functions as an operational Signal Box.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- This listing should be converted from an archaeological item to a built item.
- The heritage curtilage of the Lidcombe Signal Box (A56) may be amalgamated into the curtilage for Lidcombe Railway Station (listing to be subject to Stage 2 – new heritage item) to form one heritage listing. The RailCorp Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register curtilage (see below) for the Lidcombe Railway Station Group includes the Signal Box and should be used as the basis for this new curtilage; see item #4800244.
- Should a revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet will no longer reflect the correct Lot/DP and will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Lidcombe Signal Box	I174
Heritage Study	Lidcombe Signal Box	I174
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Inventory S170 listing sheet for Lidcombe Railway Station Group.
- Kass, T 2008, *Lidcombe,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/lidcombe
- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, *Lidcombe Hospital Site – Conservation Management Plan,* Godden Mackay Logan.
- Cumberland Argus, Xmas Number, 19 Dec 1907, p. 25
- Liberty Plains Parish Map no. 235, Sydney NSW.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Lidcombe signal box

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Railway Overpass over Olympic Drive		
Recommended Name	Railway Overpass over Olympic Drive		
Site Image			
Address	Olympic Drive at Church Street and the Main Suburban Line, Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	Part 100	-	1157634
Current LEP ID	I175 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	A57 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Transport - Rail	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Railway Overpass over Olympic Drive is locally significant for its historic values. The bridge is significant as evidence of the 1924 upgrades to Lidcombe Railway Station and, in association the Railway Street overbridge (replaced 2013), the reconstruction of the Regents Park line. The item had some technical significance as evidence of a jack-arch and steel girder structure however the loss of the character defining Jack-arch and steel girder superstructure has reduced the representative qualities of this item.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The bridge is historically significant as evidence of the 1924 upgrades to Lidcombe Railway Station and, in association, the Railway Street overbridge (replaced 2013), the reconstruction of the Regents Park line.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion. The bridge was a typical example of a number of bridges on the Main Suburban, Western Line and Regents Park Line, however the loss of the character defining Jack-arch and steel girder superstructure has reduced the representative qualities of this item.

Physical Description

The Olympic Drive overbridge was originally a 150 tonne, jack-arch and steel girders structure supported by brick piers and brick abutments. The current overbridge has replaced the jack-arch steel girder with a reinforced concrete superstructure supported atop the brick abutments. The overbridge features a central concrete abutment with a contemporary overhead wiring structure supporting the railway line.

The overbridge is in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Jack-arch steel girder replaced with a reinforced concrete superstructure.

The loss of the character defining superstructure of the Olympic Drive overbridge had reduced the integrity of the item. It is considered to have low integrity.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1924

The Main Western line to Parramatta Junction (Granville) was originally completed in 1855. The line opened on 26 September 1855 and was double track from Sydney to Newtown, and then single track to Parramatta Junction (but duplicated in 1856). The line was built as a direct connection to Parramatta Junction and, subsequently, for the purpose of connecting Sydney with the major rural railways that were constructed across the Blue Mountains to Bathurst and across the Southern Highlands to Goulburn via Liverpool. There were few stops along the line between Sydney and Parramatta and it was not the original intention of the line to serve suburban development. Changes to the line were more often related to the line's long-distance purpose than to the communities along it. In 1892, the line was quadrupled from Homebush to Flemington, with the quadruplication being extended to Lidcombe in 1924.

Lidcombe is a major junction location with buildings from three significant periods: the 1881 major upgrade of the site with wayside buildings (converted to island platform structures in the 1924 upgrade); the 1924 upgrade with the addition of tracks and the overhead booking office and steps; and 1997/8 modifications for the Olympic Park line.

A station was opened at Lidcombe (then called Haslams Creek) on 1 November 1858 and featured a combined residence and booking office on a timber platform. The initial stimuli of development at Lidcombe were the establishment of the cemetery at Rookwood (to the south-east) from 1867 and the 140 acre works of the Sydney Meat Preserving Company (to the north) in 1871. The station was renamed Rookwood in 1878.

In 1913, the name of the suburb and station was changed to Lidcombe to remove associations with the nearby cemetery. In 1912, a new railway line was opened between Lidcombe and Regents Park, thus making Lidcombe a significant railway junction. In 1924, quadruplication of the main railway line from Sydney brought an extra platform (Platform 1), signal box and bridge and overhead booking office to Lidcombe.

The two railway overbridges spanning Olympic Drive, at Church Street and Railway Street, are believed to date from 1924 when the above upgrades occurred, and the Regents Park line was reconstructed. In 2011, the bridge underwent repair and reinforcement work. In 2013, the Railway Street bridge was replaced with a new reinforced concrete bridge. Today, the structure remains in use as a railway bridge.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- This listing should be converted from an archaeological item to a built item.
- The former LEP has classified a series of items of an industrial nature, including railway, road and water infrastructure, as 'archaeological' sites. This classification is historical and relates to the former use of the term 'Industrial Archaeology', which refers to the study of industrial and engineering history. The use of the term 'Industrial Archaeology' is no longer used and the term 'Industrial Heritage' is now preferred. Archaeological sites are legally defined as sites *which* contain one or more 'relics' and, in NSW, relics are specifically protected by the Sections 138 -146 of the Heritage Act 1977. The classification of a site as 'archaeological' consequently affects the statutory controls and procedures, including the need for excavation permits and pre-excavation procedures, triggered by Development Applications.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Railway Overpass over Olympic Drive	I175
Heritage Study	Railway Overpass over Olympic Drive	I175
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 2008, *Lidcombe,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/lidcombe
- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, *Lidcombe Hospital Site – Conservation Management Plan,* Godden Mackay Logan.
- Cumberland Argus, Xmas Number, 19 Dec 1907, p. 25
- Liberty Plains Parish Map no. 235, Sydney NSW.
- Tutt Bryant Heavy Lift and Shift, *Lidcombe Bridge Refurbishment*, http://www.tuttbryant.com.au/tbhls/lidcombe-project.html

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Railway Overpass viewed from Olympic Drive.



Railway Overpass viewed from Olympic Drive.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Lidcombe War Memorial Statue		
Recommended Name	Lidcombe War Memorial and Park		
Site Image			
Address	Remembrance Park (corner of James and Joseph Streets), Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	7021	-	93913
Current LEP ID	I176 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	A58 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Monument/Memorial	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Lidcombe War Memorial and Park is significant for its historic, aesthetic, rarity and social heritage values. The item was erected by Messrs E.L. Kingsley & Sons and unveiled by Sir Granville Ryrie in 1921 to commemorate those who fell in World War I (1914-1918). It now also commemorates World War II, Korea, Malaya, Borneo Vietnam, Malaya The Gulf East Timor and all United Nations Peace Keeping Forces still serving, as well as Merchant Navy and the women of Australia. The item is socially significant to the local community, in particular war veterans and their families, as a place of remembrance. The War Memorial is a rare example of its type in Lidcombe, though it is typical of suburbs and country towns in Australia. The memorial retains its aesthetic significance through the retention of much of its original form and detailing. The landscape setting of the item plays an important role in contributing to the aesthetic values of the memorial.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item was erected by Messrs E.L. Kingsley & Sons and unveiled by Sir Granville Ryrie in 1921 to commemorate those who fell in World War I (1914-1918). It now also commemorates World War II, Korea, Malaya, Borneo Vietnam, Malaya, The Gulf East Timor and all United Nations Peace Keeping Forces still serving, as well as Merchant Navy and the women of Australia.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The memorial retains its aesthetic significance through the retention of much of its original form and detailing. The landscape setting of the

	item plays an important role in contributing to the aesthetic values of the memorial.
d) Social	The item is socially significant to the local community, in particular war veterans and their families, as a place of remembrance.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The War Memorial is a rare example of its type in Lidcombe, though it is typical of suburbs and country towns in Australia.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The war memorial is a composite stone memorial with a statue of a single soldier resting on a downward directed rifle (the pose known as 'reversed arms'). His hands rest on the butt and the muzzle on the ground, which is a mark of respect or mourning. The soldier is mounted on a stone slab, supported on four columns and a central pedestal, resting on a plinth. The gold name plates for both World Wars are mounted on the flat internal faces.

The memorial is located within Remembrance Park (formerly known as Wellington Park). Remembrance Park is located within the centre of the suburb of Lidcombe on the corner of James and Joseph Streets. The park features play equipment in the northeast corner and contains a number of concrete footpaths. The main footpath is laid diagonally across the site on a northwest to southeast axis.

The memorial is set within southwest corner of the park and is surrounded by a neat lawn area bounded by four concrete plinth markers and a circular pathway. Hedges and rose bushes frame the stairway to the monument. Several mature trees surround the park, including a avenue of Canary Island Date Palms and a Port Jackson Fig Tree.

The memorial includes the following inscriptions:

> *'Erected by the citizens of Lidcombe to commemorate the valor of the men who served in the Great War 1914-1919' 'Unveiled by Major General Sir Granville Ryrie. KCMG CB VD 13th Nov. 1921'*
>
> *'The erection of this memorial was organised by the Lidcombe Peace & Memorial Committee'*
>
> *'FOR GOD KING AND COUNTRY'*
>
> *'In Memory of the Fallen Their Names Liveth For Ever' A silent remembrance to the seamen of the Merchant Navy who at great cost and loss of life kept our sea lanes open during the wars.*
>
> *'No unnamed tomb for all to see, the sailors Valhalla is where they lie'.*
>
> *'Lest We Forget A memorial to all Australian women from settlement to now. The pioneers, the nurses and service women The Womens Land Army, & those women who served in the war effort at home to make victory possible Lest We Forget A tribute to all who served in World Wars 1 & 2 Korea, Malaya, Borneo Vietnam, Malaya, The Gulf East Timor and all United Nations Peace Keeping Forces still serving Lest We Forget We will remember them Lidcombe RSL Subbranch honours all the servicemen & women who served the wars and conflicts who by their service and sacrifice helped win the peace for Australians Lest We Forget.'*

The war memorial and surrounding park are in good condition, having been well maintained over time. Some of the gold inlay on the memorial shows signs of deterioration.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- New hedges and rose bushes have been added around the memorial and plinths.
- Additional Commemorative concrete plinths and plaques commemorating; Australian Women serving in the wars, all servicemen and women who served in wars and conflicts, Seamen of the Merchants Navy, and all who served in World Wars I and II, Korea, Malaya, Borneo, Vietnam, Malaya, The Gulf East Timor and all United Nations Peace keeping forces still serving.
- Timber picket fence surrounding memorial removed.
- Remembrance Park has developed to include play equipment and more formal landscaping elements.

Though the memorial has been modified over time to include new commemorative elements, the integrity of the item continues to be high.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1921

Lidcombe War Memorial Statue
The Lidcombe War Memorial Statue was erected in Wellington Park (now known as Remembrance Park) in 1921 after World War I to commemorate those who had served. It was unveiled by Sir Granville Ryrie on Remembrance Day, 11 November 1921. The monument was built by Messrs E.L. Kingsley & Sons. The monument now commemorates those who served in any conflicts of which Australia has been involved. Additional plinths surround the memorial and commemorate those who served with the Merchant Navy, the women of Australia, and those who served in all conflicts.

Wellington Park, Lidcombe
Wellington Park was established by the Lidcombe Municipal Council in c.1914. The park is described as 'a thing of beauty and a joy'. The Park comprised of well-clipped grass, carefully tended flower beds, and a bowling green. As early as 1921 it was considered appropriate to rename the park from "Wellington" to "Memorial". Remembrance Park was finally selected several years later.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**

4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- This listing should be converted from an archaeological item to a heritage item with landscape values.
- Monitor condition of gold inlay on memorial, should the opportunity arise, the gold lettering should be regilded by a professional gilder.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Lidcombe War Memorial Statue	I176
Heritage Study	Lidcombe War Memorial Statue	I176
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Monument Australia, n.d., *Lidcombe War Memorial,* retrieved 23 April 2019, http://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/conflict/multiple/display/21840-lidcombe-war-memorial/

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Memorial as it sits within the landscape.



Plaque commemorating all who served in World Wars I and II, Korea, Malaya, Borneo, Vietnam, Malaya, The Gulf East Timor and all United Nations Peace keeping forces still serving.



Plaque commemorating all servicemen and women who served in wars and conflicts.



Plaque commemorating Seamen of the Merchants Navy.



View of memorial plaque within the landscape.



Plaque commemorating Australian Women serving in the wars.



Detail of photograph illustrating Wellington park and Lidcombe War Memorial form the south east. Source: Auburn Council, Military History. Goldsworthy Collection – War Memorial – Lidcombe – GOLD1412. https://cdm15996.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15996coll10/id/15



Source: Auburn Council, Military History. Goldsworthy Collection – War Memorial – Lidcombe – LPC271b, https://cdm15996.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15996coll10/id/37

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Stand of *Eucalyptus Longifolia*		
Recommended Name	Stand of *Eucalyptus Longifolia*		
Site Image			
Address	Between Parramatta Road and the M4 Western Motorway, opposite 66-72 Parramatta Road, Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	In road reserve	-	-
Current LEP ID	I177 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I20 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Landscape - Natural	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

The Stand of *Eucalyptus longifolia* is of local heritage significance for its scientific and aesthetic values. The site contains remnant vegetation that are representative of the native vegetation that once covered a larger area of the Cumberland Plain. They have been retained despite significant changes to the surrounding locality and may be a valuable seed source. They have aesthetic significance as an extant group of native trees with landmark value on the corner of the original arterial road of Parramatta Road through the locality.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item does not meet this criterion.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The plantings have aesthetic significance as an extant group of native trees with landmark value on the corner of the original arterial road of Parramatta Road through the locality.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The site contains remnant vegetation that is representative of the native plantings that once covered a larger area of the Cumberland Plain. They may be a valuable seed source.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item contains a sample of remnant vegetation that is representative of the native vegetation.

Physical Description

The subject site contains a group of native *Eucalyptus Longifolia* which are remnant vegetation of the Cumberland Plain. There are approximately ten extant trees, standing at approximately ten to fifteen metres in height.

Some of the trees are showing signs of dieback. There has been some recent disturbance of the ground plane around the trees. They are in fair condition overall.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Construction of Hill Road and the Western Motorway, post 1970.

Though the surrounding landscape has been drastically altered, the trees have high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	Pre-1788

The Stand of *Eucalyptus Longifolia* is a remnant group of trees which relate to the pre-contact landscape. Lidcombe has been altered significantly since European colonisation, resulting in the loss of the large majority of this natural habitat. This stand of trees is an extant, tangible reminder of the former landscape.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring			

		development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The replacement of plantings on a like for like basis to ensure the conservation of the landscape and the biodiversity of the Cumberland Plain is maintained, is considered appropriate. However, should seek advice from a landscape specialist.
- Due to the construction of Hill Road through the middle of the listing, the heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the new Cumberland LEP.
- Should a revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet will no longer reflect the correct Lot/DP and will need to be altered.



Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Stand of *Eucalyptus Longifolia*	I177
Heritage Study	Stand of *Eucalyptus Longifolia*	I177
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

None.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of the trees from Parramatta Road.



View of the trees from Parramatta Road.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	The Gables		
Recommended Name	'Glenroy'- Victorian Gothic Mansion		
Site Image			
Address	59 East Street, Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	25	2	6508
Current LEP ID	I178 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I26 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The residence at 59 East Street, otherwise known as 'Glenroy', is locally significant for its historic, associative, aesthetic, rarity and representative values. The dwelling is a rare, intact and visually striking example of a Victorian Gothic mansion erected in Lidcombe in c. 1892. The residence is associated with Frederick Lidbury, who took up residence in the home in 1892. Lidbury was mayor of Rookwood on a number of occasions and the suburb was later named 'Lidcombe', after both Frederick Lidbury and his mayoral opponent Alexander Larcombe.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant as part of the late nineteenth century development of Lidcombe.
b) Associative	The residence is associated with Frederick Lidbury, who took up residence in the home in 1892. Lidbury was mayor of Rookwood on a number of occasions and the suburb was later named 'Lidcombe', after both Frederick Lidbury and his mayoral opponent Alexander Larcombe.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building is aesthetically significant as it provides a well-kept, visually striking and intact example of a Victorian Gothic mansion. Established landscaping such as hedges contributes towards the overall aesthetic significance of the dwelling.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The dwelling is a rare example of a Victorian Gothic mansion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of the Victorian Gothic mansion.

Physical Description

The two-storey Victorian Gothic mansion is a rendered brick structure with a large single bay projecting from the façade as well as castellated turrets. The projected bay features ornamentally carved barge boards connected to the gable end, moulded bands, six windows and small shingled roof projection. The windows are generally tall and narrow with pointed arches and aluminium windows which replace original timber windows. The residence features a tower at the entrance with similar features and castellations around the roof parapet. The roof of the remaining residence is a simple gable with projecting rendered brick chimneys with terracotta chimney pots. The gable ends feature small projecting timber finials.

The site contains some established mature plantings, including hedges and palm trees, which contribute towards the overall setting of the property. The hedges follow the boundary of the property, set against a modern black palisade fence with a matching gate. The rear of the site is paved with a pergola.

While the dwelling appears to be in good condition generally, the timber barge board to the D'arcy Avenue elevation has deteriorated, leaving half of the board detached from the roof.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Weatherboard addition to the rear
- Skillion lean-to addition to the side
- Windows to facade replaced with an aluminium framed style*
- Modern palisade fence and gate

Although many of the windows have been replaced, the building appears to be highly intact.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c. 1892

The suburb of Lidcombe is located 14 kilometres west of Sydney and was first seen as an exploring party rowed up the Parramatta River came close to the area on 4 February 1788. Early land grants in the area were given to settlers around 1804 such as H.G. Douglas, Joseph Hyde Potts, and Samuel Haslam who established the first farms in the area. These early land grants ranged between 60 to 200 acres and were focused around Parramatta Road and the small tracks deviating from it.

The name "Lidcombe" is derived from the combination of the names of two former Mayors. When the name Rookwood no longer appealed to residents (due to its association with the expanding necropolis), a new name was created for the suburb. This combined Frederick Lidbury, an active local government figure and Mayor of Rookwood on several occasions with Alexander Larcombe, his main Mayoral opponent. The suburb was renamed "Lidcombe" on 15 October 1913.

The opening of the railway station at Lidcombe (known as Haslam Creek station) in 1859 led to the subdivision and subsequent development of Lidcombe. The New South Wales government was an active subdivider in the area. Specifically, in a portion of land north of Rookwood cemetery not incorporated into the Rookwood Necropolis. The land now bounded by Bachell Street, Nicholas Street, Swete Street and the railway, was subdivided and sold at auction by the government from the 1880s onwards. Other prominent subdividers at Lidcombe and Rookwood included land, building and investment companies. Groups such as the Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company Ltd,

Land Company of Australasia, and National Permanent Building, as well as others were responsible for much of the subdivision and sale of estates.

Lidcombe experienced a housing and industrial boom in the 1920s. High-tech industries that were established in the area at included the manufacture of electrical goods, motor car manufacturing, steel construction and wool and knitted industries. The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Jantzen (Australia) Ltd and Associated General Electric Industries are only some examples of the industrial companies that developed within Lidcombe.

'The Gables' was described on a plan of the McNab's paddock subdivision, in 1892, as a “handsome” residence recently erected by Mr. McNab at a cost exceeding $2800. The land was purchased by the McNabs from the deceased estate of Father John Joseph Therry in 1868.

The residence became the home of Frederick Lidbury in 1892, who, as described above, was active in local government and was the Mayor of Rookwood on a number of occasions. The suburb was eventually named after Lidbury and his opponent Alexander Larcombe. Lidbury named the residence 'Glenroy'. The residence has, in recent years, been used for wedding receptions and social functions and has been renamed 'The Gables'.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item’s heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item’s listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, an appropriate heritage colour scheme should be applied to the dwelling which is based on a Historic Paint Analysis.
- Should the opportunity arise, all aluminium windows should be replaced with timber windows.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	The Gables	I178
Heritage Study	The Gables	I178
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 2008, *Lidcombe,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/lidcombe
- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, *Lidcombe Hospital Site – Conservation Management Plan,* Godden Mackay Logan.
- Cumberland Argus, Xmas Number, 19 Dec 1907, p. 25
- Liberty Plains Parish Map no. 235, Sydney NSW.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Detail of front façade of Glenroy.



Elevation to Darcy Avenue.



Glenroy as it sits on the corner of East St and Darcy Avenue.



Elevation to Darcy Avenue.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Clive E Evatt Commemorative Plaque		
Recommended Name	Clive E Evatt Commemorative Plaque		
Site Image			
Address	Corner of Yarram Street and Boorea Street, Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	Road reserve	-	-
Current LEP ID	I179 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I27 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Monument/Memorial	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Clive E Evatt Commemorative Plaque is locally significant for its associative value, as evidence of a tree that was planted by the Hon. Clive R. Evatt, a prominent barrister and politician for the Labour Party, as well as Minister for Housing at the time of the planting event.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item does not meet this criterion.
b) Associative	The item has associative significance as evidence of a tree that was planted by the Hon. Clive R. Evatt, a prominent barrister and politician for the Labour Party, as well as Minister for Housing at the time of the planting.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The plaque consists of nine bricks (three x three) which are capped with concrete. The plaque is concrete. The original tree has been removed and replaced with a much younger planting and the former seating has been removed.

The inscription reads:

"On the 11th September 1948 this commemorative tree was planted by THE HON. CLIVE R. EVATT Minister for Housing. W. R. Ames. Town Clerk, W. J. Carlton. M.L.A. M.T. Guilfoyle, Mayor"

The item is in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Original tree removed
- New tree planted
- Seating removed

The integrity is considered to be moderate as the original tree and some seating have been removed.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1948

This Commemorative Plaque was erected 11 September 1948 and marks the tree that was planted by the Hon. Clive R. Evatt, a prominent barrister and politician for the Labour Party. At the time the tree was planted, Evatt was the Minister for Housing. It is understood that the plaque and tree were erected to commemorate those who fought in the World Wars and resided in Housing Commission homes developed in the area. In 1945, there was a scheme of Housing Commission Homes built on both Yarram and Boorea Streets where the subject site is situated.

The plaque is also located in the vicinity of the Marne Park Estate, which was subdivided in 1915, and was bought by the War Service Homes Commission in order for a Soldiers Settlement of almost 100 homes to be established.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	

2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Clive E Evatt Commemorative Plaque	I179
Heritage Study	Clive E Evatt Commemorative Plaque	I179
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- None.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of plaque and tree in context.



View of plaque and tree as it sits on the corner of Yarram and Boorea Streets.



View of new planting and plaque.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Dwelling		
Recommended Name	Federation Dwelling		
Site Image			
Address	24 James Street, Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	868904
Current LEP ID	I180 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I28 (Auburn LEP),		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised Curtilage- refer below.

Statement of Significance

The cottage at 24 James Street, Lidcombe is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c. 1921, the dwelling was constructed during a time when Lidcombe experienced a housing and industrial boom. The item is a representative example of a Federation cottage which contributes towards the heritage character of Lidcombe. It has aesthetic significance as a well-presented Federation dwelling which is highly intact as viewed from the public domain. Modifications to the building have been sympathetic and the building contributes positively to the streetscape.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c. 1921, the cottage is demonstrative of a time when Lidcombe experienced a housing and industrial boom.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as a well-presented Federation dwelling which is highly intact as viewed from the public domain. Modifications to the building have been sympathetic and the building contributes positively to the streetscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a representative example of a Federation style residence.

Physical Description

The site consists of a single-storey, Federation period dwelling constructed of weatherboard. The dwelling is long and rectangular in shape, with a simple gable roof, recently replaced with Colorbond. The gable end features an unornamented timber barge board with a profiled finial. The roof also contains two face brick chimneys with terracotta cowls. The front façade consists of a bullnose verandah roof of corrugated iron, set on profiled timber verandah posts with decorative timber brackets. There is an offset timber front entry door with leadlight windows. The windows to the façade consist of a set of two double-hung timber sash windows.

An extension at the rear of the dwelling is a timber skillion structure. An open timber carport with lattice is located at the rear of the dwelling, accessed by a paved driveway along the western side of the dwelling which also provides access to the eight other dwellings on site. A second driveway frames the eastern side of the building, providing access to the neighbouring property. Each side elevation contains three timber windows with a timber and Colorbond awning.

The rear of the site is occupied by eight modern brick and weatherboard dwellings with Colorbond roofs. All of the dwellings have been given the same colour scheme as the historic dwelling. Nevertheless, these elements are considered to be a detracting addition to the site which have altered the overall setting of the heritage item.

The Federation dwelling is screened from the street by some mature vegetation which does not appear to be native plantings or formal plantings. A long hedge lines the western driveway.

The Federation dwelling on site is in good condition overall, showing no signs of deterioration and having undergone recent repair and replacement works.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Weatherboard skillion addition to the rear
- Open timber car port
- Colorbond roof and contemporary guttering
- Security screens to door and windows on front façade
- Eight new dwellings to the rear*

While the property contains a series of modern dwellings, altering the spatial setting of the original dwelling and detracting from the overall setting of the item, the fabric of the original dwelling is highly intact. However, the integrity of the setting is low.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1921

The suburb of Lidcombe is located 14 kilometres west of Sydney and was first seen as an exploring party rowed up the Parramatta River came close to the area on 4 February 1788. Early land grants in the area were given to settlers around 1804 such as H.G. Douglas, Joseph Hyde Potts, and Samuel Haslam, who established the first farms in the area. These early land grants ranged between 60 to 200 acres and were focused around Parramatta Road and the small tracks deviating from it.

The name “Lidcombe” is derived from the combination of the names of two former Mayors. When the name Rookwood no longer appealed to residents (due to its association with the expanding necropolis), a new name was created for the suburb. This combined Frederick Lidbury, an active local government figure and Mayor of Rookwood on several occasions with Alexander Larcombe, his main Mayoral opponent. The suburb was renamed to "Lidcombe" on 15 October 1913.

The opening of the railway station at Lidcombe (known as Haslam Creek station) in 1859 led to the subdivision and subsequent development of Lidcombe. The New South Wales government was an active subdivider in the area, specifically in a portion of land north of Rookwood cemetery not incorporated into the Rookwood Necropolis. The land now bounded by Bachell Street, Nicholas Street, Swete Street and the railway was subdivided and sold at auction by the government from the 1880s onwards. Other prominent subdividers at Lidcombe and Rookwood included land, building and investment companies. Groups such as the Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company Ltd, Land Company of Australasia, and National Permanent Building, as well as others were responsible for much of the subdivision and sale of estates.

Lidcombe experienced a housing and industrial boom in the 1920s. High-tech industries that were established in the area at included the manufacture of electrical goods, motor car manufacturing, steel construction and wool and knitted industries. The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Jantzen (Australia) Ltd and Associated General Electric Industries are only some examples of the industrial companies that developed within Lidcombe.

The subject property is located within part of land that was originally granted to George and John Sunderland, who were granted 60 acres and 100 acres respectively. Subsequently, these 160 acres of land were purchased by Reverend Father Therry, the first official Catholic Chaplain to Australia. The estate was known as the ‘Therry Estate of Haslam’s Creek’ and was later subdivided as the ‘Township of St Joseph at Liberty Plains‘ in May 1867 by J. V Gordon. The subject property can be traced back to John Ryall who lived at 24 James Street from 1921.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item’s heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item’s listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- As the listing concerns the dwelling only and the rear of the site has been subdivided to include eight new dwellings, the heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the new Cumberland LEP.
- Should a revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet will no longer reflect the correct Lot/DP and will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Dwelling	I180
Heritage Study	Dwelling	I180
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 2008, *Lidcombe,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/lidcombe
- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, *Lidcombe Hospital Site – Conservation Management Plan,* Godden Mackay Logan.
- Cumberland Argus, Xmas Number, 19 Dec 1907, p. 25
- Liberty Plains Parish Map no. 235, Sydney NSW.
- c.1800 Liberty Plains Parish Map B, Lands and Property Department.
- Birmingham, F 1867, Subdivision Map of the Township of St. Joseph
- Father R. McElligott 1935, 'Historic Memories of Lidcombe (Rookwood) Parish', Catholic Freeman's Journal, 30 May, p. 15

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of dwelling.



Detail to verandah.



Front and side elevations of dwelling.



View to driveway and carport.



View of roof elements.



Overview of dwelling and rear subdivisions

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Dwelling		
Recommended Name	Victorian Workers Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	55 Kerrs Road, Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	9-10	5	3424
Current LEP ID	I181 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I29 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage- refer below.

Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 55 Kerrs Road is locally significant for its historic, associative, aesthetic, rarity and representative values. Built 1876, the dwelling is a representative example of a fibro workers cottage erected in Lidcombe during the late nineteenth century when new subdivisions were laid out. This is exemplified in not only the built fabric of the dwelling but the orientation of the residence which shows alignment to a former street arrangement. The item is associated with William White, a carriage builder of Rookwood. It has aesthetic significance as a good example of a worker's residence which is highly intact and features interesting decorative features. The dwelling contributes positively towards the streetscape. The cottage is a very early surviving and rare example of fibro construction in Lidcombe.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built 1876, the dwelling is a fibro workers cottage erected in the early subdivision of Lidcombe.
b) Associative	The item is associated with William White, a carriage builder of Rookwood.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as a good example of a worker's residence which is highly intact and features interesting decorative features. The dwelling contributes positively towards the streetscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The cottage is a very early surviving and rare example of fibro construction in Lidcombe.
g) Representativeness	The dwelling is a representative example of a fibro workers cottage erected in Lidcombe during the late nineteenth century when new

	subdivisions were laid out. This is exemplified not only in the built fabric of the dwelling but the orientation of the residence which shows alignment to a former street arrangement.

Physical Description

The subject site consists of a one-storey Victorian residence constructed of fibro which has a simple rectangular plan with a hipped roof. Notable features include a corrugated iron roof, face brick chimney and timber detailing. The façade consists of a bullnose verandah with four symmetrically arranged posts extending along the entire frontage, which wraps around the corner of the building and extends along the side wall. Timber lattices have been applied to part of the verandah, specifically at the ends and in the corner. The front door is located centrally to the front facade and features two small side windows. Two large, three paned casement windows are located in the wall either side of this front entrance. A brick chimney projects from the roof of the side wall with a terracotta chimney cowl. The roof features a small, centrally located dormer window with a decorative timber barge board and two casement windows containing small stained-glass panels.

The side, street facing elevation contains several timber double hung sash windows with decorative timber and corrugated iron bullnose style awnings. The dwelling has been extended to the rear with a fibro skillion structure.

The dwelling is set back on a different alignment than the other dwellings within the street. The front setback contains a well-kept garden with a range of plantings, including hedges and succulents, and a paved pathway. These do not appear to be historically related to the dwelling. The property is bound by a timber picket fence along the street boundary.

Within the curtilage of the dwelling, a contemporary subdivision has occurred and a modern residence has been constructed at 53 Kerrs Road which was unintentionally included within a previous listing.

The dwelling is in good condition overall showing no signs of deterioration from the public domain.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Fibro skillion extension to the rear

The dwelling is highly intact and has high integrity as a result.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1876

The suburb of Lidcombe is located 14 kilometres west of Sydney and was first seen as an exploring party rowed up the Parramatta River came close to the area on 4 February 1788. Early land grants in the area were given to settlers around 1804 such as H.G. Douglas, Joseph Hyde Potts, and Samuel Haslam who established the first farms in the area. These early land grants ranged between 60 to 200 acres and were focused around Parramatta Road and the small tracks deviating from it.

The name “Lidcombe” is derived from the combination of the names of two former Mayors. When the name Rookwood no longer appealed to residents (due to its association with the expanding necropolis), a new name was created for the suburb. This combined Frederick Lidbury, an active local government

figure and Mayor of Rookwood on several occasions with Alexander Larcombe, his main Mayoral opponent. The suburb was renamed to "Lidcombe" on 15 October 1913.

The opening of the railway station at Lidcombe (known as Haslam Creek station) in 1859 led to the subdivision and subsequent development of Lidcombe. The New South Wales government was an active subdivider in the area, specifically in a portion of land north of Rookwood cemetery not incorporated into the Rookwood Necropolis. The land now bounded by Bachell Street, Nicholas Street, Swete Street and the railway was subdivided and sold at auction by the government from the 1880s onwards. Other prominent subdividers at Lidcombe and Rookwood included land, building and investment companies. Groups such as the Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company Ltd, Land Company of Australasia, and National Permanent Building, as well as others were responsible for much of the subdivision and sale of estates.

Lidcombe experienced a housing and industrial boom in the 1920s. High-tech industries that were established in the area at included the manufacture of electrical goods, motor car manufacturing, steel construction and wool and knitted industries. The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Jantzen (Australia) Ltd and Associated General Electric Industries are only some examples of the industrial companies that developed within Lidcombe.

The improved transportation to the region, including rail and road networks, and the relocation of many industries resulted in a growth in residential development around the emerging town centres and within walking distance from the places of employment. The nature of these early residence varied according to their location. Most were constructed simply from timber with weatherboard cladding and shingled or galvanised iron rooves. Many were simple, single storey workers' cottages, of which a number remain.

Other dwellings, built around the turn of the century, were constructed from brick or timber or a combination of the two, with tiled rooves and timber detailing. The cottage at 55 Kerrs Road is a very early surviving example of fibro construction in Lidcombe built 1876. It was built for William White, carriage builder of Rookwood. Originally, the building may have been situated on a larger block, with small sheds or outhouses adjacent. These appear to have been demolished. The orientation of the residence suggests a variation in street alignment or development of the street at a later date.

Presently, the dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The heritage curtilage of this item should be reduced to include 55 Kerrs Road only. Other than potential historical archaeology, which was likely destroyed by the modern dwelling on site, the inclusion of 53 Kerrs Road is unwarranted. The heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the new Cumberland LEP.
- Should a revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet will no longer reflect the correct Lot/DP and will need to be altered.


Heritage Curtilage
Revised Curtilage
EXTENT

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Dwelling	I181
Heritage Study	Dwelling	I181
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 2008, *Lidcombe,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/lidcombe
- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, *Lidcombe Hospital Site – Conservation Management Plan,* Godden Mackay Logan.
- Cumberland Argus, Xmas Number, 19 Dec 1907, p. 25
- Liberty Plains Parish Map no. 235, Sydney NSW.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of front façade and fencing of cottage.



View to western elevation of cottage.



Western elevation of cottage.



View to roof of cottage and surrounding landscape.



Western and rear elevations of cottage.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Fenton House		
Recommended Name	Fenton House- Federation Commercial Building		
Site Image			
Address	35–47 Joseph Street, Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	35	-	1018049
Current LEP ID	I182 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I30 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended - refer below.

Statement of Significance

Fenton House is locally significant for its historic and aesthetic values. It is historically significant for its role in serving the area as a corner retail and residential building since 1916. It provides evidence of the major population boom during the Federation and Inter-War period when residential development and the associated civic infrastructure grew at pace throughout the city in response to industrial activity. The building has aesthetic significance as a detailed and largely intact example of a Federation/ Inter-War style of architecture. The siting of the building on a prominent street corner also makes it a notable and attractive landmark in its local area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The building has served as a corner retail / residential building since 1916. It provides evidence of the major population boom during the Federation / Inter-War period when residential development and the associated civic infrastructure grew at pace throughout the city.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building has aesthetic significance as a detailed and largely intact example of Federation / Inter-War architecture. The siting of the building on a prominent street corner also makes it a notable and attractive landmark in its local area.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

Fenton House is a two storey Federation style corner shop located on Joseph Street and James Street. The building is constructed of brick which has been rendered and painted. The corner of the building has a high parapet, with roughly rendered panels and protruding piers with cornices. A medallion emblem and the building name are featured in the brickwork of the canted corner. A series of unusual paired, quarter arch, timber, double hung windows exist in the first floor wall. A suspended awning extends along one facade and rounds the corner, though it is terminated before it reaches the other end of the building. Some timber framed windows remain on the ground floor, set high in the wall. The shopfronts to the street facing elevations have been altered, with the introduction of aluminium framed windows and doors to the lower facade, air-conditioning units and modern signage for 'Guardian Funerals'. The lower façade is less intact than the upper façade.

To the east, the shop has been extended in brick with a substantial two-storey structure which contains a roller door. Further, a large brick warehouse has been extended off the later brick addition. The warehouse is fronted by a concrete carpark.

Overall, the original shop building appears to be in good condition. The additional structures are also in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Aluminium framed windows and doors*
- Air-conditioning units to street facing elevations*
- Modern signage*
- Brick extension to the east*
- Brick warehouse*

Due to a range of alterations to the façade elements, the integrity of the building is considered to be moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1916

The suburb of Lidcombe is located 14 kilometres west of Sydney and was first seen as an exploring party rowed up the Parramatta River came close to the area on 4 February 1788. Early land grants in the area were given to settlers around 1804 such as H.G. Douglas, Joseph Hyde Potts, and Samuel Haslam who established the first farms in the area. These early land grants ranged between 60 to 200 acres and were focused around Parramatta Road and the small tracks deviating from it.

The name "Lidcombe" is derived from the combination of the names of two former Mayors. When the name Rookwood no longer appealed to residents (due to its association with the expanding necropolis), a new name was created for the suburb. This combined Frederick Lidbury, an active local government figure and Mayor of Rookwood on several occasions with Alexander Larcombe, his main Mayoral opponent. The suburb was renamed to "Lidcombe" on 15 October 1913.

The opening of the railway station at Lidcombe (known as Haslam Creek station) in 1859 led to the subdivision and subsequent development of Lidcombe. The New South Wales government was an active subdivider in the area, specifically in a portion of land north of Rookwood cemetery not incorporated into the Rookwood Necropolis. The land now bounded by Bachell Street, Nicholas Street, Swete Street and the railway, was subdivided and sold at auction by the government from the 1880s

onwards. Other prominent subdividers at Lidcombe and Rookwood included land, building and investment companies. Groups such as the Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company Ltd, Land Company of Australasia, and National Permanent Building, as well as others were responsible for much of the subdivision and sale of estates.

Lidcombe experienced a housing and industrial boom in the 1920s. High-tech industries that were established in the area at included the manufacture of electrical goods, motor car manufacturing, steel construction and wool and knitted industries. The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Jantzen (Australia) Ltd and Associated General Electric Industries are only some examples of the industrial companies that developed within Lidcombe.

As the residential estates of Lidcombe grew around the ever-growing industrial activity, many estates contained their own general / corner store. It was usually a family business to provide for everyday requirements, particularly where the town centres were not within walking distance. Such stores were usually additions to existing residences, though there are some freestanding examples as well as some semi-detached residences / stores built as complete entities. Not many of these stores are still functioning and many have been converted into private rooms.

Fenton House was built in 1916 as a local store to service the residences in the surrounding area. Today, it is used by Guardian Funeral as a commercial property.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.		

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the air-conditioning units to the façade should be removed and the windows / walls made good. Further, the aluminium windows should be replaced with timber.
- As the listing should concern the original shop only, not the face brick extension and associated warehouse, the heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the new Cumberland LEP.
- Should a revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet will no longer reflect the correct Lot/DP and will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Fenton House	I182
Heritage Study	Fenton House	I182
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 2008, *Lidcombe,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/lidcombe
- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, *Lidcombe Hospital Site – Conservation Management Plan,* Godden Mackay Logan.
- Cumberland Argus, Xmas Number, 19 Dec 1907, p. 25
- Liberty Plains Parish Map no. 235, Sydney NSW.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Fenton House.



View to rear of Fenton House.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Hotel Lidcombe		
Recommended Name	Lidcombe Hotel		
Site Image			
Address	2 John Street, Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	83241
Current LEP ID	I183 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I31 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Lidcombe Hotel has local heritage significance for its historic, social, aesthetic and rarity values. Built in 1930, it is an example of a hotel established in the early twentieth century, prominently situated in the town centre of Lidcombe, opposite the railway. The hotel is historically significant as it would have provided temporary accommodation for some of the workers to come to the area in the early twentieth century, as well as provided stimulus to the growth of the town centre in the immediate vicinity. It is socially significant as a popular place of gathering and meeting in the Lidcombe community. The building has aesthetic significance as a robust masonry Inter-War Georgian Revival building, which is enhanced by the prominent corner location.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant as an example of a hotel establishment from the early twentieth century, prominently situated in the centre of the town of Lidcombe, opposite the railway. The hotel would have provided temporary accommodation for some of the workers to come to the area in the early twentieth century, as well as provided stimulus to the growth of the town centre in the immediate vicinity.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building's aesthetic significance is enhanced by the prominent corner location. A robust masonry building of two to three storeys with an eclectic collection of Inter-War Georgian Revival building details above the metal awning line.

d) Social	The item has social significance as a popular place of gathering and meeting in the Lidcombe community.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item is among the earliest leisure facilities to be established in the area.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

This Lidcombe Hotel is an Inter-War Georgian Revival building, characterised by the pediment, bracketed eaves, quoining to brickwork, round heads to windows, multi-paned windows of horizontal proportions, string courses, Palladian motif, face brickwork and references to the Classical Order. It is a robust masonry building of two to three storeys with an eclectic collection of neo-Georgian style details above the metal awning line. The roof is hipped with a medium pitch and culminates in an elaborate corner pediment with a Palladian arch and recessed balconies behind. The building is sited on a corner, with the main entrance at a 45-degree splay to the corner to emphasise the building's importance. Above the awning line the building appears intact. The awning line is broken to emphasise the recessed side entry. The roof contains a large quantity of solar panels. There is no landscaping to the property.

The building has been well maintained and is in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Signage and posters fixed directly to the façade*
- Solar panels on roof
- Neon signage applied to awning

The building has been well kept with regards to form and detailing. It retains a high level of integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1930

The suburb of Lidcombe is located 14 kilometres west of Sydney and was first seen as an exploring party rowed up the Parramatta River came close to the area on 4 February 1788. Early land grants in the area were given to settlers around 1804 such as H.G. Douglas, Joseph Hyde Potts, and Samuel Haslam who established the first farms in the area. These early land grants ranged between 60 to 200 acres and were focused around Parramatta Road and the small tracks deviating from it.

The name “Lidcombe” is derived from the combination names of two former Mayors. When the name Rookwood no longer appealed to residents (due to its association with the expanding necropolis), a new name was created for the suburb. This combined Frederick Lidbury, an active local government figure and Mayor of Rookwood on several occasions with Alexander Larcombe, his main Mayoral opponent. The suburb was renamed to "Lidcombe" on 15 October 1913.

The opening of the railway station at Lidcombe (known as Haslam Creek station) in 1859 led to the subdivision and subsequent development of Lidcombe. The New South Wales government an active subdivider in the area. Specifically, in a portion of land north of Rookwood cemetery not incorporated into the Rookwood Necropolis. The land now bounded by Bachell Street, Nicholas Street, Swete Street and the railway, was subdivided and sold at auction by the government from the 1880s onwards. Other

prominent subdividers at Lidcombe and Rookwood included land, building and investment companies. Groups such as the Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company Ltd, Land Company of Australasia, and National Permanent Building, as well as others were responsible for much of the subdivision and sale of estates.

Lidcombe experienced a housing and industrial boom in the 1920s. High-tech industries that were established in the area included the manufacture of electrical goods, motor car manufacturing, steel construction and wool and knitted industries. The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Jantzen (Australia) Ltd and Associated General Electric Industries, are some examples of the industrial companies that developed within Lidcombe.

Hotels at the turn of the century were established to cater for local residents. Hotels were amongst the earliest leisure facilities be established in the area. Initially, they catered for travellers but later provided accommodation for single men who had recently arrived in the district and were to be employed in the local industries. Such accommodation was in great demand. The earlier hotels were usually located in a prominent position in the town centres, or on the major transport routes such as Parramatta Road.

The Lidcombe Hotel was opened in 1930, with N. T. Tripp as licencee. The hotel remains in use as a hotel.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Hotel Lidcombe	I183
Heritage Study	Hotel Lidcombe	I183
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 2008, *Lidcombe*, retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/lidcombe
- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, *Lidcombe Hospital Site – CMP*, Godden Mackay Logan.
- Cumberland Argus, Xmas Number, 19 Dec 1907, p. 25
- Liberty Plains Parish Map no. 235, Sydney NSW.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images

None.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Lidcombe Fire Station		
Recommended Name	Lidcombe Fire Station		
Site Image			
Address	37 Church Street, Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	73883
Current LEP ID	I184 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I32 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Utilities – Fire Control	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Lidcombe Fire Station is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic, social and representative heritage values. Built in 1899, the item relates to an early historic stage in the construction of Stations for the Fire Brigades of NSW. Evidence is preserved of the historical development of the workplace over time. The building is socially significant for its services to the community and links to volunteer and retained firemen. The building is aesthetically significant and representative as a good example of an intact Federation Utilitarian building with simple detailing, constructed in the Federation Classical free style.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant because it represents an early historical stage in the construction of stations for the Fire Brigades of NSW. Evidence is preserved of the historical development of the workplace over time. The first Fire Brigade premises were erected in Joseph Street at the corner of Kerrs Road in 1892 on land offered by Alderman B. Gormley, with funds raised by donation from local community.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as a good example of an intact Federation Utilitarian building with simple detailing, constructed in the Federation Classical free style.
d) Social	The item is socially significant for the provision of services to the community. The first fire that the Volunteer Fire Brigade was called to was at the Sydney Meat Preserving Company in 1892. It is also socially significant for its links to volunteer and retained firemen.

e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item retains representative qualities as an intact Fire Station built in the Federation Classical free style.

Physical Description

The building has been constructed in a Federation Classical free style. It is a two-storey Flemish brick-bond structure with a corrugated iron hipped roof to the second storey and a first-storey wing. The street facade features one double hung window on the ground floor, with a segmental arched lintel, as well as three such windows on the first floor. There are several modern signs affixed to the façade, as well as an older cantilevered “FIRE STATION” sign. The engine bay entrance with modern roller door is framed by protective steel braces to the brickwork and features a segmented arched lintel. The lintels are comprised of three rows of header bricks, with a rendered sill. Directly above the entrance bay is an indented rendered rectangle which reads “F.B.B. 1899”. The roof eaves feature simple timber fascia. While most of the external brickworks has been left exposed, one upper storey wall has been rendered. To the rear, a concrete ramp and handrail has been added. A single-storey, skillion style extension has also been added in a matching brick.

There is no significant or notable landscaping on site. The building is framed by concrete driveways to both sides and a paved footpath to the front.

The building is in good condition overall, though there is some notable efflorescence to the brickwork.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- New concrete ramp and handrail to rear/side entrance
- Single-storey, skillion style extension
- Concrete carpark to rear
- Modern roller door
- Single sash pane windows are modified*

For the most part, changes to the building have been sympathetic in style and colour. The building retains a high level of integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1899

The suburb of Lidcombe is located 14 kilometres west of Sydney and was first seen as an exploring party rowed up the Parramatta River came close to the area on 4 February 1788. Early land grants in the area were given to settlers around 1804 such as H.G. Douglas, Joseph Hyde Potts, and Samuel Haslam who established the first farms in the area. These early land grants ranged between 60 to 200 acres and were focused around Parramatta Road and the small tracks deviating from it.

The name “Lidcombe” is derived from the combination names of two former Mayors. When the name Rookwood no longer appealed to residents (due to its association with the expanding necropolis), a new name was created for the suburb. This combined Frederick Lidbury, an active local government figure and Mayor of Rookwood on several occasions with Alexander Larcombe, his main Mayoral opponent. The suburb was renamed to "Lidcombe" on 15 October 1913.

The opening of the railway station at Lidcombe (known as Haslam Creek station) in 1859 led to the subdivision and subsequent development of Lidcombe. The New South Wales government was an active subdivider in the area. Specifically, in a portion of land north of Rookwood cemetery not incorporated into the Rookwood Necropolis. The land now bounded by Bachell Street, Nicholas Street, Swete Street and the railway, was subdivided and sold at auction by the government from the 1880s onwards. Other prominent subdividers at Lidcombe and Rookwood included land, building and investment companies. Groups such as the Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company Ltd, Land Company of Australasia, and National Permanent Building, as well as others were responsible for much of the subdivision and sale of estates.

Lidcombe experienced a housing and industrial boom in the 1920s. High-tech industries that were established in the area at included the manufacture of electrical goods, motor car manufacturing, steel construction and wool and knitted industries. The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Jantzen (Australia) Ltd and Associated General Electric Industries are only some examples of the industrial companies that developed within Lidcombe.

In the 1890's, the Volunteer Fire Brigade was established in Lidcombe. The first Fire Brigade premises were erected in Joseph Street at the corner of Kerrs Road in 1892 on land offered by Alderman B. Gormley, with funds raised by donation from local community. The first fire that the Volunteer Fire Brigade was called to was at the Sydney Meat Preserving Company in 1892.

A new station was constructed in 1899 on the present site. It was originally called Rookwood Fire Station but was renamed Lidcombe Fire Station in 1913 following the renaming of the suburb. Today, the building is still used as a Fire Station.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Lidcombe Fire Station	I184
Heritage Study	Lidcombe Fire Station	I184
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass T. 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report*. Volume 2 Historical Context Report. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Lidcombe*, retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/lidcombe
- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, *Lidcombe Hospital Site – Conservation Management Plan*, Godden Mackay Logan.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

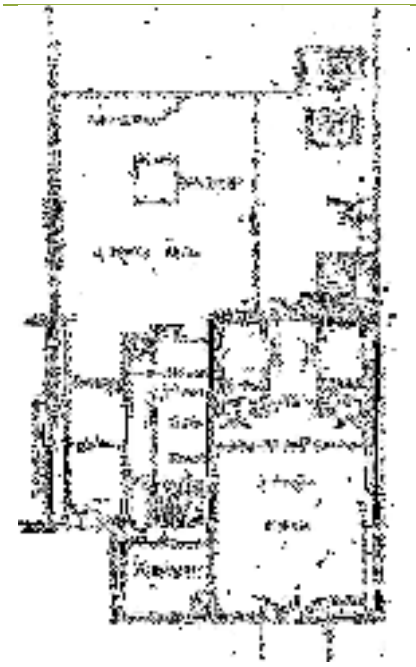
Additional Images



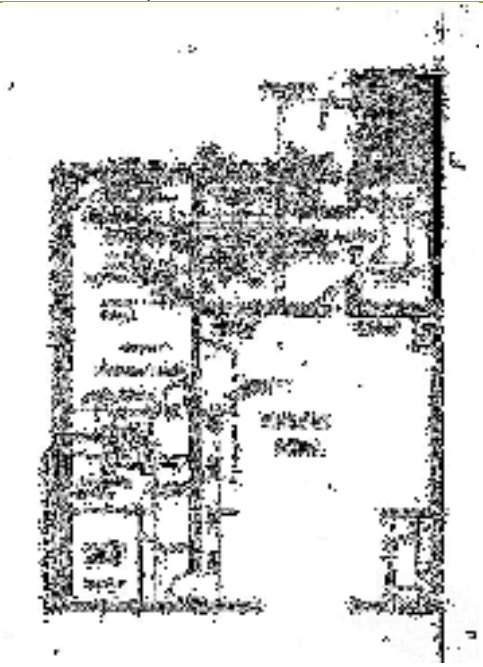
Overview of the building from the street.



Drawing of front elevation, dated 1928 (Source: NSW Fire Brigade – NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, S170 listing sheet for 'Lidcombe Fire Station').



Floor plan, dated 1928 (Source: NSW Fire Brigade – NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, S170 listing sheet for 'Lidcombe Fire Station').



Floor plan, dated 1983 (Source: NSW Fire Brigade – NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, S170 listing sheet for 'Lidcombe Fire Station').

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Lidcombe Police Station		
Recommended Name	Former Lidcombe Police Station		
Site Image			
Address	11 John Street, Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	300	-	1142325
Current LEP ID	I185 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I33 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Law Enforcement	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Former Lidcombe Police Station has local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative heritage values. Built in 1928, the item provides evidence of the early twentieth century development of the town centre and local administrative / justice system. The building is the third such premises constructed by the NSW Police. It is aesthetically significant as a Federation Bungalow style Police Station which is prominently sited on John Street and contains fine detailing such as timber shingles to the projecting gable. Although partially modified, the building retains a substantial amount of original fabric. The item is a good and relatively intact example of a Federation Bungalow style Station with its own internal 'lock-up'.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1928, the item provides evidence of the early twentieth century development of the town centre and local administrative / justice system. The building is the third such premises constructed by the NSW Police.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	It is aesthetically significant as a Federation Bungalow style Police Station which is prominently sited on John Street and contains fine detailing such as timber shingles to the projecting gable. Although partially modified, the building retains a substantial amount of original fabric.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.

f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a good and relatively intact example of a Federation Bungalow style Station with its own internal 'lock-up'.

Physical Description

The subject site consists of a one storey, brick Federation Bungalow style public building with a Marseille tiled roof. There is a verandah to the John Street facade, with brick piers supporting paired timber posts. There is a simple timber valance to the verandah with exposed timber rafters. Glass French doors open onto the verandah, with timber framed windows on either side. The main entrance is to the side of the building with a small projecting gable and rendered sign on the lintel reading 'POLICE STATION'. This entry is flanked by a set of three timber windows (one with an air-conditioner infill) and two sets of windows. The building to the east is linked to the main building through what appears to be a small holding cell and yard.

Landscaping to the John Street entrance is mature and dense, with some mature tree roots impacting on the surrounding perimeter brick wall. A low brick boundary wall exists around the perimeter of the site.

To the rear of the building is a large multi-storey residential apartment building. Additional development appears to be in progress as construction materials are being stockpiled in the landscaping areas of the item.

Overall, the condition of the building appears to be fair.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Large residential building to the rear of the site*
- Asphalted front entrance pathway*
- Air-conditioning unit to window*

The building maintains a high level of integrity, though the surrounding site has been heavily modified with the addition of high density residential.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1928

The suburb of Lidcombe is located 14 kilometres west of Sydney and was first seen as an exploring party rowed up the Parramatta River came close to the area on 4 February 1788. Early land grants in the area were given to settlers around 1804 such as H.G. Douglas, Joseph Hyde Potts, and Samuel Haslam who established the first farms in the area. These early land grants ranged between 60 to 200 acres and were focused around Parramatta Road and the small tracks deviating from it.

The name "Lidcombe" is derived from the combination names of two former Mayors. When the name Rookwood no longer appealed to residents (due to its association with the expanding necropolis), a new name was created for the suburb. This combined Frederick Lidbury, an active local government figure and Mayor of Rookwood on several occasions with Alexander Larcombe, his main Mayoral opponent. The suburb was renamed to "Lidcombe" on 15 October 1913.

The opening of the railway station at Lidcombe (known as Haslam Creek station) in 1859 led to the subdivision and subsequent development of Lidcombe. The New South Wales government was an active subdivider in the area. Specifically, in a portion of land north of Rookwood cemetery not incorporated into the Rookwood Necropolis. The land now bounded by Bachell Street, Nicholas Street, Swete Street and the railway, was subdivided and sold at auction by the government from the 1880s onwards. Other prominent subdividers at Lidcombe and Rookwood included land, building and investment companies. Groups such as the Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company Ltd, Land Company of Australasia, and National Permanent Building, as well as others were responsible for much of the subdivision and sale of estates.

Lidcombe experienced a housing and industrial boom in the 1920s. High-tech industries that were established in the area at included the manufacture of electrical goods, motor car manufacturing, steel construction and wool and knitted industries. The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Jantzen (Australia) Ltd and Associated General Electric Industries are only some examples of the industrial companies that developed within Lidcombe.

The first Police Constable of Lidcombe rented a premises quite close to the Rookwood Cemetery in 1881. Apparently, at this time, owing to the distance to the prison, many prisoners were temporarily housed under the old signal box at the Railway Station.

A station was erected at the corner of John and Board Streets, before being moved to Mark Street. There was only one small detached cell to accommodate prisoners. Soon the staff had increased to four and then twelve. In 1928, the Police Department erected the present Station, with a 'lock up' of its own at the corner of John and Mary Streets. Today, the building is vacant and is no longer used as a police station.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Some of the built fabric is showing deterioration, such as timber and verandah elements, brick boundary fence, and some floral growth on the built fabric indicating excess moisture.
- Should the opportunity arise, the entrance pathway should be re-design to be more sympathetic towards the heritage character of the item.
- Opportunities for adaptive reuse should be investigated.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Lidcombe Police Station	I185
Heritage Study	Lidcombe Police Station	I185
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass T. 1996, Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, Lidcombe, retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/lidcombe
- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, Lidcombe Hospital Site – Conservation Management Plan, Godden Mackay Logan.
- Cumberland Argus, Xmas Number, 19 Dec 1907, p. 25.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map no. 235, Sydney NSW

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View through fence on Mary Street to the former police station, showing modern development at the rear.



View through fence on John Street to the former police station.



Overview of former police station from john Street with a modern high rise building to the rear.



View through fence on John Street to the former police station.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Lidcombe Post Office		
Recommended Name	Former Lidcombe Post Office		
Site Image			
Address	1A Taylor Street, Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	2	-	817962
Current LEP ID	I186 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I34 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Postal/Telecommunications	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Former Lidcombe Post Office is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, social and representative values. Built circa 1920s, the item is one of the municipality's early, purpose-built post offices. The site provides evidence of the notable growth of population and associated development of civic infrastructure which occurred in the area during the Federation / Inter-War period. It has social significance for the important utility it provided to people in the community. The building also has local aesthetic significance as a reasonably intact example of a Federation Free Style building and is a notable landmark in a commercial centre where much of the early historic building stock has been modified.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant as one of the municipality's early, purpose-built post offices. The item provides evidence of the notable growth of population and associated development of civic infrastructure which occurred in the area during the Federation / Inter War period.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as a reasonably intact example of a Federation Free Style building and is a notable landmark in a commercial centre where much of the early historic building stock has been modified.
d) Social	The Lidcombe Post Office has local social significance as one of the municipality's early, purpose built post offices.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.

f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a good example of a reasonably intact Federation Free Style building.

Physical Description

The post office is a single storey rectangular building with half gabled terracotta tile roof and exposed rafters, on the corner of Joseph and Taylor Streets. The building, however, addresses the 'T' intersection of Bridge and Joseph Streets. The southern end of the western facade on Joseph Street has twin parapeted gables separated by the original entry portico which has now been enclosed/boarded up. The gables are of brick with sandstone capping, string course and bracketed weather bar over the air vents. Three six paned double hung timber windows, separated by a pier of brickwork, are centred under each gable. Some of the windows have been boarded up. A sandstone lintel is over the windows, and a sandstone sill extends the width of the gable fronts. The original entry has two sandstone Tuscan columns supporting a double sandstone lintel with rondels, and cornice. The top lintel has “Lidcombe” in bronze lettering, while the bottom lintel has “Post Office” carved in relief. The porch has the original grey terrazzo, with red banding floor, with yellow terrazzo steps. The entry to the postal chamber has been moved to the northern end of the west facade. An unsympathetic addition of a porch in brick and timber has been built c. 1945, with timber and wire glass double entry doors to a new postal chamber (the original telegraph exchange). The southern facade has two pairs of six pane double hung timber either side of the chimney. The chimney stack is of plain brickwork with a sandstone capping and a small terra cotta pot.

There is no landscaping on site, being surrounded by asphalt and concrete surfaced areas.

The condition of the building material is fair to poor, with sandstone delamination and staining, peeling paint on windows, broken glazing, graffiti and guano on surfaces. A number of glazing panels have been broken. The M from the “Lidcombe” lettering has become detached and is at risk of falling off and being lost.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- 1950s extension to the rear*
- Steel window grilles at the rear*
- Steel traffic barriers fixed to building wall*
- Cyclone fencing security gates
- Suspended illuminated commercial signage above portico*

Though there are several unsympathetic accretions, the integrity of the building is considered to be high as much of the original fabric is intact.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c1920s

The suburb of Lidcombe is located 14 kilometres west of Sydney and was first seen as an exploring party rowed up the Parramatta River came close to the area on 4 February 1788. Early land grants in the area were given to settlers around 1804 such as H.G. Douglas, Joseph Hyde Potts, and Samuel Haslam who established the first farms in the area. These early land grants ranged between 60 to 200 acres and were focused around Parramatta Road and the small tracks deviating from it.

The name “Lidcombe” is derived from the combination names of two former Mayors. When the name Rookwood no longer appealed to residents (due to its association with the expanding necropolis), a new name was created for the suburb. This combined Frederick Lidbury, an active local government figure and Mayor of Rookwood on several occasions with Alexander Larcombe, his main Mayoral opponent. The suburb was renamed to "Lidcombe" on 15 October 1913.

The opening of the railway station at Lidcombe (known as Haslam Creek station) in 1859 led to the subdivision and subsequent development of Lidcombe. The New South Wales government an active subdivider in the area. Specifically, in a portion of land north of Rookwood cemetery not incorporated into the Rookwood Necropolis. The land now bounded by Bachell Street, Nicholas Street, Swete Street and the railway, was subdivided and sold at auction by the government from the 1880s onwards. Other prominent subdividers at Lidcombe and Rookwood included land, building and investment companies. Groups such as the Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company Ltd, Land Company of Australasia, and National Permanent Building, as well as others were responsible for much of the subdivision and sale of estates.

Lidcombe experienced a housing and industrial boom in the 1920s. High-tech industries that were established in the area at included the manufacture of electrical goods, motor car manufacturing, steel construction and wool and knitted industries. The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Jantzen (Australia) Ltd and Associated General Electric Industries are only some examples of the industrial companies that developed within Lidcombe.

A post office was established at Haslams Creek in 1868 at the railway platform. This had been initiated as a result of a public meeting at Phillip Kiefer's Inn at the 11th milestone in 1859. A telegraph office opened in 1879 at Rookwood, combining operations with those at the railway platform. Rookwood Post Office had operated from the Town Hall in Church Street for some years before being moved to the building at Joseph and Taylor Streets in 1920. In the late 1980's a severe hail storm damaged the roof fabric. The previously unglazed tiles were replaced with glazed tiles. At present, the site is unused.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item’s heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item’s listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring			

		development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Some of the built fabric is showing deterioration, such as timber and verandah elements, brick boundary fence, and some biological growth on the built fabric indicating excess moisture.
- Opportunities for adaptive reuse should be investigated.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Lidcombe Post Office	I186
Heritage Study	Lidcombe Post Office	I186
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass T. 1996, Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, Lidcombe, retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/lidcombe
- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, Lidcombe Hospital Site – Conservation Management Plan, Godden Mackay Logan.
- Cumberland Argus, Xmas Number, 19 Dec 1907, p. 25
- Liberty Plains Parish Map no. 235, Sydney NSW.

Limitations

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3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Detail of front façade.



Rear elevation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Lidcombe Public School and Infants Department		
Recommended Name	Lidcombe Public School and Infants Department		
Site Image			
Address	Corner of John Street, Doodson Avenue and Mill Street, Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	1095078
Current LEP ID	I187 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I35 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Education	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Lidcombe Public School and Infants Department are locally significant for their historic, aesthetic, social and representative heritage values. The school has served as a community educational resource since 1879. Through this, the buildings provide evidence of the nature of suburban development of local social and cultural institutions which accompanied the residential growth of the suburb in the 1880s and later 1910s.

The School buildings have aesthetic significance as intact and well detailed Victorian Free Classical and Federation Arts and Crafts school buildings of the period and externally they retain much of their original character and fabric. The siting of the group and the integrity of its aesthetic qualities also make it a notable and attractive landmark in its local area. The site contains several large eucalyptus trees which likely date from the original school yard.

The buildings demonstrate representative qualities of both Victorian and Federation school buildings built between 1879 and 1916.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The school is historically significant for its role as an educational institution for the community since 1879. The buildings also provide evidence of the nature of suburban development of local social and cultural institutions which accompanied the residential growth of the suburb in the 1880s and later 1910s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The School buildings have aesthetic significance as intact and well detailed Victorian Free Classical and Federation Arts and Crafts

	school buildings of the period and externally they retain much of their original character and fabric. The siting of the group and the integrity of its aesthetic qualities also make it a notable and attractive landmark in its local area.
d) Social	The school has social significance with the current and past community of Lidcombe including current and past pupils, parents and teachers.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The buildings demonstrate representative qualities of both Victorian and Federation school buildings built between 1879 and 1916.

Physical Description

The Lidcombe Public School covers a large part of an entire suburban block and comprises a series of one and two storey buildings, constructed in two tone face brick. The original Victorian Free Classical building, constructed in 1879, appears to be small single storey pavilion with an unequal gable roof and stone dressings. Later Federation Arts and Crafts buildings continue the use of brickwork but substitute bands of darker brick and concrete lintels for the stonework. The buildings are roofed with red terracotta and cement tiles and all feature timber framed, small pane, double hung windows. Small brick amenities blocks are located in the grounds. In addition to demountable buildings, the latest building is a low scale face brick, with cement tiled roof in a 'T' plan with timber awning windows.

The site contains several large eucalyptus trees which likely date from the original school yard. The playground is paved and grassed.

Overall, the site is considered to be in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Staged additions were made to the school in 1883 and 1893.
- In 1916, the infants building was created and further substantial additions were made in 1922, comprising six extra classrooms.
- In 1962, an annex was opened to cater for partially sighted children after Wahroonga Blind School was closed down. The annex was still operational in 1979.
- There have been a number of additions to the complex since the first schoolroom was erected, the latest being in 1962.

As viewed from the street, the historic buildings appear to have high integrity. Though, as is the nature of school buildings, they are subject to change overtime. It is likely that the interiors and some elevations are of moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1879-1916

The suburb of Lidcombe is located 14 kilometres west of Sydney and was first seen as an exploring party rowed up the Parramatta River came close to the area on 4 February 1788. Early land grants in the area were given to settlers around 1804 such as H.G. Douglas, Joseph Hyde Potts, and Samuel Haslam who established the first farms in the area. These early land grants ranged between 60 to 200 acres and were focused around Parramatta Road and the small tracks deviating from it.

The name “Lidcombe” is derived from the combination of the names of two former Mayors. When the name Rookwood no longer appealed to residents (due to its association with the expanding necropolis), a new name was created for the suburb. This combined Frederick Lidbury, an active local government figure and Mayor of Rookwood on several occasions with Alexander Larcombe, his main Mayoral opponent. The suburb was renamed to "Lidcombe" on 15 October 1913.

The opening of the railway station at Lidcombe (known as Haslam Creek station) in 1859 led to the subdivision and subsequent development of Lidcombe. The NSW government was an active subdivider in the area, specifically in a portion of land north of Rookwood cemetery not incorporated into the Rookwood Necropolis. The land now bounded by Bachell Street, Nicholas Street, Swete Street and the railway, was subdivided and sold at auction by the government from the 1880s onwards. Other prominent subdividers at Lidcombe and Rookwood included land, building and investment companies. Groups such as the Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company Ltd, Land Company of Australasia, and National Permanent Building, as well as others were responsible for much of the subdivision and sale of estates.

Lidcombe experienced a housing and industrial boom in the 1920s. High-tech industries that were established in the area at included the manufacture of electrical goods, motor car manufacturing, steel construction and wool and knitted industries. The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Jantzen (Australia) Ltd and Associated General Electric Industries are only some examples of the industrial companies that developed within Lidcombe.

The Lidcombe Public School was first erected in John Street in 1879. Classes had previously been conducted in private premises. Staged additions were made to the school in 1883 and 1893. In 1916, the infants building was created and further substantial additions were made in 1922, comprising six extra classrooms. In 1917, an Honours Roll to soldiers killed in WWI was unveiled at the school. In 1962, an annex was opened to cater for partially sighted children after Wahroonga Blind School was closed down. The annex was still operational in 1979. There have been a number of additions to the complex since the first schoolroom was erected, the latest being in 1962.

Today, the site remains in use as a public school.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item’s heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item’s listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g.	**X**

				paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should new development be proposed for the site, the Development Application should be accompanied by a detailed heritage assessment and fabric analysis to understand which buildings are significant and how to manage change.
- Should any new buildings be proposed for the site, the architecture of the new buildings should not detract or adversely impact upon the heritage items and respect the heritage character.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Lidcombe Public School and Infants Department	I187
Heritage Study	Lidcombe Public School and Infants Department	I187
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 2008, *Lidcombe,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/lidcombe
- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, *Lidcombe Hospital Site – Conservation Management Plan,* Godden Mackay Logan.
- Cumberland Argus, Xmas Number, 19 Dec 1907, p. 25
- Liberty Plains Parish Map no. 235, Sydney NSW.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to single storey school building.



View to small single storey school building.



Overview of Lidcombe Public School.

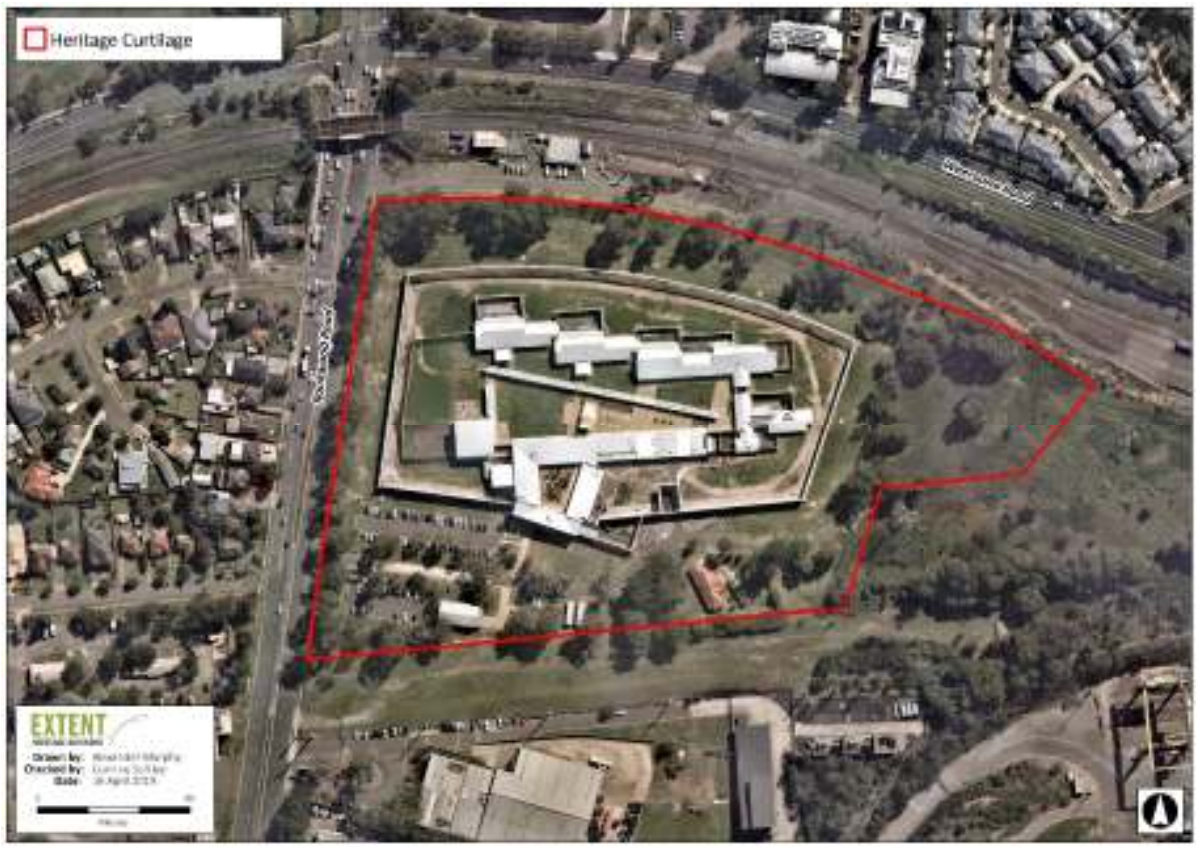


'Lidbury Hall'

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Minali Special School (early twentieth century residence)		
Recommended Name	Superintendent's Residence for the Former Lidcombe State Hospital		
Site Image	 No access available to site. Photo Source: OEH NSW State Heritage Register Listing Sheet for Minali Special School.		
Address	169 Joseph Street, Lidcombe 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	4	-	1046678
Current LEP ID	I188 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I36 (Auburn LEP),		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Education	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended - Refer below.

Statement of Significance

This Minali Special School residence has local significance for its historic, aesthetic, associative and rarity values. The building was the residence of the superintendent of the Lidcombe State Hospital for many years, giving it rare associative and historic significance. It is a rare example of a relatively large residence erected in the study area in the early twentieth century. It is aesthetically significant as it provides a good example of a Federation residence erected in the municipality during this phase of development. The original fabric of the building is intact, though currently being restored, and it has attractive and interesting decorative detail.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The Minali Special School residence is historically significant as an early twentieth century dwelling relating to the early operation of the former Lidcombe Hospital Site.
b) Associative	The residence was occupied by the superintendent of the Lidcombe State Hospital for many years.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as it provides a good example of a Federation residence erected in the municipality during this phase of development. The original fabric of the building is intact, though currently being restored, and it has attractive and interesting decorative detail.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item is a rare example of a relatively large residence erected in the study area in the early twentieth century.

g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

As the site was not accessible during the site inspection, the following physical analysis has been replicated from the former listing sheet for the item, dated March 2011 :

> *The former residence that now lies within the grounds of the Minali Special School was built in the Federation style. It is a one storey building with a hip and valley roof, through which two simple chimneys project. The building has rough cast cement rendered exterior walls with buttresses and a variety of square bays at irregular intervals. The northern room has an arched opening to a sleepout, which has now been enclosed. The services area to the south leads onto a verandah which has since been enclosed. All windows and doors in the building have been recently removed, possibly for renovation. Evidently the front and back doors featured panels of amber and blue glass. An 'Oiel de Boeul' window is situated in one wall of the residence. Brackets where shutters have been fitted to the back windows are still evident.*

Biosis Pty Ltd Statement of Heritage Impact (2017) describes the landscape surrounding the subject site. A row of mature trees surrounds the site and includes the following species:

- Brush Box
- Hop Pine
- Blackbutt
- African Olive
- Forest Red Gum
- Tallowood

As the site was inaccessible during the site inspection, a condition rating has not been provided.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Unknown, no access to site.

As the site was inaccessible during the site inspection, an integrity rating has not been provided.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1908

The suburb of Lidcombe is located 14 kilometres west of Sydney and was first seen as an exploring party rowed up the Parramatta River came close to the area on 4 February 1788. Early land grants in the area were given to settlers around 1804 such as H.G. Douglas, Joseph Hyde Potts, and Samuel Haslam who established the first farms in the area. These early land grants ranged between 60 to 200 acres and were focused around Parramatta Road and the small tracks deviating from it.

The name “Lidcombe” is derived from the combination names of two former Mayors. When the name Rookwood no longer appealed to residents (due to its association with the expanding necropolis), a new name was created for the suburb. This combined Frederick Lidbury, an active local government figure and Mayor of Rookwood on several occasions with Alexander Larcombe, his main Mayoral opponent. The suburb was renamed to "Lidcombe" on 15 October 1913.

The opening of the railway station at Lidcombe (known as Haslam Creek station) in 1859 led to the subdivision and subsequent development of Lidcombe. The NSW government was an active subdivider in the area, specifically in a portion of land north of Rookwood cemetery not incorporated into the Rookwood Necropolis. The land now bounded by Bachell Street, Nicholas Street, Swete Street and the railway, was subdivided and sold at auction by the government from the 1880s onwards. Other prominent subdividers at Lidcombe and Rookwood included land, building and investment companies. Groups such as the Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company Ltd, Land Company of Australasia, and National Permanent Building, as well as others were responsible for much of the subdivision and sale of estates.

Lidcombe experienced a housing and industrial boom in the 1920s. High-tech industries that were established in the area at included the manufacture of electrical goods, motor car manufacturing, steel construction and wool and knitted industries. The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Jantzen (Australia) Ltd and Associated General Electric Industries are only some examples of the industrial companies that developed within Lidcombe.

Lidcombe Hospital
The New South Wales government bought the land in 1879 from HG Douglas and Joseph Hyde Potts. Some of it was used to expand Rookwood Cemetery while another section was used for a boys' reformatory to teach farming and other useful skills to young offenders.

Established in 1893, the asylum (later Lidcombe Hospital) occupied 1300 acres (526 hectares) in the suburb now called Lidcombe. In 1907, it occupied 755 acres (306 hectares). Over time, land was transferred or sold to other institutions. Carnarvon Golf Course, on the western side of Joseph Street, was part of the dairy for the hospital until 1948. In other developments, in 1959 the State Institute of Clinical Pathology moved to a new building on the southern border of the land; Minda Child Remand Home opened in 1966; Cumberland College of Health Sciences (later the Lidcombe campus of the University of Sydney) appeared in 1974; Paraquad NSW opened Ferguson Lodge in 1979; the Multiple Sclerosis Society came in 1984; and the Lidcombe College of Technical and Further Education was set up in 1993.

In summary, the site underwent the following name and use transformations:

- 1885-1892: Boys Reformatory and Model Farm (proposed)
- 1893-1913: Rookwood Asylum for the Aged and Infirm
- 1914-1926: Lidcombe State Hospital and Asylum for Men
- 1927-1966: Lidcombe State Hospital and Home
- 1966-1995: Lidcombe Hospital (Note: the Jack Lang Wing remained in use for hospital purposes until 1997).
- 1998-2000: Olympic Media Village

Superintendent's Residence
The Minali Special School residence was once the home of Dr. Robert Fox, the former medical superintendent of the former Lidcombe State Hospital. It occupied part of the hospital's extensive grounds. The residence was built circa 1908.

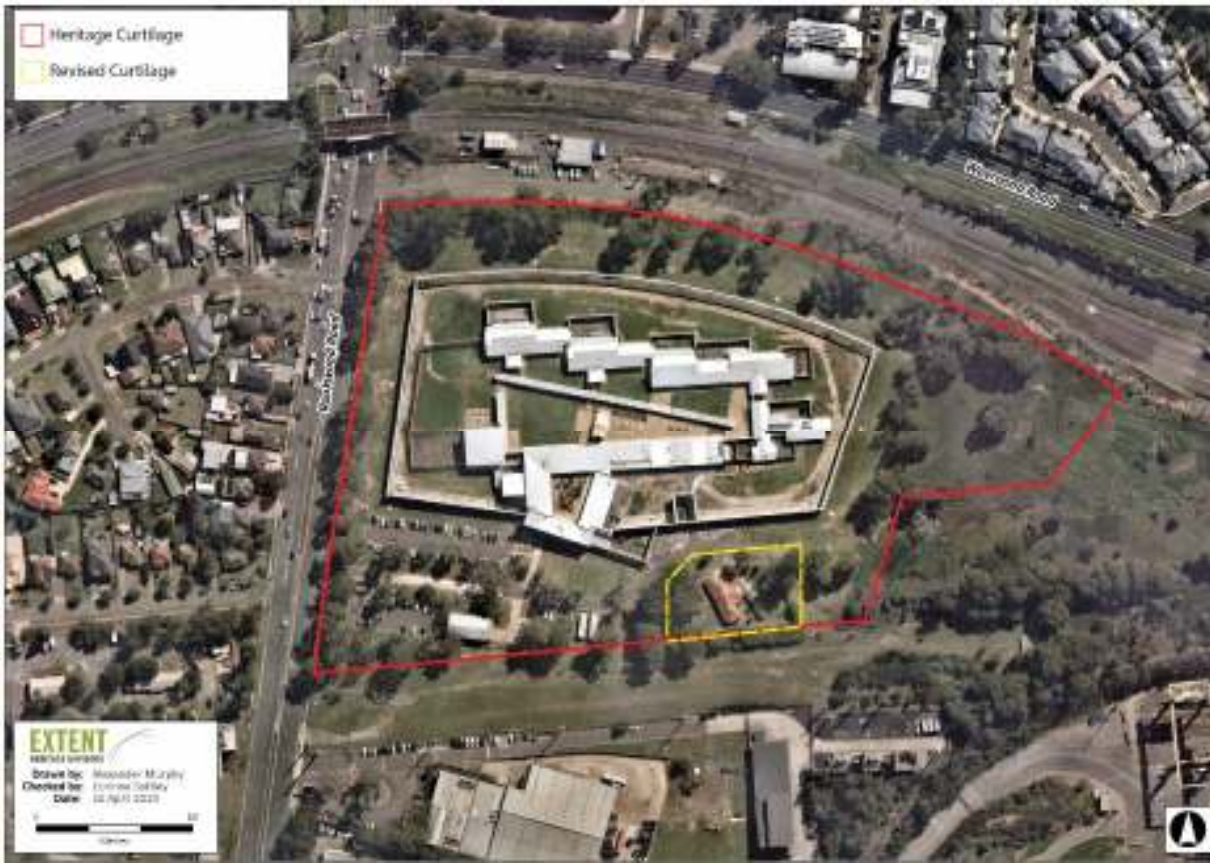
From 1966, the Minda Remand Home opened for the detention of young juveniles who were awaiting court appearances. At this time the residence was used as the Deputy Manager's Residence.

Minali Special School
Following the Minda Remand School, the Minali Special School was opened in 1975 to provide educational and residential facilities for state wards. The former Superintendent's Residence was utilised as the Minali Centre School Office until the closure of the Minali Special School in 1994. The residence remained vacant from the early 1990s until it was restored in 2006 and is currently used as administration offices for the Juniperina Juvenile Justice Centre.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- It is recommended that the existing curtilage should be revised to reflect the Department of Juvenile Justice s170 register shown below. This has been replicated from Biosis Pty Ltd 2017, *Juniperina Juvenile Justice Centre: Heritage Assessment and statement of Heritage Impact,* prepared for Public Works Advisory, Department of Finance, Services, and Innovation.
- Should a revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet will no longer reflect the correct Lot/DP and will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Minali Special School	I188
Heritage Study	Minali Special School	I188
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Biosis Pty Ltd 2017, *Juniperina Juvenile Justice Centre: Heritage Assessment and statement of Heritage Impact,* prepared for Public Works Advisory, Department of Finance, Services, and Innovation.
- Kass, T 2008, *Lidcombe,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/lidcombe
- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, *Lidcombe Hospital Site – Conservation Management Plan,* Godden Mackay Logan.
- Cumberland Argus, Xmas Number, 19 Dec 1907, p. 25
- Liberty Plains Parish Map no. 235, Sydney NSW.
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Register listing sheet for Lidcombe Hospital Precinct, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5049732
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Register listing sheet for, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?id=1030029
- Edmund Perrin, *Botanica and Lidcombe Hospital*, Dictionary of Sydney, 2008, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/botanica_and_lidcombe_hospital

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images

None.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Railway Hotel		
Recommended Name	Railway Hotel		
Site Image			
Address	4 Joseph Street (corner of Joseph and Railway Streets), Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	28	-	655869
	3	-	814762
Current LEP ID	I189 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I37 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Railway Hotel has local significance for its historic, social, aesthetic and representative heritage values. Built in 1876, the building is an example of a hotel established in the late nineteenth century (though later rebuilt or substantially renovated), prominently situated in the centre of the town of Lidcombe, opposite the railway station. More specifically, the hotel is historically significant as it would have provided temporary accommodation for some of the earliest workers to come to the area in the late nineteenth century, as well as provided stimulus to the growth of the town centre in the immediate vicinity. It is socially significant as a popular place of gathering and meeting in the Lidcombe community. The item is aesthetically significant as a hotel in a prominent corner location with a layering of architectural stylistic features. The building features Art Deco elements such as the lettering and bonded horizontal mouldings to the parapet. The streamlined appearance of the parapet is consistent with the theme of movement typical to the 1930's, as an expression of both horizontal and vertical movement. The building's aesthetic significance has been hampered by a number of modifications (or possible rebuilding).

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant as an example of a hotel established in the late nineteenth century (though later rebuilt or substantially renovated), prominently situated in the centre of the town of Lidcombe. The hotel is historically significant as it would have provided temporary accommodation for some of the earliest workers to come to the area in the late nineteenth century, as well as provided stimulus to the growth of the town centre in the immediate vicinity.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.

c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as a hotel in a prominent corner location with a layering of architectural stylistic features. The building features Art Deco elements such as the lettering, the bonded horizontal mouldings to the parapet. The splayed corner is emphasised by a finial and a raised parapet line. The streamlined appearance of the parapet is consistent with the theme of movement typical to the 1930's, as an expression of both horizontal and vertical movement. A number of modifications obscure some of its heritage aesthetic.
d) Social	The item is socially significant as a popular place of gathering and meeting in the Lidcombe community.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of a type of temporary accommodation providing for workers coming to the area in the late nineteenth century.

Physical Description

The Railway Hotel is a two-storey hotel building with a basement cellar area and a small one storey wing to the rear. It is a typical pub extending to the street boundary alignment with a splay to the corner. The corner location is typical of such pubs in the Sydney region. The corner is further emphasised by a finial and a raised parapet line. The streamlined appearance of the parapet is consistent with the theme of movement which was typical to the 1930's, with an expression of both horizontal and vertical movement. The building features Art Deco elements such as the lettering, the bonded horizontal mouldings to the parapet, the splayed corner with finial detail. Some elements seem to date from an earlier period, such as the multi paned timber windows. The facade below the awning has clearly been updated and modernised, however the façade fenestration appears to be original.

There are some trees along the Toohey's Lane side of the property, though it is unclear if they are located within the curtilage. To the rear of the hotel is a large asphalt carpark.

The building has been well-kept as a functioning hospitality venue and is in good condition overall.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Illuminated signage fixed to ground façade walls*
- Illuminated signage suspended from awning*
- Flagpoles on roof*
- Air conditioning condensers mounted to brackets on first floor façade*

Overall, the Railway Hotel appears to be of moderate integrity due to the addition of modern signage and flagpoles, and the likelihood that the interiors have been modified.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1876

The suburb of Lidcombe is located 14 kilometres west of Sydney and was first seen as an exploring party rowed up the Parramatta River came close to the area on 4 February 1788. Early land grants in the area were given to settlers around 1804 such as H.G. Douglas, Joseph Hyde Potts, and Samuel Haslam who established the first farms in the area. These early land grants ranged between 60 to 200 acres and were focused around Parramatta Road and the small tracks deviating from it.

The name “Lidcombe” is derived from the combination names of two former Mayors. When the name Rookwood no longer appealed to residents (due to its association with the expanding necropolis), a new name was created for the suburb. This combined Frederick Lidbury, an active local government figure and Mayor of Rookwood on several occasions with Alexander Larcombe, his main Mayoral opponent. The suburb was renamed to "Lidcombe" on 15 October 1913.

The opening of the railway station at Lidcombe (known as Haslam Creek station) in 1859 led to the subdivision and subsequent development of Lidcombe. The New South Wales government an active subdivider in the area. Specifically, in a portion of land north of Rookwood cemetery not incorporated into the Rookwood Necropolis. The land now bounded by Bachell Street, Nicholas Street, Swete Street and the railway, was subdivided and sold at auction by the government from the 1880s onwards. Other prominent subdividers at Lidcombe and Rookwood included land, building and investment companies. Groups such as the Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company Ltd, Land Company of Australasia, and National Permanent Building, as well as others were responsible for much of the subdivision and sale of estates.

Lidcombe experienced a housing and industrial boom in the 1920s. High-tech industries that were established in the area at included the manufacture of electrical goods, motor car manufacturing, steel construction and wool and knitted industries. The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Jantzen (Australia) Ltd and Associated General Electric Industries are only some examples of the industrial companies that developed within Lidcombe.

The hotels were among the earliest leisure facilities to be established in the area. Initially they catered for travellers but in the late nineteenth century they were established to cater for local residents. Hotels provided accommodation for single men who had recently arrived in the district and were to be employed in local industries. Such accommodation was in great demand. The earlier hotels were usually located in a prominent position in the town centres, or on the major transport routes such as Parramatta Road.

The Railway Hotel was originally licenced in 1876 as the “Rookwood Hotel”. The publican in 1884 was M. C. DeLisle. By 1890, the licence was held by Joseph Abrahams. The name change to the Railway Hotel occurred with the change of publicans in 1887. Today, the building remains in use as a hotel.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The building is currently painted a cream colour accented in red. This is not a typical colour scheme for buildings of this period or style. Undertake a historic paint finishes analysis to inform a more appropriate colour scheme.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Railway Hotel	I189
Heritage Study	Railway Hotel	I189
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass T. 1996, Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Lidcombe,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/lidcombe
- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, *Lidcombe Hospital Site – Conservation Management Plan,* Godden Mackay Logan.
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- Liberty Plains Parish Map no. 235, Sydney NSW

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

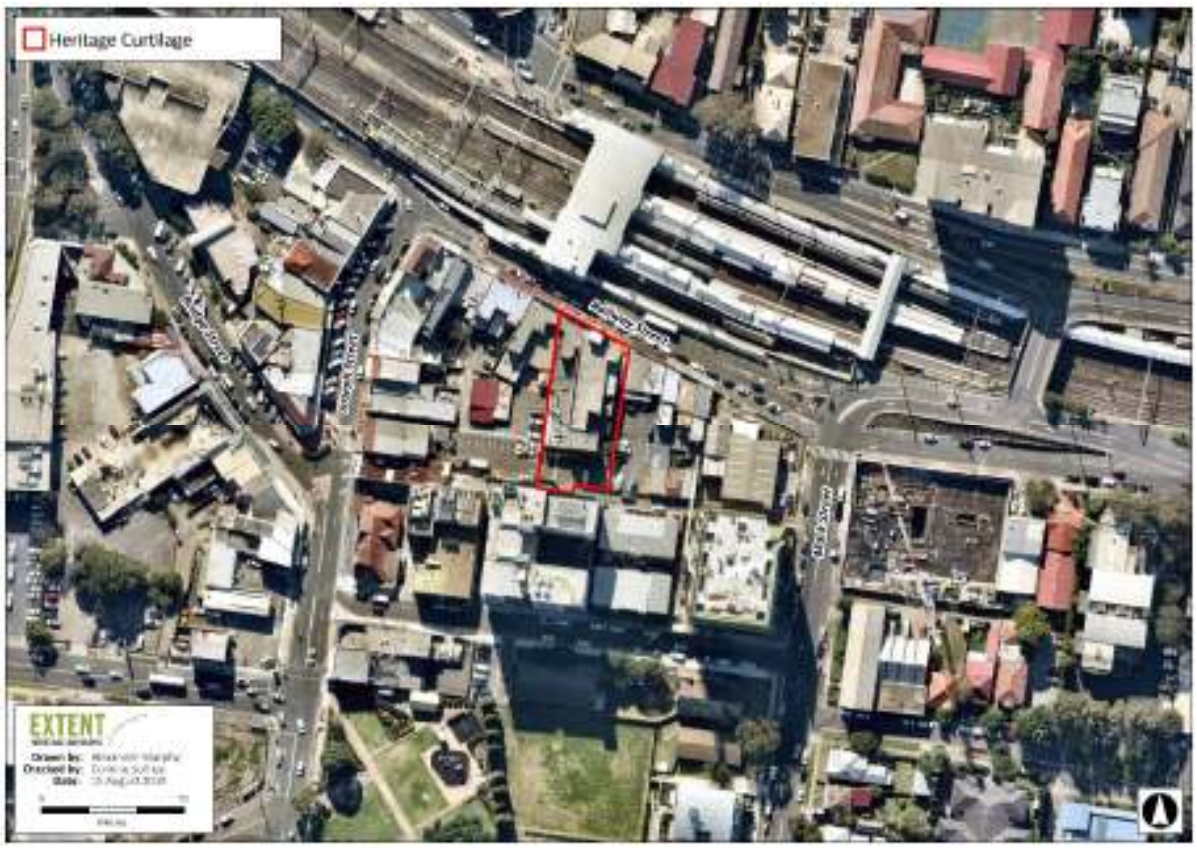
Additional Images

None.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Royal Oak Hotel		
Recommended Name	Royal Oak Hotel		
Site Image			
Address	46-50 Railway Street, Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	962844
	6	1	846
Current LEP ID	I190 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I38 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Royal Oak Hotel has local significance for its historic, social, aesthetic, rarity and representative heritage values. The first Royal Oak Hotel was established in 1878 was historically significant as an early hotel which provided temporary housing for men working in the area.

The current Royal Oak Hotel was rebuilt in 1941 and is prominently situated in the centre of the town of Lidcombe, opposite the railway station. The building provides evidence of the residential and urban growth of the Lidcombe during the twentieth century. It is socially significant as a popular place of gathering and meeting in the Lidcombe community. The building is of high aesthetic significance as an intact Post-War Period pub built in the P & O style with Art Deco detailing. This is enhanced by the high level of integrity retained through much of its original character and fabric. The building demonstrates representative qualities of an intact P & O style pub with Art Deco detailing, built in 1941. The item is a rare building typology found in the Lidcombe area and more broadly Cumberland LGA.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The hotel is historically significant for providing temporary accommodation for some of the earliest workers to come to the Lidcombe area in the late nineteenth century. The hotel also provided stimulus to the growth of the town centre in the immediate vicinity.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	This is a highly decorative example of a Post-War Period P & O Style pub with Art Deco detailing. The facade forms a major curve to imply movement around the building. The building's aesthetic significance is enhanced by the prominent corner location.

d) Social	It is socially significant as a popular place of gathering and meeting in the Lidcombe community. The hotel provided accommodation for single men who had recently arrived in the district and were to be employed in local industries.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item is a rare building typology found in the Lidcombe area and more broadly Cumberland LGA.
g) Representativeness	The building demonstrates representative qualities of an intact P & O style pub with Art Deco detailing, built in 1941. The item retains much of its original fabric and form.

Physical Description

The Royal Oak is a highly decorative example of an Post-War Period P & O Style pub with Art Deco detailing. The horizontal movement of the façade is expressed by bonded concrete strips forming the boundaries of a glazing strip. Infill to the glazing strip is bonded, multi coloured brickwork and fenestration at regular intervals. The verticality of the building is stressed by a brick and concrete finial in a vertical strip at the centre of the facade. The building is two storeys in height with a basement cellar. Circular metal grilles above the windows emphasise the linear quality (similar to an ocean liner). Original tiles are extant on the facade. The roof has a stepped parapet.

The curved facade gives the impression that the building is turning the corner, however it is positioned on a traditional straight street. Available historic mapping shows that there was never a road along the eastern façade where it wraps around, though this side of the building may have been an open lot or walkway prior to the construction of the neighbouring shop.

Some later aluminium doors and windows have been installed on the ground floor. Some damage to the fascia of the awning is evident, as well as general staining to the face brickwork, but otherwise the facade is in good condition.

There are several potted frangipani trees to the upper façade. Other than this there does not appear to be any other landscaping to the site.

The building has been well-kept as a functioning hospitality venue and is in good condition overall.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Signage
- Satellite dish*

While the overall form of the hotel is intact, the orientation and form of the hotel is indicative of an earlier street and footpath alignment. This is obscured by later infill development along Railway Street. The building appears largely unaltered from its time of construction in the 1941 and has high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1941

The suburb of Lidcombe is located 14 kilometres west of Sydney and was first seen as an exploring party rowed up the Parramatta River came close to the area on 4 February 1788. Early land grants in the area were given to settlers around 1804 such as H.G. Douglas, Joseph Hyde Potts, and Samuel Haslam who established the first farms in the area. These early land grants ranged between 60 to 200 acres and were focused around Parramatta Road and the small tracks deviating from it.

The name “Lidcombe” is derived from the combination names of two former Mayors. When the name Rookwood no longer appealed to residents (due to its association with the expanding necropolis), a new name was created for the suburb. This combined Frederick Lidbury, an active local government figure and Mayor of Rookwood on several occasions with Alexander Larcombe, his main Mayoral opponent. The suburb was renamed to "Lidcombe" on 15 October 1913.

The opening of the railway station at Lidcombe (known as Haslam Creek station) in 1859 led to the subdivision and subsequent development of Lidcombe. The New South Wales government an active subdivider in the area. Specifically, in a portion of land north of Rookwood cemetery not incorporated into the Rookwood Necropolis. The land now bounded by Bachell Street, Nicholas Street, Swete Street and the railway, was subdivided and sold at auction by the government from the 1880s onwards. Other prominent subdividers at Lidcombe and Rookwood included land, building and investment companies. Groups such as the Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company Ltd, Land Company of Australasia, and National Permanent Building, as well as others were responsible for much of the subdivision and sale of estates.

Lidcombe experienced a housing and industrial boom in the 1920s. High-tech industries that were established in the area at included the manufacture of electrical goods, motor car manufacturing, steel construction and wool and knitted industries. The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Jantzen (Australia) Ltd and Associated General Electric Industries are only some examples of the industrial companies that developed within Lidcombe.

The hotels were among the earliest leisure facilities to be established in the area. Initially they catered for travellers, but in the late nineteenth century they were established to cater for local residents. Hotels provided accommodation for single men who had recently arrived in the district and were to be employed in local industries. Such accommodation was in great demand. The earlier hotels were usually located in a prominent position in the town centres, or on the major transport routes such as Parramatta Road.

The original Royal Oak Hotel was built in 1878 and licenced in that year. The publican is listed as being E. Smith. Tooth and Company purchased the hotel in 1919. The hotel was rebuilt in 1941 in the Post War Period. Today, the building remains in use as a hotel.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item’s heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**

2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Royal Oak Hotel	I190
Heritage Study	Royal Oak Hotel	I190
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass T. 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report*. Volume 2 Historical Context Report. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass T, 2008, Lidcombe, retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/lidcombe
- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, *Lidcombe Hospital Site – Conservation Management Plan*, Godden Mackay Logan.
- Cumberland Argus, Xmas Number, 19 Dec 1907, p. 25
- Liberty Plains Parish Map no. 235, Sydney NSW.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Detail view of façade.



Source: Noel Butlin Archives, ANU. Tooth and Company Limited Yellow Cards. 'Royal Oak Hotel Site card 3, side 2'.



Royal Oak Hotel prior to the rebuild.
Source: Noel Butlin Archives, ANU. Tooth and Company Limited Yellow Cards. 'Royal Oak Hotel Site card 3, side 2'.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	St Joachim's Catholic Church, Parish Hall and School		
Recommended Name	St Joachim's Catholic Church, Parish Hall and School		
Site Image			
Address	Corner of John Street and Mills Street, Lidcombe NSW 2141, and Mary Street, Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	782402
	1	-	85960
	1	-	732890
	1	-	88171
	102	-	853968
Current LEP ID	I191 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I39 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		

Site Type	Level 1	Built
	Level 2	Religion

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The St. Joachim's Catholic Church and associated buildings have local historic, aesthetic, rarity and social significance, having served as a community resource since 1926. The buildings are also significant for the evidence they provide of the nature of suburban development in the Inter-War period in Lidcombe. In particular, the buildings provide evidence of the development of local social and cultural institutions which accompanied the residential growth of the area in the 1920s and again in 1950s. Architecturally, the Church building is rare example of an Inter-War Romanesque suburban Church and externally it appears to retain much of its original character and fabric. The later 1950s Parish Hall and School also contributes to the aesthetic significance of St Joachim's as an intact example of a modernist brick veneer building.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The St. Joachim's Catholic Church and associated buildings have local historic and social significance as having served as a community resource since 1926. The buildings are also significant for the evidence they provide of the nature of suburban development in the Inter-War period.

b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Church building is rare example of an Inter-War Romanesque suburban Church and externally it appears to retain much of its original character and fabric. The later 1950s Parish Hall and School also contribute to the aesthetic significance of St Joachim's as an intact example of a modernist brick veneer building.
d) Social	The church provided evidence of the development of local social and cultural institutions to accompany the notable residential growth of the period, the church served the local Catholic community.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The Church building is rare example of an Inter-War Romanesque suburban Church in the area.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The two storey high church is sited picturesquely on a corner location in the town centre of Lidcombe. It has a moderately low pitched gable roof with a small turreted tower. The walling is heavily textured with a number of feature piers. A number of round arched opening are positioned in the side walls of the church. A large stone arch in the brickwork marks the entrance, where two double doors are located. Above these doors is situated a large circular (wheel) window in stone with machicolation motifs in the brickwork above. Two open porticos are situated either side of the main entrance.

The complex also contains:

- Parish Hall, built in the late twentieth century from brick with a metal clad gable roof
- Benedict Junior College, a blond brick, two-storey building with a tiled gable roof
- Marist Bros. Monastery, a Federation, two-storey brick building with a tiled, hipped roof
- Church of Our Lady of the Assumption Armenian Catholic Church, a single-storey stripped back Spanish Mission style church with rendered brick.

St. Joachim's School is situated in Mary Street, near the Church.

The church appears to retain much of its original character and fabric. The Church is in good condition and does not appear to have been significantly modified since construction.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Alterations and additions are unclear from site inspection due to access restrictions.

The integrity of the Church, Parish School and Hall appears to be high. The integrity of other educational structures, layout and landscape is unclear from the public domain.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1926-1950

The suburb of Lidcombe is located 14 kilometres west of Sydney and was first seen as an exploring party rowed up the Parramatta River came close to the area on 4 February 1788. Early land grants in the area were given to settlers around 1804 such as H.G. Douglas, Joseph Hyde Potts, and Samuel Haslam who established the first farms in the area. These early land grants ranged between 60 to 200 acres and were focused around Parramatta Road and the small tracks deviating from it.

The name “Lidcombe” is derived from the combination names of two former Mayors. When the name Rookwood no longer appealed to residents (due to its association with the expanding necropolis), a new name was created for the suburb. This combined Frederick Lidbury, an active local government figure and Mayor of Rookwood on several occasions with Alexander Larcombe, his main Mayoral opponent. The suburb was renamed to "Lidcombe" on 15 October 1913.

The opening of the railway station at Lidcombe (known as Haslam Creek station) in 1859 led to the subdivision and subsequent development of Lidcombe. The New South Wales government an active subdivider in the area. Specifically, in a portion of land north of Rookwood cemetery not incorporated into the Rookwood Necropolis. The land now bounded by Bachell Street, Nicholas Street, Swete Street and the railway, was subdivided and sold at auction by the government from the 1880s onwards. Other prominent subdividers at Lidcombe and Rookwood included land, building and investment companies. Groups such as the Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company Ltd, Land Company of Australasia, and National Permanent Building, as well as others were responsible for much of the subdivision and sale of estates.

Lidcombe experienced a housing and industrial boom in the 1920s. High-tech industries that were established in the area at included the manufacture of electrical goods, motor car manufacturing, steel construction and wool and knitted industries. The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Jantzen (Australia) Ltd and Associated General Electric Industries are only some examples of the industrial companies that developed within Lidcombe.

The earliest Catholic Services were held at St. Joseph's Hospital, Auburn. The first Catholic Church of St. Joachim's was opened in 1884, near where Fr. J.J. Therry had laid a foundation stone over 20 years before. This early Church was replaced in 1926 by the present Church. Over the years, many additions have been made to the St. Joachim's complex, including the construction of a Parish Hall, Convent, Benedict Junior College in 1989 and Marist Brothers Monastery. Today, the site remains in use as a church and school.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item’s heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item’s listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should new development be proposed for the site, the documentation should be accompanied by a detailed heritage assessment and fabric analysis to understand which buildings are significant and how to manage change.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	St Joachim's Catholic Church, Parish Hall and School	I191
Heritage Study	St Joachim's Catholic Church, Parish Hall and School	I191
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass T. 1996, Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass T 2008, Lidcombe, retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/lidcombe
- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, Lidcombe Hospital Site – Conservation Management Plan, Godden Mackay Logan.
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Additional Images



Overview of Church from Mills Street



Overview of Church from Mills



Parish Hall from John Street.



Parish Hall from John Street.



Church of Our Lady of the Assumption Armenian Catholic Church viewed from John Street



View alongside of Church.



View from Mary Street to Parish School.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	‘Wyatt Park, Haslams Creek, Lidcombe Pool, Lidcombe Oval, Stormwater Drain’ and ‘Stand of Eucalyptus Microcorys’		
Recommended Name	Wyatt Park Sporting Complex, Stand of Eucalyptus Microcorys and Associated Landscape		
Site Image			
Address	Main entrance at Church Street, Lidcombe, NSW 2141 Park bounded by Olympic Drive and Boorea Street, Percy and Church Streets		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	581438
	7046	-	1065005
	453	-	752036
	1-2	-	707506
	75-77	-	752036
	2	-	581438
Current LEP ID	I192 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I40 (Auburn LEP)		

	I41 (Auburn LEP)	
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included	
Date Updated	February 2020	
Significance Level	LOCAL	
Site Type	Level 1	Complex/Group
	Level 2	Recreation and Entertainment

Curtilage Map





Revised Curtilage recommended- refer below.

Statement of Significance

Wyatt Park forms a large recreational precinct in Lidcombe with considerable historic, aesthetic, social and rarity values to the local community. The Park is historically significant of the development of community sporting facilities and recreational uses in the Lidcombe and Auburn area from the 1930s onwards. The sporting venues at the Park have been constructed at different stages from 1930 onwards, often with the financial support of local beneficiaries and the government. The sporting complex is of aesthetic significance for its use of modernist architectural forms that date between 1930 and 1950. Of particular aesthetic significance is the Lidcombe Oval and grandstand that opened in 1933 and retains much of its original fabric. Similarly, the swimming centre constructed during the Post War period in 1959, also retains some original fabric. The Park is socially significant as a major sporting and recreational venue for both Lidcombe and Auburn, dating from 1951. The Wyatt Park recreational precinct is rare as an example of a recreational facility constructed in the post war period, of which few examples remain in Western Sydney.

Further, the line of fifteen Eucalyptus microcorys trees surrounding Wyatt Park along Olympic Drive have historic and aesthetic significance, forming a landmark vegetation in the local region. The Eucalyptus microcorys was widely planted in the area in the early 1970s, when an interest in Australian native vegetation was expressed in greening much of Sydney's inner west areas by the Federal Labor Government.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The Wyatt Park recreational precinct forms a large recreational complex in Auburn with considerable historic significance to the local community. The sporting venues at the Park have been constructed

	at different stages from 1930 onwards, often with the financial support of local beneficiaries and the government. The Eucalyptus microcorys are demonstrative of the interest in Australian native vegetation that was expressed in greening much of Sydney's inner west areas by the Federal Labor Government in the area in the early 1970s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The built structures within the Park vary in style. The sporting complex is of aesthetic significance for its use of modernist architectural forms that date between 1930 and 1950. Of particular aesthetic significance is the Lidcombe Oval and grandstand that opened in 1933 and retains much of its original fabric. Similarly, the swimming centre constructed during the Post War period in 1959, also retains some original fabric. Although substantially renovated between 2016 and 2017, the building retains the form of the original structure. Original fabric and decorative detailing along Church Street is also retained. Further, the line of fifteen Eucalyptus microcorys trees form a landmark vegetation in the local region.
d) Social	The Park is socially significant to the local community as a major sporting and recreational venue for both Lidcombe and Auburn, dating from 1951. The sporting venues at the Park were constructed at different stages, often with the financial support of local beneficiaries or the government. More recently the park, in particular Lidcombe Oval is socially significant to the local community for its association with Western Sydney Magpies rugby league and various cycling clubs.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The Wyatt Park recreational precinct is rare as an example of a recreational facility constructed in the post war period, of which few examples remain in Western Sydney.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

Wyatt Park is a large recreational precinct that contains a variety of sporting fields including a swimming centre, two sporting ovals and basketball and netball courts. The precinct is a green space that also contains the Auburn Youth Centre and features a portion of Haslams Creek which is channelised and operates as a stormwater drain. The surrounding landscape is framed with a line of Eucalyptus microcorys trees along the road and boundary of the site. A carpark is located at the south of the site between the Church Street and Olympic Drive intersection and Haslam Creek Stormwater Drain.

Auburn Swimming Centre
The Auburn Swimming Centre is now known as the Auburn Ruth Everuss Aquatic Centre. The building that opened in 1959 was substantially redeveloped between 2016 and 2017. The complex now features a gym, café, a 25-metre indoor pool, a 50-metre outdoor lap pool, outdoor water polo pool, family leisure and program pool and splash pad.

The Auburn Ruth Everuss Aquatic Centre is simply massed, with some skillion, butterfly and gable roofs. The original concrete block wall along Church Street is painted white and features patterned coursing and tiling. The main changes to the building associated with the redevelopment included the construction of a new entrance and rear addition over the indoor pools. The entrance to the complex is distinguished by a large skillion roof concrete entrance foyer with an area for administrative use, as well as wet areas for visitors. The rear addition features a glass curtain wall with a steel framed roof.

The building is in a good condition due to its recent renovation.

Youth Centre
The Youth Centre is a large, two storey, brick building with simple massing and low-pitched gable roof. The square parapet along the lower façade is newly painted to yellow. The recent coating has removed the former 'Youth Centre' signage. The building features timber windows which have also been recently repainted white. The second storey features a deep set back and is clad in pressed metal and a row of windows on the eastern elevation.

The building is in a good condition due to its recent building maintenance repair works.

Lidcombe Oval and Buildings
Lidcombe Oval is a large circular oval in the centre of the site. The oval is distinguished by the oval entrance gates which feature a brick stepped square parapet with typical Art Deco font that reads 'Lidcombe Oval'. The now painted brick structure features a ticket box and provides entrance to the oval. The reverse side of the structure, fronting the oval features a roller door, presumably protecting a screen or score board. Lidcombe oval also features a grandstand. The grandstand is a brick structure with a steel framed gable roof. The structure features a concrete slab floor to the upper storey as well as concrete lintels over the regularly spaced windows on the ground floor. The oval is encircled by a chain-link fence.

Overall Lidcombe Oval appears to be in a good condition, although there are some signs of efflorescence on the brickwork.

Stormwater Drain
The Haslam Creek Stormwater drain is constructed of brick and lined with concrete on the channel floor. The brick is also capped in concrete and features concrete semi-circular abutments along the channels wall. The bricks are in a good condition, as is the mortar.

Stand of Eucalyptus microcorys
A group of fifteen Eucalyptus microcorys trees, which form a distinctive line to the edge of Olympic Drive. The trees are well maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- The Auburn Ruth Everuss Aquatic Centre: The building was substantially redeveloped to include a new entrance building, large indoor pool complex, gym, outdoor water polo pool, family leisure and program pool, and splash pad. The redevelopment made use of the existing lap pools, adding the splash pad and larger awnings are new additions to the site. The original decorative concrete block wall along Church Street is retained and painted white.
- Auburn Youth Centre: The building appears to have undergone a refresh program, with repainting of window frames and parapet.
- Lidcombe Oval: The entrance gate is painted blue.

While many structures in the park appear to have had little external modification, it is likely the facilities they contain have been progressively upgraded over time. The integrity of the item, as a whole is considered to be moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1932 onwards

The suburb of Lidcombe is located 14 kilometres west of Sydney and was first seen as an exploring party rowed up the Parramatta River came close to the area on 4 February 1788. Early land grants in the area were given to settlers around 1804 such as H.G. Douglas, Joseph Hyde Potts, and Samuel Haslam who established the first farms in the area. These early land grants ranged between 60 to 200 acres and were focused around Parramatta Road and the small tracks deviating from it. The opening of the railway station at Lidcombe (known as Haslam Creek station) in 1859 led to the subdivision and subsequent development of Lidcombe.

The name “Lidcombe” is derived from the combination of the names of two former Mayors. When the name Rookwood no longer appealed to residents (due to its association with the expanding necropolis), a new name was created for the suburb. This combined Frederick Lidbury, an active local government figure and Mayor of Rookwood on several occasions with Alexander Larcombe, his main Mayoral opponent. The suburb was renamed to "Lidcombe" on 15 October 1913.

The land in which Wyatt Park is now located, formerly sat within the 100 acres land grant to Anne Curtis. This came to be owned by the Sydney Meat Preserving Company. The land was reserved for public recreation in 18 November 1927, however, had been previously unofficially used as a playing area and trotting track to the north. Council was able to influence the owners, Sydney Meat Preserving Company, not to subdivide that area and after negotiation, were able to influence the current Premier, J. T. Lang (the local member) to ensure the land was reserved for public recreation. The government purchased the 45 acres for £4,500 and Lang announced the purchase officially on 10 August 1926.

Lidcombe Council prepared a comprehensive scheme of development for Wyatt Park which would be gradually implemented with the assistance of D. L. Davidson of the Town Planning Association. A grant of £3,000 from the Commonwealth Government enabled Lidcombe Council to construct an Oval. The grandstand was completed with a loan of £1,000 from the State Government in 1932-3 from Christmas relief funds for the unemployed. Lidcombe Oval had a cycle track built in 1947. The oval was also the home ground for the Western Sydney Magpies rugby league from 1967 to 1986 before the club moved to Campbelltown Stadium in 1987.

The site had previously contained the Lidcombe Baths which were established in 1898 from funds donated by the Independent Order of Oddfellows. The baths were called the 'Hampden Baths' and opened in 1899. A dressing shed was constructed in the 1920's and the site remained a popular swimming venue until the 1930's. In 1941, the baths were closed and soon after removed when Church Street was realigned and Olympic Drive constructed. The Auburn Swimming Centre at Wyatt Park was opened in 1959.

Other improvements made to the park during the Economic Depression of the 1930s included the Council’s acceptance of the state government's "work for the dole" scheme. The scheme came into operation for Lidcombe in June 1933 and continued until July 1937. Works completed included 14 miles of roads, 4 miles of kerbing and guttering, 3 miles of concrete paving and 3 miles of tarred footpaths. The construction of stormwater channels also formed part of unemployment relief works in the 1930s under schemes managed by the Water Board included the Cooks River drainage area, partly situated in Lidcombe, the Haslam's Creek area in Lidcombe. Over £500,000 was spent on storm water channel construction, particularly the channel through Wyatt Park.

In the 1970s, it is likely that the stand of Eucalyptus microcorys was planted when a revived interest in Australian native vegetation was expressed in the greening much of Sydney’s inner west areas by the Federal Labor Government.

The Auburn Swimming Centre, now known as the Auburn Ruth Everuss Aquatic Centre, reopened in 2017 after its redevelopment. Today, the site remains in use as a recreational precinct for various sporting activities and the Lidcombe Oval is again the home ground for the Western Sydney Magpies rugby league team.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Consideration should be given to the integration of I40 (Auburn LEP) with I41 (Auburn LEP) as they are located in the same location, with the same curtilage. Both relate to the park landscape and have thus been combined within this listing sheet. The revised curtilage below reflects the existing curtilage of I40. The Lot/DP stated within this listed sheet reflects this revised curtilage.
- Should the opportunity arise, a Heritage Interpretation Plan should be prepared for the park to assist in telling its social history.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Wyatt Park Sporting Complex, Stand of Eucalyptus Microcorys and Associated Landscape	I192
Heritage Study	Wyatt Park Sporting Complex, Stand of Eucalyptus Microcorys and Associated Landscape	I192
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 2008, *Lidcombe,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/lidcombe
- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, *Lidcombe Hospital Site – Conservation Management Plan,* Godden Mackay Logan.
- Cumberland Argus, Xmas Number, 19 Dec 1907, p. 25
- Liberty Plains Parish Map no. 235, Sydney NSW.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of Lidcombe Oval.



Front entrance to Auburn Ruth Everuss Aquatic Centre.



Auburn Ruth Everuss Aquatic Centre.



Youth Centre.



Lidcombe Oval.



Haslam's Creek Stormwater Drain.



Haslam Creek Stormwater Drain.



Channel of Haslam creek Stormwater Drain.



Stand of Eucalyptus microcorys.



Stand of Eucalyptus microcorys.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Former Lidcombe Hospital Site		
Recommended Name	Lidcombe Hospital Precinct		
Site Image			
Address	Bounded by Joseph Street to the west, Weeroona Road to the south. Main Avenue runs through the site. Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	13, 14 and part 17	-	1074086
	Part 41	-	1089707
	Part 58, 59, part 62, 65, 66, part 69, part 77, part 78, 79 and part 81	-	1097193
	82	-	1139415
	100	-	1139471
	2406 and part 2407	-	1141588
	801, 802, 805, 806, 807, part 808, 809, 813, 816, part 818,	-	1150164

	part 819, 820, 821 and 838		
	808	-	115164
	5008 and 5010	-	1165137
	Part 5200	-	1168360
	1	-	1168515
	Part 5305 and part 5314	-	1170114
	Part 6409	-	1173798
	Part 6201, part 6202 and part 6203	-	1174243
	Part 6351	-	1174638
	603, part 605, 606, 608, 609 610, part 611, part 612, part 617, part 618, part 619 and part 621	-	1175419
	3 - 5	-	1185503
	1 and part 2	-	270629
	3 - 8	-	270668
	2 - 5	-	270746
	Part 11	-	270749
	-	-	CP/SP 85901
	-	-	CP/SP 86973
Current LEP ID	I07144 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	C07144 (Auburn LEP)		

Heritage Conservation Area	This item is a Heritage Conservation Area	
Date Updated	March 2020	
Significance Level	STATE	
Site Type	Level 1	Complex / Group
	Level 2	Health Services

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The following Statement of Significance has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Lidcombe Hospital Precinct' (2004):

Lidcombe Hospital is of outstanding significance in the history of NSW health care, operating for over a century from 1893-1995 as a major State Asylum for the aged and infirm, then an important State teaching hospital specialising in geriatric care and rehabilitation. Lidcombe Hospital became a leader in geriatric care and rehabilitation practices in the 20th Century. The expansion, then the closure, of the hospital reflects the changes in State and Commonwealth government health care policies over the twentieth century. The site has significance for its association with innovative medical practitioners, specialists in geriatric heath care, nurses and the local community for over a century. As the site of the Media Village, the place also has associations with the 2000 Sydney Olympic Games, which provided short-term accommodation for approximately *5,000 visiting journalists.*

The precinct contains an exceptional and rare collection of fine, intact architecture and landscapes of the Victorian, Edwardian, Interwar and late-20th Century styles, together with outstanding examples of asylum and institutional planning from leading Colonial, Government and private architects from the 19th and 20th Centuries. The asylum and hospital planning is an exceptional example of the 19th century advancements in health care along the principles of Florence Nightingale, where it was considered healthy to surround hospital and asylum buildings with gardens as part of patient treatment and the buildings were designed with particular attention to natural light, ventilation and climate control for the care of patients. The collection of reformatory, asylum and hospital buildings include dormitories designed by James Barnet (1885-1887), the former Dining Hall (1885), the Superintendent's Residence (1887) and nine wards designed by Walter Liberty Vernon (1893-1906). All reformatory and asylum buildings are designed in harmony around the central Village Green and unite qualities of shelter and surveillance, community and destitution, within a landscape both picturesque and functionally self-sufficient. The Recreation Hall and Chapel (1963) designed by Ken Woolley, the No. 1 Nurses Quarters (1910), Herdsman's Cottage (c1885), Boiler House and Chimney (1901) and the later Nos 2 and 3 Nurses Quarters (1931 and 1939) all contribute to the aesthetic and historic qualities of the place.

The nine Vernon-designed wards, individually and collectively, are outstanding examples of hospital pavilion buildings in a bungalow form, which are a deliberate continuation of the hospital pavilion typology found in some French and British Colonies of the time, with innovative design variations demonstrating the early use of the colonial vernacular in NSW public buildings and advancements in design for patient care. Australian designs for naturally ventilated hospital wards were well known internationally. Vernon's work demonstrated greater attention to light and ventilation than English examples and landscaping of a much higher standard. The ward buildings demonstrate Vernon's deliberate (and early) use of the Australian Colonial vernacular in his design of public buildings, particularly the wrap-around verandah as a means of climate control, rather than the Italianate arcade or colonnade. The building designs of Vernon at Lidcombe Hospital thereby represent one of a series of public buildings built in NSW, such as the Lands Board Office, the Bourke Courthouse and Grafton Experiment Farm buildings, that mark the search for a distinctly Australian architecture, an architecture that drew on the colonial vernacular. (Boyd)

The earliest roads demonstrate the pattern of development of the Lidcombe Hospital site and the location of the former farming activities and isolation facilities of the earlier Asylum and hospital periods, including Farm Road, Mance Avenue, Brooks Circuit, Main Avenue, Church Street, Sussex Street, Copeland Road and Peden Lane. Landscape plantings including the hoop pines and phoenix palms, tallowwoods, brush boxes, iron barks, pepper trees and spotted gums contribute to the aesthetic qualities of the precinct, including a surviving grove of eucalypts situated on a separate portion of the former hospital site. The Village Green, at the centre of the precinct, is of outstanding significance at a State level for its historic and aesthetic qualities.

The archaeological resource of the site has the potential to contribute to our understanding of the early modifications of the landscape through farming activities and the development of early institutional care for the aged, infirm and the destitute. The Hospital was the site of first Septic Tank system constructed

on a large scale to service an institution in Australia. Remains of the Tank are now located on an adjacent site but infrastructure associated with this system may survive.

The Lidcombe Hospital site has played a significant role in the development of the surrounding suburban areas and the growth of the local area as an employer. It has also acted as a physical barrier to development within the area. The Lidcombe Hospital has continued to be held in high esteem by the local community, including in the present day a number of local community groups, for its cultural, social and landscape values.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	▪ The Lidcombe Hospital site was in continual use for over 100 years, initially providing care and shelter for destitute men, then evolving into an important State teaching hospital providing a comprehensive range of community health care facilities. The Lidcombe Hospital site, as a whole, contains physical evidence of major public works associated with changes in State and Commonwealth health care policy. ▪ From its inception as a proposed Boys Reformatory and Model Farm, to an Asylum for destitute men through to a State teaching hospital, eventually specialising in geriatric care and rehabilitation, the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct demonstrates the changing attitudes of managing and caring for the aged, infirm and destitute. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct shows the design and development of a government welfare institution initially reliant upon a self-sustaining farm. ▪ Lidcombe Hospital site shows the design of an institution that had to isolate its proposed function as a Boys Reformatory from the surrounding community, and how it developed to accommodate medical isolation facilities, such as the Scabies and Epilepsy Wards, then evolved to more general health care functions. ▪ In 1919 Rookwood State Hospital and Asylum for Men was the largest institution of its type in the Commonwealth. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital site played a significant role during the 2000 Sydney Olympics providing accommodation and facilities for over 5,000 journalists. It was temporarily renamed Olympic Media Village. ▪ It is important in demonstrating the colonial government's response to institutionalised housing and care of wayward boys and destitute and infirm men. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct is important in demonstrating the concept of a self-sustaining public welfare institution that required intensive farming operations to support its functions. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct is important for its role as an Asylum with working farm providing produce to other state institutions. Despite there being little physical evidence of this aspect of operations remaining it is an important historic value associated with the site. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital site is important for providing and developing geriatric health care and rehabilitation facilities and health care programs during the twentieth century. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct reflects changes in State health policy during the twentieth century. The decline and subsequent closure of Lidcombe Hospital reflects the changing emphasis of healthcare for the aged to keep people out of institutions and in their own homes, by integrating geriatric care services provided by general practitioners, hospital outreach services and voluntary agencies.

	▪ Lidcombe Hospital in the 1960s and 1970s was a leader in New South Wales in the medical speciality of 'geriatrics' and the treatment and rehabilitation needs of the elderly. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital site was transformed during the 2000 Sydney Olympics by providing housing for approximately 5,000 journalists. It demonstrates the important government and community commitment to a major public event. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital site has played a significant part in the development of many of the surrounding suburban areas and the growth of local communities, both as an employer and as a physical barrier to suburban expansion. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital site has maintained continuous health care for those in need from the 1890s until its closure in 1995-97. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct demonstrates the continually changing needs and responses to the treatment and care of the elderly.
b) Associative	▪ The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct demonstrates the changes in the practice of accommodating and caring for the homeless, destitute and the elderly during the twentieth century. ▪ In 1967, Medical Superintendent George Procopis developed Lidcombe Hospital, as a whole, into an important geriatric hospital with emphasis on activity and rehabilitation therapy; and included treatment and rehabilitation for patients suffering alcoholism, demonstrating the hospitals commitment to innovative and progressive health care. ▪ Dr Tinsley established a full rehabilitation department in 1961 at Lidcombe Hospital and developed programs to actively improve physical and mental facilities and quality of life for aged and disabled persons, demonstrating evolving attitudes to geriatric health. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital site, as a whole, is significant for its association with Dr Piere Fiaschi and the advanced techniques he made in anaesthesia in 1919 when the Mettzer method of insufflation anaesthesia was introduced to the Sydney medical fraternity. ▪ Many medical specialists, including Dr Lionel Cosins, an English geriatrician of note visited Lidcombe Hospital because of its advanced Rehabilitation Centre, indicating its professional reputation in geriatric medicine. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct has associations with the office of eight New South Wales Government Architects notably, James Barnet, Walter Liberty Vernon, George McRae, Cobden Parkes; and the architect Ken Woolley, in demonstrating evolving government design approaches to major public health infrastructure through the twentieth century.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	▪ The precinct contains an exceptional and rare collection of fine, intact architecture and landscapes of the Victorian, Edwardian, Interwar and late-20th Century styles, together with outstanding examples of asylum and institutional planning from leading Colonial, Government and private architects from the 19th and 20th Centuries. ▪ The asylum and hospital planning is an exceptional example of the 19th century advancements in NSW for health care along the principles of Florence Nightingale, where it was considered healthy to surround hospital and asylum buildings with gardens as part of patient treatment and the buildings were designed with

	particular attention to natural light, ventilation and climate control for the care of patients. Australian designs for naturally ventilated hospital wards were well known internationally, where for example, the examples by Hall and Dods in Brisbane were mentioned in advice on hospital design given by the English War Office in 1915. (Boyd) ▪ The nine Vernon-designed wards, individually and collectively, are outstanding examples of hospital pavilion buildings also evidenced in some French and British colonies of the time, which demonstrate the deliberate continuation of the hospital pavilion and barracks designs of the Royal Engineers for the West Indies, with its own distinctive variations derived from the Australian colonial vernacular. This Colonial pavilion style was also employed in Sydney for the Rum Hospital and the Military Hospital on Observatory Hill, and in Newcastle for the James Fletcher Hospital. Examples of similar hospital pavilions are also evidenced in the French colonies. Overseas institutional layouts were visited by both Barnet and Vernon. Vernon's work demonstrated greater attention to light and ventilation than English examples and landscaping of a much higher standard. (Boyd) ▪ Vernon's ward buildings also demonstrate the deliberate and early use of the Australian Colonial vernacular in the design of NSW public buildings, particularly the wrap-around verandah as a means of climate control, rather than the Italianate arcade or colonnade favoured during this stylistic period. The building designs of Vernon at Lidcombe Hospital thereby represent one of a series of public buildings built in NSW, such as the Lands Board Office, the Bourke Courthouse and Grafton Experiment Farm buildings, that mark the search for a distinctly Australian architecture, an architecture that drew on the colonial vernacular. (Boyd) It is possibly this incorporation of the colonial vernacular, along with the deliberately modest building scale, form and non-institutional design, that has led to the wards sometimes being described as being of a bungalow style, even though they were not designed as residences. ▪ The nine Vernon-designed wards (1893-1906) demonstrate finely crafted and detailed timber and fretwork, roof vents, fleches, brick chimneys and encircling verandahs which are aesthetically distinctive. Both individually and collectively they contribute to the aesthetic values of the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct and the Lidcombe Hospital site as a whole. ▪ The architectural character of the Barnet and Vernon-designed buildings and their arrangement around the Village Green reflects late Victorian planning ideals for institutional facilities. ▪ The Vernon-designed bungalow wards demonstrate an adaptation of the domestic bungalow design idiom to the larger institutional scale, also responding to Australian climatic conditions. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct contains a rich ensemble of buildings that reflect changing technologies associated with the provision of medical care and public health administration for a period of over 100 years. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct is a visually distinctive cultural landscape with buildings sited along contour related roadways creating a 'village' style institution within a landscaped setting. ▪ The buildings around the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct including the Barnet-designed wards (1885-1887), Superintendent's Residence (1887), former Dining Hall (1885), the nine Vernon-designed wards (1893-1906) and the Village Green itself, have an strong

	aesthetic cohesiveness and create a harmonious arrangement of buildings around a landscaped open space. ▪ A number of prominent built elements and landscape features, such as the phoenix palms and hoop pines along the Main Avenue, the Boiler House Chimney, the Clock Tower, the Village Green surrounded by the Barnet and Vernon-designed buildings, the Woolley-designed Recreation Hall and Chapel, the large fig trees and the separate grove of surviving mixed Eucalypts, are all landmark features within the Precinct. ▪ The design of early buildings, their configuration and relationship to each other and the layout of the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct, including the roads, creates an aesthetically distinctive complex of hospital buildings that provides built evidence of significant phases of the development of an important health care facility in New South Wales. ▪ The design and layout of the roads into and within the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct demonstrate the pattern of development and changes that have occurred. The earliest extant roads are important for the understanding of both the Lidcombe Hospital site, as a whole, and include Farm Road, Mance Avenue, Main Avenue, Brooks Circuit, Church Street, Sussex Street, Copeland Road and Peden Lane. ▪ The sequence of buildings on the Lidcombe Hospital site as a whole reflects the changing attitudes to, and technologies of, health care and forms of accommodation thought suitable for patients and staff and architectural philosophies of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
d) Social	▪ The Lidcombe Hospital site is valued by former medical administrators, healthcare practitioners and nurses for: its prominence in development and training in the area of geriatric care and rehabilitation in New South Wales, and for its role as a teaching hospital. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital site was important to the local community in providing employment and access to a wide range of health care facilities. Local people have strong associations with the place as former staff, patients and visitors. ▪ It is a place that is held in high esteem by a number of identifiable groups for its cultural and social values. ▪ If the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct was damaged or destroyed, it would cause the community and cultural groups a sense of loss. ▪ It is a place of particular importance and association for the Lidcombe Heritage Group Inc. and the Auburn District Historical Society.
e) Scientific	▪ The archaeological resource associated with the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct (in varying degrees depending on integrity) has the potential to contribute to and enhance the extant documentary and physical evidence concerning the development and use of the site over time. ▪ The archaeological resource associated within the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct can contribute to an understanding about developments and changes in the treatment of the destitute, infirm and ailing during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in Sydney. ▪ The archaeological resource of much of the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct has the potential to yield information about the everyday functioning of the early institutions of asylums and homes for the

	destitute in a unique way through sufficiently intact physical remains which could provide meaningful information. ▪ The archaeological resource associated with the first Septic Tank constructed in Australia and the possible relationship between the irrigation system stormwater channel and the sewerage system has the potential to yield information about the development of the early sewerage system and its technical innovation. The remains of the Septic Tank itself are no longer within the hospital boundary, but pipes and channels and associated infrastructure are likely to be located in the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct. (The remains of the Septic Tank are in the University of Sydney Cumberland College campus). ▪ Archaeological investigations of the early road system could reveal details relating to modifications of the landscape and land use patterns over time that are not available in the documentary resource. ▪ The major part of the former hospital site, beyond the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct, has low or no archaeological significance because it is unlikely to yield further information that will contribute to an understanding of the site's history. This is because no occupation occurred at those areas (occupation was ephemeral, or minor activities associated with the major phases of the site's history took place at those locations). In addition, they are the areas where site disturbance has so compromised archaeological resources that no meaningful information could be pursued through archaeological means. ▪ The evolution of the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct from a facility for the care of the destitute, homeless, aged and infirm, with a self-sustaining farm, into an important teaching hospital specialising in geriatric health care and rehabilitation is a benchmark or reference type for such health care facilities in New South Wales. ▪ The buildings constructed in the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct during the first phases of its development, designed by architects Barnet and Vernon, provide evidence of the government's architectural solution for late nineteenth and early twentieth-century institutions for wayward boys and homeless and destitute men. ▪ The wards designed by Vernon provide evidence of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century methods of natural ventilation and climate control for dormitory-style buildings in New South Wales.
f) Rarity	▪ Lidcombe Hospital Precinct provides evidence of the type of self-sufficient institution developed in the late nineteenth century for the care of wayward boys and later for homeless and destitute men. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct, including the Barnet wards, the former Dining Hall, Superintendent's Residence and the Vernon bungalow wards, arranged around the Village Green, are a rare and intact group of institutional buildings reflecting the design philosophies for reformatories/asylums in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. ▪ The largely intact Vernon wards demonstrate a rare expression of the Australian Bungalow architectural style in an institutional setting, responding to the climate in New South Wales and adapted for institutional use.

	▪ The timber detailing, fretwork, roof vents, fleches, brick detailing and verandahs demonstrated in the Vernon ward buildings create a unique architectural aesthetic that is of exceptional interest. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct demonstrates the evolution, during the twentieth century, of an institution for the destitute into an important State teaching hospital for the wider community. ▪ It would require further research and analysis to detail the extent to which the Lidcombe Hospital site demonstrates other aspects of the rarity this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct, with its historic, aesthetic, social significance, technical/research potential and rarity, provides ample evidence to represent the key State historic themes of science, government and administration, health, education, death and persons. It therefore satisfies all of the following inclusion guidelines: ▪ is a fine example of its type; ▪ has the potential characteristics of an important class or group of items; ▪ has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique or activity; ▪ is a significant variation to a class of items; ▪ is part of a group, which collectively illustrates a representative type; ▪ is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size; and ▪ is outstanding because of its integrity; and ▪ is important for the esteem in which it is held.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Register listing sheet (2004) for 'Lidcombe Hospital Precinct':

Hospital site, setting and layout
The Lidcombe Hospital site contains a variety of buildings and landscape features in a landscaped setting. It also contains historical archaeological features which provide physical evidence of the development of the site from the late nineteenth century to the present day.

The site boundaries have changed substantially since the proposed Boys Reformatory and Model Farm was proposed in 1885, having expanded and contracted during its evolution (Godden Mackay Logan, 2004).

The institution dates to 1876. Its earliest building was the 1885 superintendent's quarters of the Boys' Reformatory (1886-7, comprising five buildings for inmates) (Read, 2018).

Lidcombe Hospital represents hospital planning concepts spanning the 20th century, with its earliest (1880s-90s) phase under Colonial (government) Architect James Barnet, and later phase (1893-1906) under his successor, Government Architect, Walter Liberty Vernon. They demonstrate bungalow style buildings around a 'village green', a continuation of hospital pavilion and barracks designs found in French and British colonies of the era, with greater care over light, ventilation and landscaping of far higher standard. Both Barnet and Vernon visited overseas institutions to inform their work. Vernon's nine wards show deliberate (and early) use of Australian colonial vernacular in public buildings - e.g. wrap-around verandahs to control climate (cf Italianate arcades). With other Vernon work, they show a search for a distinctly 'Australian' style as well as cutting-edge health provision (Boyd, Noni, quoted in Read, 2018).

The buildings were supported by adjacent supporting farm and vegetable gardens and orchards (now gone c/o the 2000 Olympics Media Village and 2006-11 redevelopment for housing). The whole demonstrates self-sufficiency and independence of such institutions and how they worked (Read, 2018).

Its core grounds laid out formally in circuitous drives and landscaped spaces show distinctive High-Victorian and Federation era landscaping, with an array of exotic and native species, spacious lawns, feature shrubs and flower bedding. Surviving mature specimen trees speak of that age as much as its buildings do, notably native rainforest trees such as Norfolk Island and hoop pines (Araucaria heterophylla, A. cunninghamii), figs such as Moreton Bay (Ficus macrophylla) and Port Jackson (F.rubiginosa), brush boxes (Lophostemon confertus)(as lined many a suburban street of the era) and specimen or lines of palms (e.g. Californian Washingtonia robusta, Canary Island dates (Phoenix canariensis) and native cabbage tree palms (Livistona australis)(State Heritage Register listing). Later plantings (1950s-70s) included more native species - Eucalyptus such as tallowwoods (E.microcorys), red ironbarks (E.fibrosa), spotted (Corymbia maculata) and lemon-scented gums (Corymbia citriodora), bottlebrushes and paperbarks. Detail plantings (shrubs, flowers) have been lost with cuts in staff and budgets but structure plantings of major trees generally survive. (Read, 2018).

Road and landscape elements

- *Village Green, Areas 1 and 2 and vistas within the Village Green;*
- *Farm Road;*
- *Main Avenue;*
- *Mance Avenue;*
- *Brooks Circuit;*
- *Copeland Road;*
- *Church Street;*
- *Sussex Street;*
- *Peden Lane;*
- *Chapel Road;*
- *Palm Circuit;*
- *Hoop pine and open space (site of former Administration Building) at junction of Main Avenue and Brooks Circuit at the entry to the historic core (32);*
- *Avenue of hoop pines (Araucaria cunninghamii) and phoenix palms (Phoenix sp.) ((33);*
- *Avenue of tallowwoods (Eucalyptus microcorys) (14);*
- *Remnant plantings (hoop pine, pepper tree (Schinus areira), flame tree (Brachychiton acerifolium) (15);*
- *Moreton Bay fig (ficus macrophllya) and row of tallowwoods (Eucalyptus microcorys) (16);*
- *Avenue of plantings at rear of historic core, Moreton Bay figs (Ficus macrophylla) and brush boxes (Lophostemon confertus) (17);*
- *Petticoat and cotton palms in eastern area of historic core (Washingtonia robusta and Washingtonia filifera) (20);*
- *Mixed plantings east of Superintendent's Residence (21);*
- *Mixed plantings in Area 1 of Village Green opposite Superintendent's Residence (25);*
- *Chinese juniper (Juniperus chinensis) (37);*
- *Hoop pine (Araucaria cunninghamii) and phoenix palm (Phoenix sp.) (38);*
- *Avenue of Canary Island palms (Phoenix canariensis) (41);*
- *Plantings at Palm Avenue (south end of triangle) (42);*
- *Northern end of Sussex Street (roadway and palms) (43)*
- *Red ironbark (Eucalyptus fibrosa) (46);*
- *Plantings associated with Nurses Quarters No. 1 and No. 3 (18);*
- *Plantings associated with Nurses Quarters No. 2 (19);*
- *Boundary planting south of Superintendent's Residence (22);*
- *Plantings for Olympic Media Village in Village Green Area 1 (24);*
- *Double row of brush box (Lophostemon confertus) (28);*
- *Row of cypresses (Cupressus species) (29);*
- *Mixed plantings northwest corner of historic core (30);*
- *Mixed plantings to southern sector of original triangle (39);*
- *Eucalypts and palms (40);*

- *Triangular bed at fulcrum of Mance Ave and Sussex Street (48);*
- *Plantings for Olympic Media Village along Mance Avenue (62);*
- *Landscape feature north of Vernon-designed wards (63);*
- *Pond, bridge and plantings north (rear) of Vernon-designed wards (64); and*
- *Plantings for Olympic Media Village near Chapel Road (65).*
- *Grove of mixed gums (Eucalyptus spp.) (57) on a separate portion of the former hospital site to the remainder of the listing (Godden Mackay Logan, 2004).*

Hospital Buildings

- *Herdsman's Cottage (Building 94);*
- *Gatehouse (Building 90);*
- *Barnet-designed dormitory wards (Buildings 7, 9, 66A and 89);*
- *Barnet-designed Dining Hall and Kitchen (Building 66);*
- *Barnet-designed Superintendent's Residence (Building 53);*
- *Barnet-designed Toilet Block (Building 89A) and ablutions facilities (Building 9A);*
- *Vernon-designed nine pavilion wards (Buildings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12 and 13);*
- *Vernon-designed No.1 Nurse's Home (and 1919 annex) (Buildings 72 and 69);*
- *Vernon-designed Gatehouse (Building 90);*
- *Vernon-designed dormitory ward additions (Buildings 6 and 8, to Building 7);*
- *Vernon-designed ablutions facilities (Building 8A);*
- *Boiler House attributed to Walter Liberty Vernon (Building 59);*
- *Parkes-designed Nurse's Homes Nos 2 and 3 (Buildings 73 and 74);*
- *Three fibro buildings; the Male Nurse Amenities (Building 96, the two Red Cross Buildings (Buildings 95A and 95B);*
- *WWII Air Raid Shelter (Building 91);*
- *1953 Memorial Clock in the village green (Building 92);*
- *Three Parkes-designed 1930s/1940s ward buildings (Buildings 34, 35 and 36); and*
- *Woolley-designed Recreation Hall (Building 64) (Godden Mackay Logan, 2004)*

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

The majority of buildings outside the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct have now been demolished and substantial changes have been made to the landscape to prepare the site for a residential development. The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct contains all early extant buildings to the 1940s and other built elements from the 1950s and 1960s, and the most significant parts of the road network. While hospital infrastructure has been adapted to accommodate new technologies and uses, the essential character of the Precinct remains intact. The core of the Precinct, centred on the Village Green, very strongly reflects the key values of the site.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1885-1892, 1893-1913, 1914-1926, 1927-1966, 1966-1995, 1998- 2000, 2006.

The following history has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Lidcombe Hospital Precinct':

Six key phases of development demonstrate the evolution of the site, from proposed Reformatory and Model Farm for wayward boys to an important teaching hospital that specialised in geriatric care and rehabilitation until its transformation into the Media Village for the Sydney 2000 Olympics. An innovative aspect of the development of the site was Sydney's first Septic Tank with associated facilities,

constructed in 1897-1898 to alleviate the inadequacies of the existing system. A summary of key development dates is provided below:

1885-1892: Boys Reformatory and Model Farm (proposed).
1893-1913: Rookwood Asylum for the Aged and Infirm.
1914-1926: Lidcombe State Hospital and Asylum for Men.
1927-1966: Lidcombe State Hospital and Home.
1966-1995: Lidcombe Hospital (Note: the Jack Lang Wing remained in use for hospital purposes until 1997).
1998-2000: Olympic Media Village.
2006+ conversion into a planned residential precinct, 'Botanica' with heritage conservation and new development over stages (Government Architect, NSW).

*The Lidcombe Hospital Recreation Hall and Chapel was designed by architect Ken Woolley.**

* ***Ken Woolley (1933-2015):***
Ken Woolley died in late 2015. His designs for the University of Sydney's Chemistry School and St. Margaret's Hospital chapel, done when he was 22, are heritage-listed. Before he was 30 he had completed a number of famous Sydney buildings, including the University of Sydney's Fisher Library, the State Office Block on the corner of Macquarie and Bent Streets (demolished in 1997 for Aurora Place), the Woolley House in Mosman, the Lidcombe Hospital Recreation Hall and Chapel and the first Pettit & Sevitt project home houses. Woolley went to University of Sydney through a traineeship from the NSW Public Works Department that paid the fees and an allowance, with holiday employment and a five year contract after graduation. He graduated in 1955 with first class honours in architecture and the University Medal. He was awarded the Byera Hadley Travelling Scholarship for 1955, working in London for Chamberlin Powell and Bon, in the midst of discussion about modernism and the International style. The Smithsons, New Brutalism and New Liberty styles were part of this discourse. He travelled to Finland in the north, Italy and Spain in the south, visiting prominent architects and buildings of the day.

In 1964 Woolley went into partnership with Ancher Mortlock Murray, and on to a career including over 6000 dwelling units and production houses and his own three Wilkinson Award-winning homes. The early years of the practice saw the individual partners doing their own thing, but with time and retirements Woolley became sole principal and design director of Ancher Mortlock Woolley in 1982 and from then on much of the firm's work carried his stamp. He saw himself as a late modernist, influenced in various ways by Alvar Aalto, Mies van der Rohe and Le Corbusier and attuned to the development of regionalism, New Brutalism, the theoretical aspects of post-modernism and reattachment to traditions.

His works in the Australian Embassy in Bangkok, Parramatta Federal Courts, the ADFA Cadets' Mess, several student union buildings on universities, wharf-side Navy buildings of Garden Island, the Park Hyatt Hotel, Sydney Town Hall House and Sydney Square (between the Town Hall and St. Andrew's Cathedral), the ABC Radio and Goossens Hall - first section of the ABC's Ultimo headquarters, Australia's pavilion at Expo '88, the State Library of Victoria (extension), the Olympics 2000 sports halls, the Agricultural Society Dome and the Hockey Stadium at Homebush and Sydney Airport Control Tower. He designed the new Large Theatre at Sydney Opera House.

In the 21st century came the latest refurbishment of the Queen Victoria Building, an effort at revival of the Pettit & Sevitt houses and other collaborative projects with his former practice, Ancher Mortlock Woolley. He was a visiting professor at University of NSW and University of Sydney and chaired or was a member on various award, review and competition juries. Woolley was interested in architectural theory and was working on a book, 'People in Glass Houses' about the key point in Modernist architecture, around 1930, when he died.

Woolley was made a member of the Order of Australia (AM) in 1988, awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects in 1993 and elected a fellow of the Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering in 2001. He received the Centenary Medal in 2003 for services to structural engineering. In 2010 he was awarded a Doctorate of Science in Architecture honoris causa by the

University of Sydney, where he was an adjunct professor of the Faculty of Architecture, Design and Planning (Woolley & Veitch, 2015, 49).

1990s+ disposal and private ownership:
By the 1990s the site was superfluous to the Health Department's needs and was sold into private ownership for redevelopment as housing. At an early stage in the redevelopment process, the owner and developer Frasers Property Australia nominated the heritage precinct for inclusion on the NSW State Heritage Register thereby ensuring greater community awareness and expert scrutiny. The site underwent a stage of master planning, with the aim of balancing the parts of the site identified as needing to be retained with spaces available for redevelopment (Government Architect, NSW).

Conservation of the entire site followed an innovative two-tiered conservation management planning process with the master plan informed by an overarching conservation management plan (CMP) and archaeological zoning plan. The CMP defined the appropriate heritage curtilage for the heritage precinct, determined the locations for new development around its periphery, and set out principles for protecting the settings of individual elements such as the Superintendent's Residence. Specific elements conservation policies were then developed to provide detailed guidance for the conservation and adaptive re-use of individual buildings, groupings, landscape, and roads (GA, NSW).

The key driver in this work was that the functions of the hospital should remain visible and able to be appreciated even when the site transitioned to a new use. As a result, the historic core and the hospital's key roads and paths were prioritised for retention while areas of lesser importance were designated for new development (GA, NSW).

2006+ Residential housing adaptive reuse and additions, infill:
Lidcombe Hospital site has been converted into an award-winning, master-planned residential precinct, "Botanica", with heritage conservation and new development proceeding over a number of stages since 2006. The heritage buildings and landscape have been repurposed, but through careful design and interpretation, the site's significance as a hospital that provided innovative health care for more than 100 years can still be appreciated (Government Architect, NSW).

Botanica is now a 750-dwelling residential subdivision, covering 44 ha of the former hospital site. Within that, a core heritage precinct of 7 ha containing a range of significant buildings and spaces has been adaptively re-used for residential, commercial, and community uses, forming the heart of the new suburb (GA, NSW).

As well as its many historic buildings, the site's roads, paths, and circulation spaces were identified in the conservation management plan as important parts of the place's history. As a result, they have been retained in the new development and form some 7 ha of parklands, cycleways, and walks, which are now valued assets (GA, NSW).

The heritage-listed pavilion wards have been redeveloped as 'The Gallery' residences, and the Superintendent's House has been redeveloped as 'The Manor'. These dwellings now form part of the unique features within the wider development. Converting the hospital buildings into residential dwellings posed numerous design challenges, such as providing open-plan living spaces while maintaining the unique character of each building. Outdoor areas were similarly challenging, requiring historic landscapes to be integrated into the public realm without detracting from their historic character. Other significant buildings within the heritage precinct have been adaptively re-used as a childcare centre, church (former hall) and as retail and commercial properties, replicating the once active community hub within the hospital which originally housed a bakery, stores, and other hospital functions (GA, NSW).

Restoration of each building began with a detailed site assessment to identify the work required. Layers of later fabric were removed, including asbestos, and then the original fabric was made good and re-used where possible. Heritage trade specialists were engaged to undertake an extensive program of restoration and repair works. Timber floors and windows were retained but they needed extensive work to repair past damage, including salvaging and reinstating float glass from other buildings on the site (GA, NSW).

The site master plan identified that many of the original roads, pathways, and historical connections between the various elements should be retained as a way of understanding the historical functioning of the hospital. The result is that 1.4 ha of parkland has been dedicated to council, now incorporating cycleways and a heritage trail with interpretation hubs and element-specific signage. Other important parts of the original hospital landscaping, like the entry drive lined with hoop pines and phoenix palms, have formed prominent components of the redevelopment. The new landscape design involved adapting the former hospital grounds to new public uses that are viable and of a high quality while retaining trees and addressing watershed issues. This included limiting the choice of new materials used in public spaces, such as parks and playgrounds, to those that respond to the site's historic character (GA, NSW).

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Reconcile, update and correlate the LEP information and mapping with the SHR listing for this precinct.
- Explore options with the Heritage Division of the Office of Environment and Heritage to draft a new or revised site-specific Development Control Plan to ensure consistency between State and local objectives.
- The 2004 Conservation Management Plan for this site should be updated to understand in greater detail the history and significance of the place, as well as how to manage change and monitor conditions of the site.
- Liaise with the Heritage Division of the Office of Environment and Heritage to remove redundant Health Services Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register SHI data entries which do not have any available mapping or information, creating confusion between the listing sheets. These include 26 items along Joseph Street:
  - Ablution Facilities, former
  - Aged Care Assessment and Medical Museum
  - Air Raid Shelter
  - Boiler House with Chimney Stack
  - Chaplain Residence
  - Clock Tower
  - Cmla Workshop
  - Dermatology Units
  - Diabetes Centre
  - Dormitory Block / Convalescent Wards
  - Gatehouse
  - Herdmen's Cottage
  - Medical Ward Ophthalmology
  - Nurses Home
  - Occupational Therapy
  - Old Training School
  - Orchid Society Building
  - Orchid Society Rooms
  - Physiotherapy Out Patients
  - Recreational Hall
  - Rehabilitation Workshop
  - Salaries and Finance Section
  - Sawing Room
  - Speech Pathology Unit
  - Verminous Patient's Bathroom, Toilet Block, former
  - Work Assembly Unit / Occupational Therapy

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	Lidcombe Hospital Precinct	07144
Local Environmental Plan	Lidcombe Hospital Precinct	I07144
Heritage Study	Lidcombe Hospital Precinct	I07144
National Trust Australia Register	Listed, no title	No ID number

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, SHR listing sheet for 'Lidcombe Hospital Precinct' prepared by GML Heritage, 2004.
- Godden Mackay Logan, 2002. 'Lidcombe Hospital Conservation Management Plan', prepared for Australand Industrial No. 16.
- Read, Stuart (editor, part-author) and Hay, Christine (part-author), 2018. 'Lidcombe Hospital (now Botanica) and Auburn Botanic Gardens' Japanese Garden - AGHS Sydney and Northern NSW Branch visit notes'.
- Rosemary Broomham, 2000. 'The Unwanted Burden, Public Health in NSW, 1788-1988, A thematic history Final Draft'.

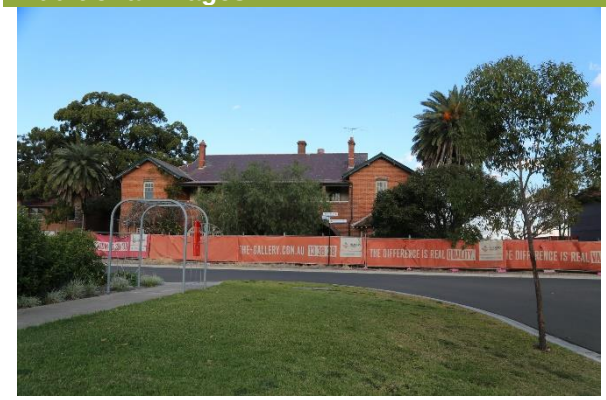
Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Nurses Quarters No.1



View to Nurses' Training School



View east along Andrew Road to new development opposite Nurses Quarter No.1 within the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct.



View north to Village Green area.



View to Superintendents Quarters



View to Ward 7.



View north along Brooks Circuit to former Dinning Hall.



View to Superintendents Quarters.



View to Ward 16.



View south to former Wards surrounding the Village Green area.



View to Ward 8



View between Ward 6 and Ward 7.



View to the north elevation of Ward 20.



View south to Ward 4 and the Village Green area.



View north to Village Green area with Memorial Clock.



Memorial Clock within Village Green area.

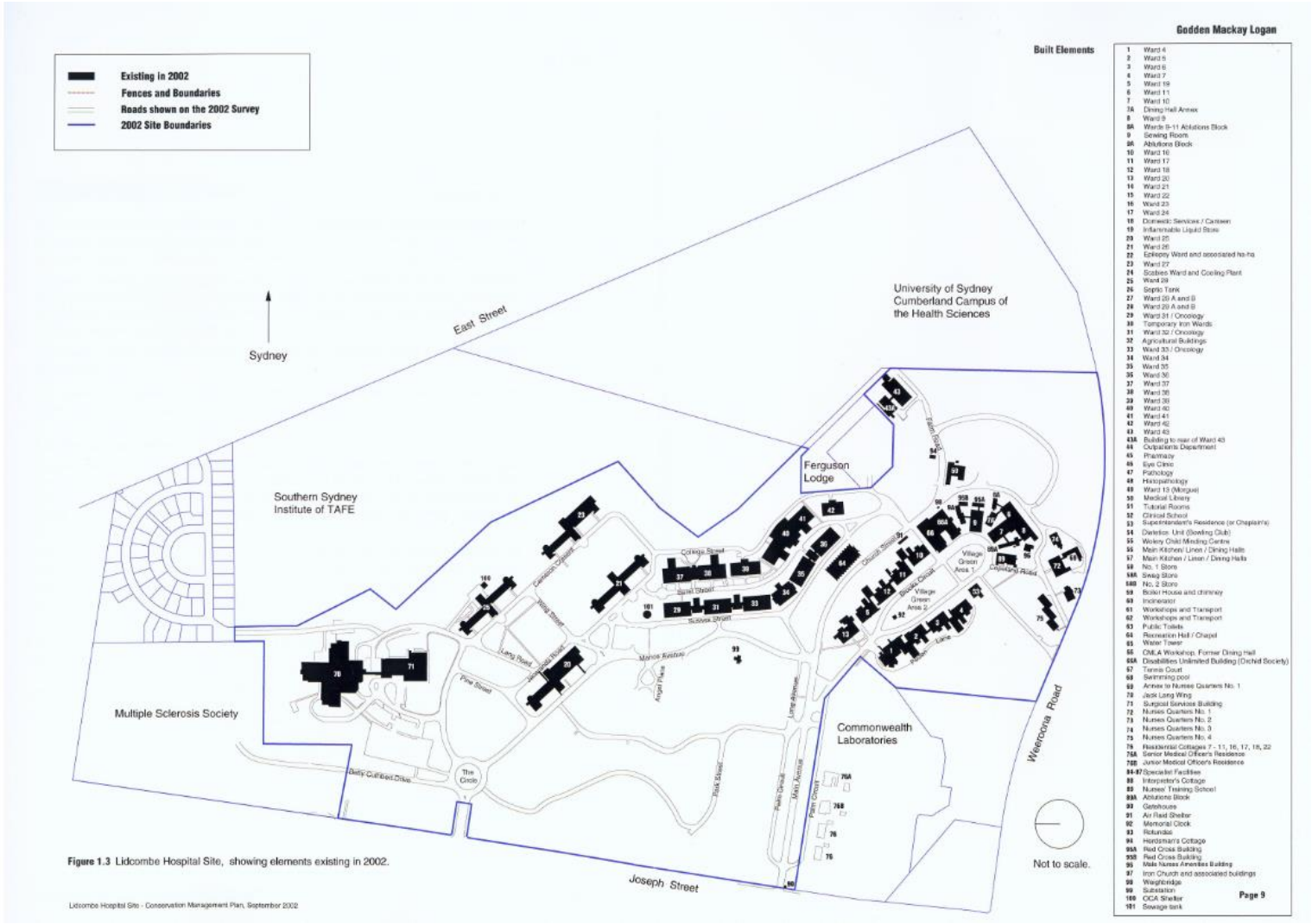


Figure 1.3 Lidcombe Hospital Site, showing elements existing in 2002.

Lidcombe Hospital Site - Conservation Management Plan, September 2002

Figure 1.Site plan for Lidcombe Hospital Precinct, used to identify built elements photographed. Source: GML, 2002, Lidcombe Hospital Site Conservation Management Plan, p.9).

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Late Victorian Cottage		
Recommended Name	Late Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	121 Hawksview Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	22	–	24620
Current LEP ID	I141		
Former LEP ID	I42 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 121 Hawksview Street, Merrylands is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in c.1892, the dwelling is historically significant in relation to the suburb of Guildford, on which it is on the border of as it relates to the early subdivision Church and School Estate. The property forms part of the land granted to John Hodgson in 1872 and relates to the subsequent residential development of Guildford following the establishment of the railway in 1891. The dwelling has aesthetic significance as a highly intact Late Victorian weatherboard cottage with fine detailing. It is an important element in the streetscape which contributes positively towards the heritage character of the area. It is a representative example of a Late Victorian weatherboard cottage.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1892, the dwelling is historically significant as it relates to the early subdivision Church and School Estate. The property forms part of the land granted to John Hodgson in 1872 and relates to the subsequent residential development of Guildford following the establishment of the railway in 1891.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling has aesthetic significance as a highly intact Late Victorian weatherboard cottage with fine detailing. It is an important element in the streetscape which contributes positively towards the heritage character of the area.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	It is a representative example of a Late Victorian weatherboard cottage.

Physical Description

The dwelling is a single-storey weatherboard residence with a hipped roof of Colorbond sheeting. The roof has a single brick chimney on the western side of the house with a single terracotta chimney cowl. A bullnose verandah wraps around the southern and eastern sides, and is supported by decorative timber posts, brackets and frieze. The verandah has a raised timber boarded floor and Colorbond roof. The front facade is symmetrical around a central door, however, the eastern section of the verandah has been infilled with similar weatherboards. The weatherboards to the façade are deeper in width than the boards to the side of the house. The door is timber panelled and has a glazed top light and an aluminium security screen. Adjacent to the door is the electrical panel. On either side of the door is a pair of timber framed double hung windows with decorative timber architraves and sills, as well as fly screens. Windows to the verandah infill are now aluminium sliding, replacing original timber windows. At the rear is a flat roofed addition also clad with weatherboard.

There is a paved driveway along the western boundary and a timber picket fence to the street. An open metal carport is located adjacent to the dwelling along the driveway.

The property appears to have a somewhat reduced curtilage. However, the present boundaries do not appear to cramp the house which has an unusually deep setback within the street and is surrounded by a large, mature garden. The trees and plantings to the property are highly visible and form important elements in the streetscape as there are few other trees of a similar age along this section of the street.

Overall, the condition of the building good. With such a dense vegetation setting, there is biological growth evident on the roof.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Aluminium sliding windows to the façade*
- New roof cladding, guttering and downpipes replaced
- Weatherboard infill to eastern side of the façade
- Flat roof, single-storey addition to the rear

The house generally retains its scale and form, and, although modified, has undergone sympathetic alterations and additions which have retained its heritage value. The integrity of the building is high.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1892

Note: The historical context for this item relates to the development of the suburb of Guildford rather than Merrylands and has thus been situated within the context of the development of Guildford.

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the

adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

Although Guildford had residents from 1799, it was not until the advent of the subdivision of the Church and School Estate and the opening of the first railway station in the district in 1876 that there was much development. The subject property formed part of 23 acres 1 rood originally granted to John Hodgson in 1872.

Ownership of the grant changed hands a number of times, until 1876, when it was purchased by John Murphy. Murphy subdivided and subsequently sold the land and an allotment of over 4 acres on Hawksview Street was purchased by Edwin Johnson. Johnson further subdivided and the present boundaries were formed. Hawksview Street first appears in the Sands Directory in 1892, with 5 properties noted on the street. It remains unknown when the house was constructed, though it was likely constructed during this early era of Hawksview Street due to its architectural style. The property was purchased by Henry Veron in 1912. From the DA and BA cards, the nature of an addition in 1959 is unknown.

The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Late Victorian Cottage	I141
Heritage Study	Late Victorian Cottage	I141
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd,* Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage S170 listing sheet 2018, State Heritage Inventory Listing for Linnwood, retrieved 05 April 2019, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5052822

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of dwelling from the entry to the driveway.



View of boundary fence and dwelling from the footpath.



View of boundary fence and dwelling from the footpath.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Central Gardens		
Recommended Name	Central Gardens		
Site Image			
Address	Cumberland Hwy & Merrylands Road, Merrylands West NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	9A-B	-	315747
	8	-	2138
	1	-	723964
	2	-	230342
Current LEP ID	I193 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	A4 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	

	Level 2	Landscape – Cultural / Recreation and Entertainment

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Central Gardens is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic and social values. The garden has historic significance through its origins as the Sherwood Brick and Tile Works established by Mr Arthur Todd Holroyd in c.1869. The site was acquired by the then Holroyd City Council in the 1970s and the former brickpit was redeveloped to form the Doug McLaren Lakes in 1974. The site is significant for its aesthetic qualities as an expression of cultural plantings. The garden retains remnant Cumberland Plain Woodland and other native species. The park features elements named after prominent Holroyd identities, such as the Doug Maclaren Lakes, the Franklin Edward Memorial Tennis Courts and the Norrie Maley Kiosk, and is of social significance to the local community as a recreation space.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The garden has historic significance through its origins as the Sherwood Brick and Tile Works established by Mr Arthur Todd Holroyd in c.1869. The site was acquired by the then Holroyd City Council in the 1970s and the former brickpit was redeveloped to form the Doug McLaren Lakes in 1974.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.

c) Aesthetic/Technical	The site is significant for its aesthetic qualities as an expression of cultural plantings. The garden retains remnant Cumberland Plain Woodland and other native species.
d) Social	The park features elements named after prominent Holroyd identities, such as the Doug Maclaren Lakes, the Franklin Edward Memorial Tennis Courts and the Norrie Maley Kiosk, and is of social significance to the local community as a recreation space.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

Central Gardens is a reclaimed brick pit that now functions as a large recreational space. The northern end of the park along Merrylands Road includes the Yarrabee picnic areas, carpark, playground and informal recreation areas. The western edge of the park incorporates bushland regeneration which is categorised as a natural area that consists of remnant Cumberland Plain Woodland. This is bounded to the east and south by the Doug Maclaren Lakes. The centre and western portions of the park feature manmade waterways associated with the Doug Maclaren Lakes. The eastern edge of the park contains a wildlife sanctuary, works depot, plant storage area, green-house, shade house, garage and rangers shed. The central and southern portion of the park features the Norie Maley kiosk, amphitheatre, toilets and the Pinaroo picnic area. The remaining southern portion of the park incorporates a tennis court, carpark and outdoor educational space referred to as 'Bush School'. The bush school is located between the large playground and Paton Street and is a nature-based play and learning area.

There are a variety of the park structures and facilities throughout the site. The park also contains public art. In particular, there is a concrete and steel artwork near the Doug Maclaren Lakes that was created by local artist Desmond McCord and donated to the then Holroyd Council in 1999. The artwork was relocated to Central Parks and unveiled by Mayor of Holroyd City John H. Brodie on 13 April 2008.

The vegetation at Central Gardens primarily consists of a mixture of native indigenous vegetation and planted trees within a parkland setting, the most significant being the remnant Cumberland Plain woodland.

Common canopies species include:

- Eucalyptus moluccana (Grey Box),
- *Eucalyptus crebra* (Narrow-leafed Ironbark),
- *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum),
- *Melaleuca styphelioides* (Prickly-leafed Paperbark).

Understory includes:

- *Bursaria spinosa* (Blackthorn),
- *Dillwynia juniperina* (Prickly Parrot-pea), and
- Several other indigenous species.

Other species:

- *Casuarina glauca* (Swamp Oak),
- *Ulmus parvifolia* (Chinese Elm), and
- *Liquidambar styraciflua* (Sweet Gum).

The condition of Central Gardens is good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Central Gardens was officially opened on April 12, 1976
- Norrie Marley Kiosk built in c.1990s
- Play equipment constructed in 1994
- Boardwalk around the Doug Maclaren Ponds, c.1995
- Artwork of Desmond McCord unveiled in 2008
- Wildlife sanctuary refurnished in 2012

Central Park retains a high level of integrity.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1868 and 1970s

Merrylands
Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of Merrylands Railway Station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks and Sherwood Brick and Tile Works.

Central Gardens
Prior to Council ownership of the land, the area was used for clay extraction pits and kilns for brick making by the Sherwood Brick and Tile Works. The works was established by Mr A. R Holroyd in c.1869. In 1891 the works was up for sale. In the advertisement it was noted that the site contained three kilns, an A Faucett (Leeds) brickmaking machine, stand mill, sheds and buildings.

The site was acquired by Council in the 1970s. Central Gardens was officially opened on April 12, 1976 by The Hon Tom Uren, the then leader of the Opposition. The former clay extraction pits were later redeveloped in 1974 to form the Doug McLaren Lakes.

The Doug Maclaren Lakes and the Franklin Edward Memorial Tennis Courts were named after prominent Holroyd identities. Doug McLaren was a lawyer in the Merrylands area and was known for his community work. The ponds were dedicated in memory of Doug Maclaren on 5 November 1978. An artwork near the Doug Maclaren Lakes created by local artist Desmond McCord was donated to the then Holroyd Council in 1999. The artwork was relocated to Central Parks and unveiled by Mayor of Holroyd City John H. Brodie on 13 April 2008.

The Frank Edward Memorial Tennis Courts were named after Alderman Edward (1953-1974) whom was the Deputy Mayor of Holroyd in 1961 and 1962. He was also a delegate to Prospect County Council from its formation and was involved in many local organisations. The tennis courts were dedicated to Frank Edwards on 5 November 1978.

The Norrie Maley Kiosk was named in memory of the late Norrie Maley, wife of alderman Harry Maley O.A.M. Norrie Maley was heavily involved in the community and was the patroness of several organisations including the Red Cross, Senior Citizens, Meals on Wheels Services, sporting groups and girl guides.

The site remains in use as the Central Gardens, a large open recreational space with a variety of playgrounds, picnic equipment, tennis courts, wildlife sanctuary and outdoor educational spaces, framed by significant revegetation and remnant Cumberland Plain Woodland.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The replacement of plantings on a like for like basis to ensure the conservation of the landscape is considered appropriate. However, advice should be sought from a landscape specialist.
- This item has been converted from an Archaeological Item to a Heritage Item. The former LEP has classified a series of items of an industrial nature, including railway, road and water infrastructure, as 'archaeological' sites. This classification is historical and relates to the former use of the term 'Industrial Archaeology', which refers to the study of industrial and engineering history. The use of the term 'Industrial Archaeology' is no longer used and the term 'Industrial Heritage' is now

preferred. Archaeological sites are legally defined as sites which contain one or more 'relics' and, in NSW, relics are specifically protected by the Sections 138 -146 of the Heritage Act 1977. The classification of a site as 'archaeological' consequently affects the statutory controls and procedures, including the need for excavation permits and pre-excavation procedures, triggered by Development Applications.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Central Gardens	I193
Heritage Study	Central Gardens	I193
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Entrance signage.



Carpark.



General view of park landscape.



General view of park landscape.



View of Doug Maclaren Lakes.



View of artwork adjacent to Doug Maclaren Lakes by Desmond McCord.



Footpath signage and landscape.



General view of park landscape.



General view of park landscape.



General view of park landscape.



General view of park landscape.



The bush school.



The Norrie Malley Kiosk.



The Norrie Malley Kiosk.



Crossing over Doug Maclaren Lakes.



Crossing over Doug Maclaren Lakes.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	‘Hampden’ Federation Period Cottage		
Recommended Name	‘Hampden’ - Federation Period Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	10 Alfred Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	18	B	976883
Current LEP ID	I194 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I60 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Federation cottage at 10 Alfred Street, Merrylands, known as 'Hampden', is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. Built c.1913, the residence is historically linked to the major subdivision of the Richard Atkins Denham Farm estate, which facilitated the industrial and residential development of Merrylands from the 1880s to the 1920s. It is aesthetically significant as a fine example of a Federation cottage that retains much of its original detailing. The building makes a strong contribution to the character of Alfred Street and is a representative example of Federation period cottages.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The property is historically linked to the major subdivision of Richard Atkins Denham Farm estate, which facilitated the industrial and residential development of Merrylands from the 1880s to the 1920s. It is an early example of a Federation period cottage, built c.1913.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as a fine example of a Federation cottage that retains much of its original detailing.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of a Federation cottage. It remains as an intact example of this period of residential construction.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey, symmetrical, timber-framed Federation cottage on brick foundations. The dwelling has a hipped roof, clad with concrete tiles and has rusticated weatherboard walls. The roof has a tall brick chimney with brick stringcourses, two terracotta chimney pots and an antenna attached. The verandah is an extension of the main roof and is supported on painted timber stop chamfered posts with a decorative timber valance and bracket. The balustrade is a simple timber ladder infill. The verandah is enclosed at each end with a coloured glass decorative screen and slated timber seats. The central door is obscured by a security screen door and framed with two timber framed casement windows. The casements feature small panes of coloured glass at the top and bottom. The timber framed double hung windows to the side elevations are fronted by flyscreens and have decorative fixed timber framed awning with metal roof sheeting. The building features a skillion rear addition.

The southern edge of the property is dominated by a concrete paved driveway that leads to a contemporary garage at the rear of the property. The double garage has a gabled roof, roller door and is clad in corrugated steel. The front yard is predominately grassed with some garden beds along the fence that are new additions. The property is bounded by an aluminium picket fence.

The building appears to be well-maintained and recently repaired. The external condition is good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Roof cladding replaced
- Suspended concrete slab and steps replace the original verandah floor
- A/C installed*
- New paint scheme*
- New driveway
- Garage
- New front landscaping
- Aluminium picket fence

The building is evidently modified with a contemporary paint scheme and replaced roof fabric and new landscaping. However, overall the building retains a moderate level of integrity and intactness in terms of the retained building form and decorative elements. The replaced roof fabric does not adversely impact on the significance of the item.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c. 1913

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants given to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area and brickyards

operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

The site is located on a 100-acre grant that was made to Richard Atkins in May 1793. Atkins, who temporarily worked as Judge Advocate, employed four convict servants who, by 1802, cleared this grant and an adjoining 145 acres to cultivated wheat and maize and tendered sheep and pigs. It appears the northern section of the Atkins Estate was purchased by Alexander Campbell to construct the residence "Boori" in 1863. In 1876, Merrylands Station was established south east of the estate. By 1883, the south eastern section of Atkins Denham Farm was subdivided forming the Station Block Estate. It is assumed Campbell owned a number of the lots within this subdivision.

In 1883, the lease was reassigned to the Cumberland Permanent Building Land and Investment Society who then purchased the site in 1886. In 1913, Charles Yapp purchased the property and it is assumed the cottage was constructed at this time. The Sands Directory lists Charles Yapp "Hampden" as the occupant from 1916. The property was retained in the ownership of the Yapps until 1973, when Gladys Yapp, wife of Charles passed away. The property was left to Nea Ada Lohman, who also retained ownership until her death in 1995 and after this the property was purchased again.

The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	'Hampden' Federation Period Cottage	I194
Heritage Study	'Hampden' Federation Period Cottage	I194
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of cottage from Alfred Street.



Overview of cottage and driveway.



View of driveway showing rear garage.



View to cottage.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Late Victorian Period Cottage		
Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	11 Hilltop Road, Merrylands, NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	X	-	405801
Current LEP ID	I195 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I62 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage at 11 Hilltop Road, Merrylands is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. Built c.1910, the cottage relates to the early subdivisions and the large estates that facilitated the commercial and residential development of Merrylands, notably the Burda Park estate subdivision of c.1909. Although modified, the building retains its aesthetic significance as a Federation cottage. The external cladding, of ashlar lined weatherboard, is significant as rare original fabric in the district. The aesthetic value is further enhanced by the intact detailing, siting in the landscape and deep setback.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The property is historically significant for its association with the early subdivision of the Merrylands area and as an early residential building from c. 1910 that retains Federation period features and character.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The site has aesthetic significance as a Federation period cottage that retains rare original fabric of ashlar lined weatherboard as its external cladding. This significance is enhanced by the intact detailing, siting in the landscape and deep setback.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The cottage is representative of Federation era residential cottages, retaining features and characteristics that demonstrate this building type.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey weatherboard Federation period cottage. The weatherboards on the front façade are an imitation of masonry, while the side are shiplapped. The cottage is symmetrical in design, with a gabled hip roof and broken back verandah extending around the full perimeter of the house. The roof has been reclad with modern concrete tiles, however, the original twin face brick chimneys with corbelled brick neck mouldings remain. The verandah forms a small gable above the central entrance, which has timber and stucco detail. The verandah is supported by truncated timber posts on high brick piers and has a face brick and rendered balustrade. This appears to be a later addition, c.1920s/30s. A central door is timber and glass panelled with glazed top and side lights and a security screen. A timber framed double hung window with fly screens is fixed over the lower sash frame the door either side.

The rear of the house was not accessible at the time of this survey; however, aerial imagery shows a large rear extension. The extension is built of red brick with a hipped gable roof clad in terracotta tiles. The extension is set back from the main building and joins the main building at the centre of the rear roof panel with a narrow gable.

The house is located on a large block and has a deep setback to Hilltop Road. To the west of the cottage is a large contemporary garage constructed from concrete, timber and steel. The front yard features a modified landscape framed by a contemporary garden space. Significant plantings within the front yard are limited to the two paradise palms. The front yard is predominately a gravelled driveway with a concrete path. The property features a hedge along the street that replaces a timber picket fence.

The building appears to be well-maintained and is in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Wrought iron lace frieze (a later addition) has been removed from the verandah
- New garage to the west
- Roof reclad with concrete tiles
- New paint scheme
- Rear extension, c. 2017

Although modified with the inclusion of a rear addition, the cottage retains its original scale and form. Where fabric has been replaced, such as the recladding of the roof, this has followed the principle of like-for-like. The item is considered to have moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c. 1910

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

The subject property formed part of 95 acres originally granted to John Bolger in 1810 and 70 acres originally granted to Roweland Hassall in 1818. In 1886, the property formed part of 117 acres and 5 perches acquired by Dr Arthur Oakes, Walter Oaks and John Manton. In 1898, the property was purchased by architect Archie Oaks and sold again in 1902, when Charles Ormsby, an executive Officer, purchased the property.

The dwelling first appears in the Sands Directory in 1912, occupied by Ormsby and known as 'Burda'. It is assumed the cottage was constructed for Ormsby by this time, however, it may date earlier as 'Burda Park' is noted on an early plan of the district dated 1908. The property appears to have retained a large area of land surrounding the house (over 4 acres) until 1953, when it was subdivided, possibly coinciding with the death of Ormsby. The house and surviving grounds passed to Estelle Ormsby at this time. The property was further subdivided in 1955 and purchased by the present owners. The present boundaries were formed at this time.

The item remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Any new proposals should retain and conserve all original or early form, fabric and detail including the ashlar weatherboard cladding, the open verandahs, the face brick chimney and the form of the roofline with pedimented entry gable. There should be no additions that break through the roofline or alterations the front of the house.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Late Victorian Period Cottage	I195
Heritage Study	Late Victorian Period Cottage	I195
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of residence from Hilltop Road.



View to residence.



View to palms to the west of residence.



View to western side of property showing contemporary garage.



View of eastern side of front façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Greek Orthodox Church		
Recommended Name	Greek Orthodox Church		
Site Image			
Address	29-35 Holroyd Road, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	30-32	10	2020
Current LEP ID	I196 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I63 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Greek Orthodox Church is locally significant for its historic and social values, having served as a place of worship for members of the local community since the 1890s. Established in the 1890s as a Methodist Church, the building was one of the first churches erected in Merrylands and provides evidence for the residential development of the area through the provision of community services for their spiritual needs. Subsequent acquisition and adaptation to serve as a church for the Greek Orthodox community made the site an important religious place, reflective of the growing multicultural community within the Cumberland LGA.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item was originally built in the 1890s as a Methodist Church and the building was one of the first churches erected in Merrylands. The church provides evidence for the residential development of the area through the provision of community services for their spiritual needs. The church was later acquired and adapted to serve as a church for the Greek Orthodox community.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The site has social significance, having served as a place of worship for members of the local community since the 1890s.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

Church (Main)
The main body of the Greek Orthodox Church is built to a rectangular "box" plan with a steeply pitched gabled roof which features a circular louvred vent at the top of the gable. This section of the church is fronted by a new gabled entry with a low-pitched roof clad in terracotta tiles. The roof extends to include a porch, replacing an original small weatherboard porch to the front elevation. The present entrance porch is supported by three rendered brick piers with semi-circular arches. The walls are painted brick with shallow buttresses along the north and south elevations. The central doorway features lancet headed doors and windows which are typical of ecclesiastical gothic style. The windows are covered by modern roller doors and the original lancet windows in the end wall are covered over.

Hall
The church hall is built to a rectangular "box" plan with a lower pitched gabled roof and exposed rafters along eaves and a painted timber bargeboard. The hall has battened fibro-cement sheeted walls above the sill level. Each elevation features timber framed multipaned double hung sash windows with a painted timber architrave. A small gable roofed porch is located at the centre of the front elevation. The porch roof is also clad with corrugated iron.

Landscape
A steel palisade security fence extends along the perimeter of the property boundary. A formal garden with several fruit trees and an olive tree is located at the front and rear of the church, with an established hedge along the fence. The garden area fronting Hyland Road features a large circular garden bed that has a rendered finish with a young tree planted at the centre surrounded by a hedge. A concrete path leads from Holroyd Road and continues around the Church.

Condition
The Church and Hall are both well maintained and appear to be in good condition. There are some minor repairs required to the timber elements of the hall. There is some paint peeling along the bargeboard and architraves.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Original small weatherboard porch to front elevation replaced by present entrance porch with triple arches
- Original lancet windows in the end wall covered over
- Steel palisade fence
- New tree planted in rendered garden bed

Overall the integrity of the item appears to be moderate. Although the entry to the church is modified, the new entry relates to the Greek Orthodox use of the site and has some social significance.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1890s

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land granted to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality. Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area, and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

Originally a Methodist Church opened at the site in the 1890s, although it is unconfirmed whether the current building was constructed at this time. It was one of the first churches established within the boundaries of Merrylands. The Church remained Methodist until at least 1933 as shown in the Sands Directory. At a later date, presumably in the post-war period, the church was acquired by the Greek Orthodox community, however it is not part of Archdiocese of Australia.

Presently, the site is occupied by a charity called Agia Skepi Tis Panagias Greek Orthodox Holy Metropolis of Ancient Patristic Tradition of Sydney and NSW Ltd. This charity was registered in 2008.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, a historic paint scheme should be investigated and implemented.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Greek Orthodox Church	I196
Heritage Study	Greek Orthodox Church	I196
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Front elevation of Church.



Southern elevation of Church viewed from Chelsea Street.



Rear of Church viewed from Chelsea Street.



View to rear of Church from Chelsea street.



Hall as viewed from Holroyd Road.



The site in 2004 (Credit: Corelogic, c.2004).

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Late Victorian Cottage/Cumberland Model Farms Estate		
Recommended Name	Late Victorian Cottage/Cumberland Model Farms Estate		
Site Image			
Address	130 Jersey Road, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	1-2	-	1145417
Current LEP ID	I197 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I64 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Building (private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below.

Statement of Significance

The cottage at 130 Jersey Road, Merrylands is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. Built c.1897, the cottage historically relates to the semi-rural subdivision of William Puckey's estate by George Mobbs in c.1890, known as the Cumberland Model Farms. The building has some aesthetic significance as a late Victorian cottage although roof extensions to the north and east have modified the character of the building, the original building form is still visible. The aesthetic value is enhanced by the item's prominent location on the corner of Jersey Road and Kooba Street, and its level of intact fabric and detailing which makes a strong contribution to the streetscape character. The residence is representative of the small-scale cottage constructed in this period on the Cumberland Model Farms estate.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1897, the cottage historically relates to the semi-rural subdivision of William Puckey's estate by George Mobbs in c.1890, known as the Cumberland Model Farms.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant for its relatively intact fabric and detailing. Although the character of the building has been modified to the north and east, the original building form is still visible. The aesthetic value is enhanced by the item's prominent location on the corner of Jersey Road and Kooba Street, which makes a strong contribution to the streetscape character.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The item is representative of the small-scale cottage constructed in this period on the Cumberland Model Farms estate.

Physical Description

The subject building is a single storey face brick cottage in a late Victorian style. The brickwork is laid in the English garden wall bond. The cottage roofscape features a variety of forms. The main body of the cottage has a steep pitched double gabled roof, with a steep pitched hipped roof to the north and a contemporary skillion roof at the rear. The gabled and hipped roof is clad with Decramastic metal pressed roof sheeting with a bituminous coating, profiled to resemble concrete tiles. This roofing material was likely replaced in the c.1970s. The rear skillion extension is clad in corrugated galvanised iron. The roof contains two brick chimneys, one located between the gables and one at the northern end, have brick string course and terracotta chimney posts. A box gutter between gables runs to a central downpipe on the southern elevation. A hipped verandah extends along the front and around the northwest corner and has similar roof sheeting and simple timber posts with simple neck mouldings. Contemporary canvas awnings are affixed to the verandah.

The symmetrical front facade has a central door obscured by steel security screen and framed either side by timber framed double hung sash windows. The window and door openings have segmental arched heads with soldier course. The windows on the front façade have painted timber shutters and rendered sills. To the north of the verandah is an early side addition (likely dates c.1970s when the roof was reclad) accessed from the verandah through a set of timber French doors and is enclosed by a diagonal timber lattice balustrade infill. This entry includes a timber framed four-pane double hung sash window and another door fronted by a security screen. The dwelling features a significant rear skillion addition constructed of corrugated galvanised iron and concrete with large windows and a Colorbond roof.

Located on a deep corner block, the cottage forms an important streetscape element. The dwelling features some established trees and contemporary plantings along the front fence. The item is framed by a low timber picket fence to the front boundary. The timber picket fence extends around the corner of Kooba Street where an untreated timber fence extends the rest of the length.

The building is well maintained and appears to be in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- New Decramastic roof sheeting, c.1970s
- North hipped roof addition
- Rear skillion extensions c.1990s
- Contemporary fencing along southern elevation

Although modified with the inclusion of a rear extension the building retains a moderate level of integrity. The extension located at the rear of the property is an architecturally interesting addition that makes a notable contribution to the dwelling. The item retains its scale and form as the extension has been carefully designed to not adversely impact the heritage significance of the item.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1897

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area, and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

The subject site is located on land that formed part of 100 acres granted to William Puckey in 1810. Puckey's estate formed part of 338 acres, comprising 6 separate Crown Grants dating from 1810-1818, purchased by George Mobbs, an auctioneer, in 1892. Mobbs subsequently subdivided the land into approximately 2-4 acre allotments, which were sold as the "Cumberland Model Farms". The Advertisements of the Cumberland Model Farms subdivision note the Sydney Water Supply touches the South West boundary and would enable buyers to irrigate their holdings. Other merits for buyers included the proximity to various railway stations and public schools located nearby.

Lot 1-4 Section B of the Cumberland Model Farms subdivision comprising over 6 acres at the corner of Jersey and Irrigation Roads were purchased by Martin, Edmund and John Wilkinson in 1896, and subsequently sold to Ada and David Kirk in 1897. This cottage dates from the late 19th century, possibly constructed for Kirk as part of the early subdivision.

The property was purchased by George and Annie Hunt in 1921, who appear in the Sands Directory between 1923-27, when the property was purchased by Azariah and Louisa Montgomery. Montgomery resided at the property until at least 1949, when it passed briefly to Alexander and Stanley Montgomery, and then to Kenneth Montgomery in 1950. Applications for building work have included garages in 1950 and 1969, septic tank in 1960, and additions in 1978 and 1979.

The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g.	**X**

				paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Due to the subdivision and redevelopment of Lot 2, DP1145417, the revised heritage curtilage shown below should be considered for the Cumberland LEP.



Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Late Victorian Cottage/Cumberland Model Farms Estate	I197
Heritage Study	Late Victorian Cottage/Cumberland Model Farms Estate	I197
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	Heritage Inventory Review	Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of cottage from Jersey Road.



Northern elevation of cottage.



View to northern side of front façade.



Northern side of front façade.



Cottage viewed from corner of Jersey Road and Kooba Street.



View to front of property from Kooba Street.



Southern elevation showing rear extension. Viewed from Kooba Street.



View to southern elevation.



View to rear extension of cottage.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	‘Boori’, Victorian Italianate Residence and Grounds		
Recommended Name	‘Boori’ – Victorian Italianate Residence and Grounds		
Site Image			
Address	20 Ledger Road, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	10	-	712035
Current LEP ID	I198 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I65 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The 'Boori' Victorian Italianate Residence and Grounds is of local heritage significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic and representative values. Built in 1865, the residence is historically associated with the subdivision of Richard Atkins' 1793 land grant Denham Farm. 'Boori' was built for Alexander Campbell, a prominent early merchant, as a wedding gift for his daughter. The item remains one of the Cumberland LGA's earliest major homesteads and gentlemen estates. Although modified, the building retains important original features and fabric, including early plantings, and is aesthetically significant as a fine example of a mid-Victorian residence. The residence demonstrates representative qualities of a Victorian 'gentlemen's residence' constructed in the mid-nineteenth century.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant as the residence constructed in 1865 for Alexander Campbell, a prominent early merchant, as a wedding gift for his daughter. The residence is historically associated with the subdivision of Richard Atkins' 1793 land grant Denham Farm. The item remains one of Cumberland's earliest major homesteads and gentlemen estates.
b) Associative	The item has historical associations with Alexander Campbell, a prominent merchant in Sydney known for his involvement with various early colonial banks and appointment to the Legislative Council.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is a fine example of a mid-Victorian residence. Although modified, the building's aesthetic significance is enhanced by the retention of important original features and fabric, including important early plantings.

d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of a fine Victorian gentlemen's residence, built c.1865.

Physical Description

'Boori' is a single storey Victorian Italianate residence with a symmetrical front elevation. The roofscape consists of projecting gable wings with a skillion roofed verandah in between. The symmetrical façade is flanked at each end by projecting gables that have decorative bargeboards and ventilators. The verandah has a bellcast corrugated iron roof supported on open patterned cast iron columns. At the rear is a verandah and courtyard, severed on one side by a long service wing. The roof is constructed of tiles at the front and corrugated iron at the rear. The main door opens onto the verandah which has sidelights and is flanked by shutters. The window openings at the gable ends are half-round headed windows.

'Boori' was restored and refurbished in collaboration with the National Trust in 2008, who provided advice on the residence which had fallen into disrepair. It was reported that although the skirting boards were removed by squatters who used the fabric for firewood, the interior appeared quite intact with extensive polished timber joinery, plaster walls and ceilings. The interiors of the residence are described as having:

A significant gracious entrance vestibule with large crystal chandelier; the formal entertaining rooms include drawing room, dining and family rooms each with open marble fireplace. It has a massive master bedroom with marble fireplace plus five other spacious bedrooms and three luxuriously appointed marble tiled bathrooms. The kitchen is "olde worlde" farmhouse style, superbly planned and adjoins a large breakfast room.

The grounds originally featured a prominent entrance gateway, circular gravel driveway with an ornate stone fountain. The gravel driveway has been replaced with a brick paved driveway. The entire landscape is substantially redeveloped which has reduced the curtilage of item. There are some mature trees within the grounds that are from the Victorian era and are highly significant, including an established gum at the centre of the front yard.

The condition of the building appears to be good. It is well maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- 2008 refurbishment
- Brick paved driveway
- Construction of pool in front yard*
- New paint scheme

The building appears to retain a moderate level of integrity, as viewed from the street.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c. 1865

In 1793, on May 28, Lieutenant-Governor Francis Grose granted Richard Atkins 100 acres in the township of Parramatta. He was to pay 1 shilling rent per year for every 50 acres, commencing after five years. Richard Atkins arrived in Sydney as a free settler in 1792. He spent 18 years in the colony and held positions as: Registrar of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Inspector of Public Works, Deputy Judge Advocate, Judge Advocate and Registrar of Imports and Exports.

Atkins named the 100 acres Denham Farm, from Denham Court, which was the ancestral name of his family's home in Buckinghamshire. Atkins was born a Bowyer but changed his name to inherit under the will of Sir Richard Atkins of Clapham. He returned to England in 1810 under orders (his fare of One Hundred Pounds paid by the Court) to give evidence in the trial of Lt. Col. George Johnson (of the Rum Rebellion fame).

In 1810, the conveyance of 100 acres was transferred to John Bowman. Bowman was described as a "gentleman from Richmond, N.S.W." John James Bowman inherited Denham Farm from his father. John Bowman appears not to have lived in N.S.W for at his death on April 21, 1855, he owned land in India and is described as being "Late: of Calcutta in the Province of Bengal. First Assistant to the Master Attendant of the Port of Calcutta."

The estate was in the hands of William Bowman for 20 years, however, before the estate was sold William Bowman died on December 11, 1874, leaving his wife Elizabeth Bowman and James Chisholm as his executors. They appointed Richard Coleby to act as J.J.R. Bowman's executor on April 3, 1875.

On March 8, 1876 Richard Coleby as executor of the estate, sold Lots 13, 14 and 16 (20 acres) in the Denham Farm subdivision to James Merriman, a Member of the N.S.W. Legislative Assembly and one-time Mayor of Sydney. In September 24, 1879, James Merriman sold Lots 13, 14 and 16 to Alexander Campbell.

Alexander Campbell arrived in Sydney from Scotland on February 24, 1838. He became a vital member of Sydney's mercantile world and a shrewd businessman. In 1843 - 44, he was a Director of the Sydney Banking Company, a proprietor of the Sydney Banking Co. and a proprietor of the Bank of Australia, both of which ceased operations by 1850. Until 1844 and again later, he was a Director and shareholder of the Australian General Assurance Co. In February 1844, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace. In 1851 Campbell was on the provisional committee of the Sydney Exchange. He was Chairman of the Sydney Stock Exchange several times and remained a Director until 1891.

He was an early supporter of the Australian Mutual Provident Society from 1858 and served as a Director for many years. In 1869, Campbell founded the Mercantile Bank of Sydney. Another venture was his managership of the Agra and Masterman's Bank in 1863 - 67.

Campbell was appointed to the Legislative Council in October 1864 and retained his seat until July 1890, when ill health obliged him to resign. Campbell died at his home Rosemont, Woollahra, on November 8, 1891; his body was found in an ornamental pool and the coroner's verdict was asphyxiation from drowning.

Campbell was married three times and had twelve children. Campbell's second daughter from his first marriage, Rachel Eliza, was married on May 2, 1865, at St. Mark's Church, Darling Point to Charles William Lloyd of Parramatta. Campbell's wedding present was Lot 13 of six acres, on condition that the trustees were to pay Rachel any income derived from the farm and upon Rachel's death the property was to pass to her children rather than her husband. Rachel Campbell became the first of a succession of five women to own Boori over the next one hundred and fifteen years.

"Boori" was built in 1865. The foundations of the house were of local sandstone, sandstock bricks and cedar rafters. The house was carefully positioned at the centre of the Lot from South to North, to ensure that the rooms gained maximum sunshine with cooling through draughts. The style and construction of ‘Boori’ is very similar to Rosemont at Woollahra and it is considered probable that Alexander

Campbell commissioned the same builder. The word "Boori' is Aboriginal for "young child" or "new beginnings".

The Lloyd family lived in the house until August 19, 1896, when it was sold to Rosa O'Reilly, wife of D.P. O'Reilly for four thousand pounds, with a mortgage of £3,500 to the Lloyd's. D.P. O'Reilly was the local Member for Parramatta and 'was a good cricketer'.

During the ownership of 'Boori' by Rosa O'Reilly, the house and land were used first as a school and later as a hospital. In 1908, Rosa O'Reilly defaulted on the mortgage and the property returned to the Lloyd family who rented the house to Harriett Jones.

Harriett Jones, wife of William Jones, had previously been married to Arthur Johnson 'educated in Scotland and Oxford'. They had six children before Arthur died, leaving her widowed with little money. Fortunately, Harriett inherited wealth from her successful great uncle, the grazier, James White. Harriett Jones was able to purchase 'Boori' in 1914.

William Jones was killed in an accident in 1915. Harriett Jones died in 1938, leaving the property to her daughter, Daphne Edna Jones. Daphne Jones lived in the house for 72 years. She died on her birthday, August 21, 1980. During this time, Daphne Jones lived with her brother, his wife and their only daughter.

Following the death of Daphne Jones, 'Boori' then fell into disrepair and squatters tore up the skirting boards for firewood. The last owner spent $200,000 restoring and refurbishing the old six-bedroom home in collaboration with the National Trust before selling it in 2001.

The land surrounding 'Boori' was progressively subdivided with the development of Merrylands and with the construction of the Western Motorway.

Today, the property remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring	**X**		

		development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, a historic paint scheme should be investigated and implemented on the exterior of the property.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	'Boori' – Victorian Italianate Residence and Grounds	I198
Heritage Study	'Boori' – Victorian Italianate Residence and Grounds	I198
National Trust Australia Register	Boori and Grounds	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Note: the site was largely inaccessible from the public domain.

Additional Images



Outbuilding of 'Boori' visible from Ledger Street.



View to 'Boori' as visible from Ledger Road.



View of driveway to 'Boori'.



Historic image, c.1981 (Source: National Trust listing sheet for Boori and Grounds)



View to mature plantings within grounds of 'Boori'.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Merrylands Public School		
Recommended Name	Merrylands Public School		
Site Image			
Address	64-68 Fowler Road, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	299 – 318	-	628
Current LEP ID	I199 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I66 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Education	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Merrylands Public School is of local significance for historic and aesthetic values, and as a representative example of Federation period education buildings. Established in March 1886, Merrylands Public School was known as Goughtown School. The item historically relates to the 1886 and 1887 subdivision of the Gough Town Estate and was one of the earliest schools to be established in the area. The current main building, built in 1916, provides evidence of the residential growth in the area which sparked the development of civic institutions. The school also provides evidence of early State government interest in the development of the area. Merrylands Public School is aesthetically significant as an intact example of Federation period education buildings. This is enhanced by the collection of other early education buildings on site and the mature native trees located along the school's perimeter. The building demonstrates good representative qualities of education building styles and periods that date from the Federation Period onwards.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item, which was first built in March 1886, was known as Goughtown School. The item historically relates to the 1886 and 1887 subdivision of the Gough Town Estate and was one of the earliest schools to be established in the area. The current main building, built in 1916, provides evidence of the residential growth in the area which facilitated the development of civic institutions. The school also provides evidence of early State government interest in the development of the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.

c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as a fine and intact example of Federation period education building that retains much of its original detail. This is enhanced by the collection of other early education buildings on site and the mature native trees located along the school's perimeter.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of a Federation period education building built in 1916.

Physical Description

Merrylands Public School consists of a number of education buildings in various periods and styles. The main building with a frontage to Fowler Road is a large two-storey brick Federation building constructed in 1916. The external walls are constructed of brown brick and decorated with painted red brick string courses and segmental arches. A verandah along the single storey of the building fronts the playground. The building has a gabled roof with two project gables that give the building a 'U' shaped plan. The roof is clad with corrugated iron and has wide eaves and exposed timber rafters. The gable end is infilled with timber battens and fibro sheeting and reads 'Merrylands Public School'. The windows are generally multipaned timber framed double hung sashes with brick segmental arches and sloped sills. Some windows have been removed and infilled on Fowler Road elevation.

A two-storey Infants school building located along Holdsworth Street dates to 1949. The building is constructed of face brick with large, multipaned timber sash windows and a gabled roof clad in corrugated iron. The gable ends have brick infill and simple timber barge boards.

The school has single-storey weatherboard clad classrooms elevated on brick piers with a gabled roof and skillion roof verandah along the long front elevation. Other examples of standard education buildings include demountable buildings and contemporary brick buildings with gabled and hipped roofs. At present the school is undergoing expansion with the construction of a large building in the middle of the school.

The school features a number of established native trees within its boundary which have heritage significance as natural heritage. The vegetation is more densely populated along Fowler Road and Matthew Street, however, is dispersed along the perimeter of the school. The school features pockets of grassed playgrounds to the north along Morris Street and Fowler Road. A steel palisade fence surrounds the school.

The buildings are in a good condition and appear to be well-maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Construction of main building in 1916, replacing the earlier school buildings
- Construction of Infants school in 1947
- New boundary fence
- A number of additions to the complex since the first schoolroom was erected

The historic buildings appear to have high integrity when viewed from the street. Though, as is the nature of school buildings, they are subject to change overtime and it is likely that the interiors and some elevations are of moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	School established 1886; main building constructed 1916

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants given to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

Merrylands Public School, originally known as the Goughtown School, opened in March 1886 as was one of the earliest schools to be established in the area. The school was established on land acquired in the 1886 and 1887 subdivision of the Gough Town Estate. The Gough Town estate consisted of 378 allotments named after the internationally renowned temperance orator, John Bartholomew Gough. The area was developed by Philip Risby Holdsworth, a temperance advocate and land agent. In 1881, Gough Town estate was established for subdivision following the acquisition of the 100 acres of land adjacent to Arthur Todd Holroyd's Sherwood Scrubs property.

The land was bounded by Merrylands Road (then known as Park Road), Chetwyn Road (Kings Road), Matthew Street, and Fowler Road (Lucas Street). New streets included Henson, Price, James, Morris, Roseby, Davies, Creer and Harcus Streets. The streets were named after Holdsworth's temperance colleagues from the Temperance Alliance an umbrella organisation of the United Temperance Association of New South Wales. Buyers were assured there was no better site in the area for a new township, and that the future of Gough Town should be a rapidly improving one. An open square at the centre of the estate, called Lawson Square (after the English temperance campaigner, Sir Wilfrid Lawson) was reserved for 'public recreation' and land at the southwest corner was allocated for school purposes.

The school name was changed from Goughtown to Merrylands Public School in 1912. The school underwent various stages of expansion and development, in particular at the turn of the century and again in the 1940s. The school continues to expand in the twenty first century as the population growth continues to rise and the need for large education facilities is required to accommodate students enrolled.

The early buildings appear to have been replaced in 1916 with the construction of the large main building. The former school buildings were noted as being in a dilapidated condition and inadequate to accommodate the number of students enrolled. The new building had a foundation stone laid by J.T Lang Esq MLA, 9.12.1916.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should new development be proposed for the site, the Development Application should be accompanied by a detailed heritage assessment and fabric analysis to understand which buildings are significant and how to manage change.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Merrylands Public School	I199
Heritage Study	Merrylands Public School	I199
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press
- Ferguson, P. 2012. 'Gough Town' in *The Granville Guardian* Vol 19, No. 9. Sydney : Granville Historical Society Inc.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of school grounds.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Merrylands Uniting Church, inter-war church, circa 1928		
Recommended Name	Merrylands Uniting Church		
Site Image			
Address	7 Memorial Avenue, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	9B	-	321378
Current LEP ID	I200 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I67 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Merrylands Uniting Church at 7 Memorial Avenue has local significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic and social values. Historically, the church is significant being purpose-built in 1928 to service the spiritual needs of the Methodist and Uniting Church in the community. It further has associative and social value through its association with the Methodist and Uniting Church Community particularly as it was constructed by voluntary labour in 1928. The Church has aesthetic value as a largely intact example of an Inter-War period church with Federation influences and is a prominent element in the streetscape. It is a good representative example of churches of its kind in the local area and provides evidence of the needs and growth of religious activity in the area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item has historic significance as a purpose-built church constructed in the early twentieth century to service the spiritual needs of the Methodist and Uniting Church in the community.
b) Associative	The item is associated with the growth of the Uniting Church in Sydney, as well as with the Church and Schools land grants scheme which was important in the development of areas as they provided critical community services.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is a good, intact example of a simple Inter-War period local church.
d) Social	The item has social significance as a place of worship for Methodist and Uniting Church goers.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The item is good, intact example of a simple Inter-War period local church.

Physical Description

The Merrylands Uniting Church is a timber framed weatherboard building on brick step and pier foundations. The roof is gabled with exposed rafters at the eaves, a gablet roof vent in the centre of the gable with timber framing. The main entrance comes off this gabled end in a small enclosed porch, with a three-sash window with decorative pedimented architraves addressing the street, and the entrance door on the return side. The porch is enclosed at waist-height with brick, then timber framed fibro-cement sheet above. There are stone plaques laid at the front of the porch commemorating the construction of the church, "This Stone was laid by Mrs J B Smith, May 12th 1928" and "This Stone was laid by Mrs L Hurd, May 12th 1928".

To the north of the building is a modern extension in brick, connected by an enclosed glass atrium. The new church has a large semi-circular window addressing the principle façade (boarded up) and a pyramidal roof with cement tile cladding. To the north of this is a carpark which forms the current main entrance to the church.

The property is surrounded by modern steel cyclone fencing, and a heavily secured access gate to the northern carpark. There are some mature plantings and a mature Eucalyptus tree to front of the church.

Due to the church's undermaintained, fenced and boarded presentation, it appears as a redundant building. The building is generally in a fair condition with some elements in a poor condition such as galvanised iron roof, timber barge boards, eaves, weatherboards and window frames.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Extension of new brick building attached with a glazed atrium on northern elevation
- Steel security fence surrounding property*
- Timber boarding to window *

Overall, as the general form and structure of the church remains, it has high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1928

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area, and brickyards

operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

The subject property is located on the early Church and Schools Estate established in 1825, and first offered for sale in 1871. The property formed part of 18 acres acquired by Arthur Todd Holroyd in 1872 and further subdivided as part of "Gough Town" in 1881. Holroyd was a Member of Parliament in the mid to late 19th century and was the first mayor of the municipality. In 1881, lot 9 section 1 (bounded by Memorial Ave and Park Street) was purchased by Oby Williams Rawson. The lot was further passed to Patrick MacKell (1886) and Robert MacKell (1907). In 1928 the site was purchased by a number of local citizens, reputably for the construction of a Methodist church which was built by voluntary labour. It appeared in the Sands Directory as a Methodist Church by 1929.

The original building is used as the church hall for the main church building, which is a modern brick building to the north. The property was transferred to the Methodist Church (NSW) Property Trust in 1972.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.	X		

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- It is strongly advised that elements identified as being in a poor state (i.e. timber barge boards, weatherboards and window frames) are repaired to ensure the significance of the entire built element is not compromised.
- It is strongly advised that the structures are regularly maintained to ensure the significance of the entire item is not compromised by a lack of maintenance.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Merrylands Uniting Church, inter-war church, circa 1928	I200
Heritage Study	Merrylands Uniting Church, inter-war church, circa 1928	I200
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates Pty Ltd	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, *Former Merrylands Baby Health Centre- Conservation Management Plan*, Godden Mackay Logan.
- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney.* Sydney: University NSW Press
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage S170 listing sheet 2009, *Merrylands Railway Station Building*, retrieved 27 March 2019, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4801921

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Front façade.



Northern extension to church.



Front and northern elevations of church.



Overview of structures relating to Merrylands Uniting Church.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Electrical Substation		
Recommended Name	Electricity Substation		
Site Image			
Address	285 Merrylands Road, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	Part SP 69008
Current LEP ID	I201 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I68 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Utilities - Electricity	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended- refer below.

Statement of Significance

The Electricity Substation is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and rarity values. Built in 1928, the substation has historic significance as a structure purpose-built to provide electricity infrastructure to the local community. It is technically significance as a now redundant technology for the generation and distribution of electricity and retains some aesthetic significance as an intact example of the standardised types of suburban electricity substation constructed in the 1920s. This substation is also rare as one of a small group of remaining intact industrial infrastructure and is a good representative examples of Electricity Substation facilities that were established widely throughout Sydney as a result of increased electricity needs.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item has historic significance as a purpose-built structure providing electricity infrastructure services to the local community.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Although, the item is an element of a now redundant technology for the generation and distribution of electricity, the item has some aesthetic significance as an intact example of the standardised types of suburban electricity substation constructed in the 1920s.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item forms a small collection of remaining substation structures in the wider community.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of Electricity Substation facilities that were established widely throughout Sydney as the electricity network expanded, and population growth increased electricity needs.

Physical Description

The Electricity Substation on the corner of a large residential lot on Merrylands Road and Treves Street is a brick building with a single wide opening on its principle façade to Treves Street. The door is fitted with a modern steel roller door. It has a gabled roof with the gable end rendered with “Electrical Supply” and “1928” in relief. The corner pilasters are expressed with a soldier course of brick as the capital. There is a 4-pane, double-sash casement window on the north elevation. The roof has terracotta tiled cladding.

There is a small paved driveway leading to the entrance opening of the structure which has a yellow bollard set into it. A public concrete footpath that runs along Treves Street separates the structure from the road.

There is an extensive amount of leaf litter deposited on the roof to the north site, which appears to have damaged the guttering. The substation is set within a heavily developed area, with multi-storey developments encroaching the structure on most sides. Rubbish is being dumped on the site around the building.

Overall, the structure is in a fair condition due damage to guttering and the extent of rubbish dumped on the site.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Modern roller door to the entrance opening*
- Colorbond and steel security fencing*

As the building retains its overall form and structure it has high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1928

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land granted to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area, and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

The subject property is located on 100 acres originally granted to Richard Atkins in 1793. In 1805, the land was conveyed to Edward Lamb, and then John Bowman in 1812. It remained with the Bowman

Family until 1875, when it was conveyed to Andrew Sutherland Low. The land remained with the Low family until 1912, when it was sold to John Miller and Neil McAuley, at which point it started being subdivided.

The Holroyd local government commenced supplying electricity to its municipality in 1923. The local authority purchased its supply in bulk from the Sydney Municipal Council at 5.5kV. The substation located in Auburn (No. 167) was the former bulk supply receiving station. The number of substations constructed in the Sydney region exploded from the late 1920s, with dozens of substations being constructed to cope with the expanding demand. While in the early years of network construction many substations had unique characteristics and were sited in response to a particular need, from the late 1920s standardised designs were generally used and expansion was based on a need to establish and expand the electricity grid rather than in response to localised or site-specific issues. The one located along corner of Merrylands Road and Treves Street is one of many built during this period to service the expanding population of the district and shares a similar design, size, and construction were provided in the former Holroyd municipality during the 1920s.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	X	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Explore opportunities for adaptive reuse so that its presence within the community and its condition is maintained.
- The land surrounding the electricity substation has been redeveloped for the inclusion of a medium density residential apartment block. The heritage curtilage should be revised as shown in the figure below for the Cumberland LEP. Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Electrical Substation	I201
Heritage Study	Electrical Substation	I201
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press.
- NSW OEH 2007, *Electricity Substation No.167,* retrieved 29 March 2019, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5060568
- Pennington, J. 2012. *Electricity Substations of the Sydney Municipal Council and other local authorities*. Sydney: James Pennington.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Electricity substation as it is situated on Merrylands Road.



Electricity substation showing medium-density development to the south.



Front façade and southern elevations of substation.



Substation showing development to the north.



Front façade of Electricity substation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Merrylands School of Arts, community building, circa 1917–1925		
Recommended Name	Merrylands School of Arts		
Site Image			
Address	289 Merrylands Road, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	534341
Current LEP ID	I202 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I69 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Community Facilities	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Merrylands School of Arts has local significance for its historic, associative and social values. The item has historic significance as a purpose-built School of Arts for the local community and is associated with NSW Premier Jack Lang who was instrumental in its initial establishment. The site also has social significance for its use as a community building since the 1920s. The building has little aesthetic significance, however, it contributes to the historic character of a now heavily developed residential and commercial main streetscape. It is a good representative example of the School of Arts facilities that were established widely in NSW, a number of which in the surrounding Western Sydney suburbs were established at the same time.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item has historic significance as a purpose-built School of Arts building that has been used for community purposes since its inception.
b) Associative	The item has associations with former NSW Premier Jack Lang, who was personally involved in the application and establishment of this School of Arts.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item has social significance to the community of Merrylands as a community facility since its inception.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of School of Arts facilities that were established widely in NSW, a number of which in the surrounding Western Sydney suburbs were established at the same time.

Physical Description

The Merrylands School of Arts building is a single-storey brick building with a simple, symmetrical façade with high parapet that hides a skillion roof clad in modern corrugated sheet. The front façade features a simple, symmetrical elevation with a centrally positioned modern solid timber security door with steel security grilles and a single large window opening on either side. The windows are a multipaned arrangement of an operable casement window with surrounding fixed top and side lights. All panes have a textured spotswood glass. The front of the windows is fitted with steel security grilles fixed to the surrounding brickwork. Over the entry door is a small timber portico with corrugated steel roofing. The portico is supported against the building with small timber brackets. There are solid timber panels as a valance surrounding the portico.

The top of the parapet is decorated with a simple dentil pattern between two pilasters at the corners of the building, with a roughcast capital. The side facades step down to the back, fenestrated with a number of windows of various size. The sides and rear are enclosed with a high steel paling security fence. The façade is painted with a modern, muted colour scheme. Modern signage is fixed to the brickwork and the portico valance.

There are two mature trees to the front of the structure and a line of mature plantings to the western side of the structure.

Overall, the condition of the building is good and appears regularly maintained. There is cracking and movement evident in the brickwork.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Steel security grilles and fencing on windows, door and property boundary*

The building generally maintains its original form and structure and therefore has high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1917

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants which were given to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area, and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

This property is located on 100 acres originally granted to Richard Atkins in 1793. In 1805, the land was conveyed to Edward Lamb, and then John Bowman in 1812. It remained with the Bowman Family

until 1875 when it was conveyed to Andrew Sutherland Low. The land remained with the Low family until 1912 when it was sold to John Miller and Neil McAuley, at which point it started being subdivided.

The land on which the School of Arts is on was sold in 1917 to Joshua Toy, Alexander Gates and Stanley O'Neill who were likely the patrons for the School. It was around this time that the brick building was built. MP Jack Lang was involved in the application for its development and his correspondence with Council, he describes the site as a "School" with a timber building on the site. Likely, money from the sale of the timber building was used to build the current brick structure. Trustees of the School of Arts exchanged in 1922, 1969, and finally in 1982 where it was transferred to the Municipal Council. It was converted into the Merrylands Youth Centre in 1985, its current use.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Historic photographs show a range of different colour schemes employed over time. Any new paint schemes should be informed by a Historic Paint Analysis.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Merrylands School of Arts, community building, circa 1917–1925	I202
Heritage Study	Merrylands School of Arts, community building, circa 1917–1925	I202
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, *Former Merrylands Baby Health Centre- Conservation Management Plan,* Godden Mackay Logan.
- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage S170 listing sheet 2009, *Merrylands Railway Station Building,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4801921

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Western side of front façade.



Eastern side of front façade.



Detail of pilasters on façade of building.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Fire station (inter-war period)		
Recommended Name	Merrylands Fire Station		
Site Image			
Address	340 Merrylands Road, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	62	-	628
Current LEP ID	I203 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I70 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Utilities – Fire Control	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Merrylands Fire Station is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in 1937, the building replaced an earlier weatherboard clad fire station built in 1900 and provides evidence of the suburban development of Merrylands with the provision of fire and emergency services to the area. The building has aesthetic significance as a fine and intact example of an Inter-War Art deco Fire Station which has fine architectural detailing and retains much of its original fabric and detailing. The station makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and has landmark qualities to Merrylands Road. The item is representative of the Inter-War Art Deco style.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1937, the building replaced an earlier weatherboard clad station built in 1900 and provides evidence of the suburban development of Merrylands with the provision of fire and emergency services to the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building has aesthetic significance as an intact example of an Inter-War Art Deco Fire Station which has fine architectural detailing and retains much of its original fabric and detailing. The station makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and has landmark qualities to Merrylands Road.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of an Inter-War Art Deco Fire Station.

Physical Description

The Merrylands Fire Station is a brick single storey structure with Inter-War Art Deco architectural detailing. The fire station is fronted by a face brick garage, with an accommodation and offices wing behind. The roofscape is hipped with a projecting gable to the street clad with terracotta tiles. The roof features two rendered brick chimneys with terracotta chimney pots, as well as replaced guttering. The garage features a parapeted brick gable with stepped brick string courses with an Art Deco motif at its centre and brick piers. A large red vent is located at the apex of the gable parapet. A contemporary garage roller door is at its centre. A rendered lintel with stepped and concentric detailing sits above the roller door. The panel reads 'Fire Station' in painted steel lettering. The window openings are generally timber framed double hung sashes.

A splayed low brick wall extends from the garage towards Merrylands Road. The western edge of the allotment is dominated by a concrete slab driveway that extends around the building and leads to a carpark to the south of the property. The eastern edge features a small brick wall with a steel gate, community notice board, footpath and some plantings.

The building appears to be in a good condition and is well-maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Modern illuminated sign on front elevation
- New guttering
- Red vent to apex of front gable
- New roller garage door

The building appears to have high integrity, having undergone minor alterations.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1937

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants given to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality. Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

Fire brigades were first formed in the area at Merrylands and Wentworthville. Merrylands had its own fire station by 1900, which was constructed of weatherboard and relocated from Blacktown. This fire station was replaced in 1937 by the brick structure standing on site today. The fire station was built at a cost of £1797 and is said to have replaced the old wooden structure which required replacement. The former fire station was described by Alderman Campbell as 'obsolete' and a 'disgrace to the locality'. The weatherboard structure was bought from Fairfield some years before and was so small the fire engine could only just fit.

Provisions were made in the new engine room to house the very latest Dennis fire engine of high power and speed. There was also a watch rook, a recreation room, storeroom and bathroom. Quarters had also been provided for the captain which consisted of a living room, three bedrooms and kitchen. The official opening of the station in July 1937 was attended by the Mayor of Holroyd, Mr Tucker Jones and fire brigade representatives. Today, the site remains in use as a fire station.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Consideration should be given to the repointing of brickwork at the apex of the front gable. A suitably qualified heritage trades specialist should undertake these conservation works.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Fire station (inter-war period)	I203
Heritage Study	Fire station (inter-war period)	I203
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of Fire Station from Merrylands Road.



View of Fire Station from Merrylands Road.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Merrylands Railway Station		
Recommended Name	Merrylands Railway Station Building		
Site Image			
Address	Military Road, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	11	-	1200381
Current LEP ID	I204 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I71 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Transport – Rail	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage- refer below.

Statement of Significance

Merrylands Railway Station Building is of local significance for its early associations with the late nineteenth century expansion of the railway network throughout the Western Sydney area, initially serving the area's industry but eventually enabling the subdivision and development of land for residential suburbs. The station precinct has undergone continual modifications since its initial construction and the only remaining significant structure is the 1940s building on the Up platform (platform directing trains towards Sydney Central Station). The station building demonstrates the railway policy of the period for constructing substantial structures for suburban stations and is evidence of the upgrade of rail station facilities to accommodate growing suburban residential populations. The station building is a good representative example of a number of similar Inter War Stripped Functionalist style railway buildings in NSW and demonstrates the transition in railway architectural styles from the earlier standard Federation-style buildings.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The station is historically significant as evidence of the late nineteenth century expansion of the railway network throughout the Western Sydney area. Initially the station served industry in the area but eventually enabled the subdivision and development of land for residential suburbs. The Platform 1 brick building is evidence of the period of development, refurbishment and upgrade of rail station facilities between 1929 and 1950 to improve stations for the growing suburban residential populations. It also reflects a significant time period in station design policy, which dictated the use of brick and construction of substantial buildings for outer suburban stations.

b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Platform 1 building is aesthetically representative of the station buildings constructed between the wars. Its architectural Inter-War Stripped Functionalist style and use of materials, seen in the originally red face brick, gabled roof, cantilevered awning, soldier brick lintels, and horizontally proportioned windows are also representative of this phase of building, although the paintwork detracts from its original design intention.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The Platform 1 building is a good and relatively intact representative example of the 'type 13' second island/side platform station buildings constructed between 1929 and 1950. The type is defined by its brick construction, cantilevered awning, the incorporation of all station building functions within the single structure and the use of elements and features of the popular architectural styles of the time. A large proportion of extant station buildings throughout the Sydney region belong to this class.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Inventory listing sheet for 'Merrylands Railway Station Building', dated 2009. As the description features a comprehensive physical description of both external and internal station elements, only minor amendments were made with regards to recent station upgrades.

Note: Up Platform refers to the platform directing trains towards Sydney Central Station and Down Platform refers to the platform directing trains away from Sydney Central Station.

CONTEXT

The station group is located adjacent to the Merrylands town centre slightly north of the junction between Railway Parade and Military Road. The Military Road side of the station contains a modern transport interchange. The station is located on the South Line between Granville and Guildford stations. The rail line runs in a north-east to south-west direction. Platforms are located either side of the rail line with a footbridge over and a pedestrian subway tunnel at the southern end of the station. Recent upgrade works, including a commuter car park and a contemporary glazed canopy have been undertaken on the northwest side of the station.

PLATFORM 1 BUILDING (1940-44)

External: The brick building located on the Up Platform 1 includes awnings and a terracotta tile roof reflecting its Inter War Functionalist design origins. Originally face brick the existing building has recently been painted and the roof features gable ends on the side elevations covered in later FC sheet panels. The eaves are boxed on the south eastern elevation only. A flat roof extends over a portion of the newsagent at the south western end while at the opposite end a partially open flat roof canopy extends over the male bathroom foyer. A cantilevered awning is attached to the south eastern elevation. It extends to the approximate platform edge for the length of the building with a narrower awning extending the remainder of the platform. The section of awning attached to the building is constructed of steel girders, metal fascia and painted corrugated metal roof.

The building includes a portico at the southern end which features the newsagent and ticket window. The newsagent space is a later fitout and includes modern tiles on the ground, rendered and painted walls, and modern suspended ceiling and display units along the walls. The ceiling in the portico features fibro panels with a simple modern cornice and fluorescent lights. The ticket windows are modern steel and toughened glass types, although they have been damaged by fire

The main south east facing elevation, which fronts the platform features numerous window and door openings which are generally constructed of soldier course lintels, while corners of the building and piers feature rounded bricks. The doors have been replaced with plain solid timber types. The windows are mostly original and are timber double hung sash windows with two horizontal panes divided by a fine bar in each sash. Some windows have security grilles installed.

The northwest facing elevation features double hung timber sash windows. A row of smaller high level windows are located at the north eastern end and open to the bathrooms. At the basement level there are three small timber doors to the sub-floor area.

***Internal:** Internally the building is divided into various spaces which are accessed from the south eastern elevation. Generally the interior of the building features modern plasterboard ceilings with simple modern cornices and fluorescent lights, painted and rendered walls, simple timber skirtings and simple timber architraves. Internal doors are also plain timber types and appear to be later elements. At the south western end of the building is the Station manager's room with the ticket windows opening to the portico. This area, which is also the location of the timber ticket windows, was burned out in 2008 and is yet to be refurbished in 2009.*

Adjacent to the Station Manager's room is the passenger waiting room which features a painted concrete floor, modern plasterboard ceiling and rendered and painted walls. The female bathrooms are adjacent to the waiting room. The walls are rendered and painted, the ceiling is modern, internal joinery to the stalls including the doors appear to be original, the floor in the foyer is stencilled and painted concrete, there is a timber seat along one wall, the floor of the cubicles area is tiled in small mosaic tiles, larger modern tiles have been applied to the skirting and splashbacks and signage is attached to the walls. At the north eastern end of the building is the male bathroom. It features a later low flat metal roof over the foyer. Walls in this section are not full height but have been enclosed above with later steel frame wire mesh panels. This section is constructed of brick walls with a painted concrete floor. There is a high level window above the urinal on the south eastern wall. The interior features the same materials as the female bathrooms.

PLATFORM 2 PASSENGER SHELTER (2007-08)
A steel framed corrugated metal canopy covers the entire length of Platform 2 connecting the platform with the stairs leading to the overhead walkway. It is a new structure and replaced the original deteriorated timber platform building in 2007-08.

PLATFORMS (c1940)
Both straight side platforms are precast concrete units and are topped with asphalt. Modern aluminium palisade fencing, timber bench seating, lighting and signage are located on the platforms.

FOOTBRIDGE/OVERHEAD WALKWAY (c.1913, modified 2007)
At the south western end of the station is the steel footbridge, which connects Platforms 1 and 2 over the rail line. It is a simple, plain steel structure consisting of a tower on each side of the platform, stairs and a bridge between. It features painted steel balustrade with steel posts supporting the corrugated metal awning. This structure matches that of the later awning and fence structures throughout the station. Clear windows are located on the outward facing elevations of the towers and along portions of the walkway. The walkway and steps are concrete. More recent lift towers have been located behind the structure to allow accessibility to the street and platforms. The footbridge may contain remnants of the 1913 taper haunched girder footbridge.

The station elements appear to be in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- 1880 - Porter's residence built
- 1881 - Goods shed erected
- 31 Dec 1890 - Old platform demolished and replaced by two side platforms with waiting sheds
- 17 Mar 1891 - Station interlocked and a signal box erected
- 22 Jun 1901 - Provision made in the station buildings for postal business
- 1914 - Platforms extended and station buildings relocated
- 1929 - Signal box renewed
- 23 Mar 1937 - Third signal box built at 23.546km
- 1940 - Platform 1 Building constructed
- 1942 - New booking and parcels office added to the down platform building
- 9 Dec 1959 - Merrylands Road level crossing equipped with half-boom gates and 'F' lights
- 24 Mar 1969 - Merrylands Road level crossing closed and new over bridge opened at 22.972km
- 4 Jun 1972 - Signal box removed*
- c.1990 - Concrete decking was installed on the footbridge
- 2003 - The Liverpool end of the Sydney-bound platform building was modified with the removal of a column in the concession
- 2005 - 1890 Platform 2 building on the Liverpool-bound platform was removed.* With its timber construction and skillion roof design it was one of less than 20 such examples remaining from a total of 450 examples built between 1890 and 1960. It was one of three examples in Sydney
- Post 2006 - lifts installed on footbridge*
- 2007 - The face bricks on the Platform 1 building were painted
- Platform 1 Building modifications with no date include:
  - Provision of newsagent at south western end
  - Fitout of newsagent space
  - Painting of ticket window wall
  - Replacement of internal ceilings throughout*
  - Replacement of doors throughout*
  - Security bars to windows*
  - Security mesh and door and metal roof to male bathroom foyer*
  - Lightweight partitions forming bathroom and storerooms in station manager's room
  - Kitchenette in station manager's room
  - Air conditioning units attached to north western elevation*
- Fencing, balustrade, awning and concrete floor of the walkway on the footbridge added
- 2017 - Bird Proofing, Landscaping improvements, Toilet refurbishments, Lighting LED replacements – All Vandalux and Pole top lights fittings replaced to LED fittings, and seating and bins replaced

Merrylands Railway Station has been heavily altered over time. The original platforms and structures as well as those from the late nineteenth century have been lost during improvements to the station. This has had a significant impact on the potential for the station complex to demonstrate various phases of development.

Key elements within the precinct that remain relatively intact and representative of the core heritage values of the site include the Platform 1 station building. The Platform 1 building is relatively intact except for some minor additions to the southern end and alterations to the Station Master's room. However, a fire within the ticket office and painting of the exterior has reduced its integrity. The integrity of the site is considered to be moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1878

The following history has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Inventory listing sheet for 'Merrylands Railway Station Building', dated 2009.

Merrylands Station was opened in 1878. It was the fifth station to open along the Parramatta (Granville) to Liverpool section of railway, following Fairfield (1856), Cabramatta (1870), Guildford (1876) and Canley Vale (1878). This section of railway, which would eventually stretch to Goulburn as the Main Southern Line, is a spur from the original Sydney to Parramatta line which eventually opened in 1855 after the private company constructing the line ran into financial problems.

In 1890, one year before the duplication of the rail line, the original platform was demolished and replaced with two platforms, one either side of the line and new waiting sheds were constructed. The timber waiting shed, which was extant on the 'down' platform until 2006, was one of these buildings. It was one of the last locations where timber was used for station buildings before the policy in 1912 to erect brick structures in Sydney. The next major addition to the station was the footbridge and extension of the platform in 1913. Some of the station buildings are recorded as being removed and repaired at this time.

In 1940, the Department approved a brick Inter War Stripped Functionalist style building on the Sydney bound platform with construction completed by 1944. Its robust construction reflects the Department of Railways' policy of building substantial structures for the suburban area in the 1930s. This structure was built using State funding and contrasts with the mostly superior quality and larger buildings between Westmead and Seven Hills, which were funded by the Commonwealth during World War II.

In 1970 the level crossing at the southern end of the station was replaced with the existing concrete subway tunnel. In 1996-1997 major upgrade works were undertaken on the platforms including the addition of steel canopies along the length of the platform.

In 2003, the Liverpool end of the Sydney-bound platform building was modified with the removal of a column in the concession and in 2007 the face bricks on the building were painted. The 1912 steel beam footbridge has been severely modified with a canopy and lifts.

There was a signal box situated at the southern end of the up platform, directly adjacent to the Merrylands Road level crossing, though this has been removed.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The heritage curtilage for the Cumberland LEP should be revised to match the RailCorp Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register curtilage for the station; item #4801921. Refer to the plan below, showing the orange curtilage. Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Merrylands Railway Station	I204
Heritage Study	Merrylands Railway Station	I204
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press
- Australian Museum Consulting. 2015. *Heritage Platforms Conservation Management Strategy*, prepared for Sydney Trains.
- Australian Museum Consulting. 2016. *Railway Footbridges Conservation Management Strategy*, prepared for Sydney Trains.
- City Plan Heritage. 2016. *Merrylands Railway Station Conservation Management Strategy*, prepared for Sydney Trains.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to Station Building.



Overview of Merrylands Railway Station.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Baby Health Care Centre, c. 1947		
Recommended Name	Merrylands Baby Health Care Centre		
Site Image			
Address	8 -12 Military Road, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	Part of Lot 10	-	1068467
Current LEP ID	I205 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I72 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Community Facilities	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Merrylands Baby Health Care Centre is of local historic and social significance for the evidence it provides of the nature of Post-War development in Holroyd. It reflects not only the rapid growth of residential population in the area in this period, (particularly government sponsored schemes such as by the Housing Commission) but also the recognition by government agencies of the day of the need to provide health and education facilities in line with contemporary ideas on child raising. It is also directly associated with the "Baby Boomers" phenomenon which saw child births increase dramatically in the immediate Post-War years. Aesthetically, the building is significant as an interesting and relatively intact representative example of the "domestic" style suburban Baby Health Centres erected throughout the state in the Post-War period. The Merrylands Baby Health Care Centre demonstrates representative qualities as an intact Post-War brick veneer health care buildings, constructed c.1947.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item has historical significance as a specific civic service provided by governments of this time to support growing communities in the suburbs.
b) Associative	The item has associations with a specific generation, known as “baby boomers” which reflected the Post-WW2 population growth. The building is also associated with Eric Nicholls, a prominent architect that worked closely with Walter Burley Griffin and who was well known for his Functionalist and Art Deco residential and public building designs.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as a fine example of suburban Baby Health Centres erected throughout the state in the Post-War period. It has particularly fine detailing for a civic building that would typically be quite vernacular. The Functionalist and Art Deco

	architectural design of the centre is attributed to Eric Nicholls, a prominent architect that worked closely with Walter Burley Griffin.
d) Social	The item has social significance as it represents a specific but important period of growth for the Merrylands community.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a good representation of the domestic style of baby health care centres that were erected throughout NSW in the Post-War period.

Physical Description

This is a single storey "domestic" scaled and detailed building with asymmetrical layout featuring semicircular fronted wing to one side. The roof comprises several hipped components and front entry is marked by a small entrance "portico" with straight edged parapet. Both portico and steel grilles to front door and windows show slight influence of modified "Inter-War Art Deco" style. The front boundary is lined by low boundary wall of matching face brickwork with steel gate to entry.

In plan, the building comprises a basic rectangular-shaped building with a north-facing semi-circular window and a large covered rectangular portico at its front, which is the western façade addressing Miller Street. The building has a Marseille-patterned terracotta tile with hipped roof and boxed eaves.

The recent redevelopment of the Merrylands RSL adjacent has required major modifications to the building and its surrounding landscaping. Much of the landscaped setback has been absorbed into a new vehicle porte cochere and turning circle, and to the rear of the building, a connection to the new RSL building has been created, involving a new opening into the fabric of the building. The roof has been replaced with new tiling. Internal modifications have been made to open the space up for use as an interpretive and gallery space. However, many of the external decorative elements such as windows, grilles and boundary walls have been retained to maintain much of its original built character from the streetscape.

There are no significant plantings surrounding the building, except for a mature frangipani tree which contributes the aesthetic of the building.

Overall the condition of the building is good, having undergone recent modifications.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Modifications to the surrounding landscaping has reduced the landscaped area around the building
- New penetration in the rear of the building allowing a connection to the new RSL building *
- New roof tiling

As the building retains its general form and structure, it is in a god condition

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1947

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south.

Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area, and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

Following WW2, the population of many suburbs in Australia grew rapidly, a phenomenon known as the "Baby Boom". Several suburbs in particular grew quickly with the development of the Commonwealth and State Housing Commission works under the Curtain Government, which was tasked with rehousing and rehabilitating the increased Post-War population. In response to the Baby Boom, many councils initiated Baby Health Care centres as a community support to the booming population. These Baby Health Care centres were run by and employed council employees. This particular Baby Health Care centre was completed in 1947 and opened by W. H. Lam. Its Functionalist and Art Deco architectural design is attributed to Eric Nicholls, a prominent architect that worked closely with Walter Burley Griffin and who was well known for his residential and public building designs.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The item is under pressure by adjacent large-scale developments in terms of the building aesthetic and heritage curtilage. Additional mitigations such as interpretation or public programs may add to restoring the item's heritage values.
- Due to the substantial changes to the curtilage, landscape and built heritage setting of Merrylands baby Care Centre it is recommended that a detailed fabric analysis is undertaken to better understand the physical setting and significance of the place. This should be undertaken as part of a review and update of the Conservation Management Plan, prepared by Godden Mackay Logan in 2002.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Baby Health Care Centre, c. 1947	I205
Heritage Study	Baby Health Care Centre, c. 1947	I205
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates Pty Ltd	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Godden Mackay Logan. 2002. *Former Merrylands Baby Health Centre- Conservation Management Plan.* Unpublished.
- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney.* Sydney: University NSW Press.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Front façade of Merrylands Baby Health Care Centre.



Encroaching development on Merrylands Baby Health Care Centre.



View to Merrylands Baby Health Care Centre and the pressures to development.



Front entrance to Merrylands Baby Health Care Centre.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Merrylands East Primary School, circa 1928		
Recommended Name	Merrylands East Public School		
Site Image			
Address	Myee Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	6-7	-	4652
Current LEP ID	I206 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I74 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Education	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Merrylands East Primary School is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in 1928, the main school building is historically significant as the Merrylands East Infants School which has served as a public school for the local community since its opening. The school provides evidence of the major population boom Merrylands experienced during the Inter-War period when residential development and associated civic infrastructure grew at pace throughout the area. The building also reflects the educational and social policies of the State Government's Department of Education during the period with the provision of new schools throughout the State. The Primary School building has aesthetic significance as a well detailed and substantially intact example of Inter-War Georgian Revival architecture, a style that is not particularly common within the area. The siting of the building and the integrity of its aesthetic qualities also make it a notable and attractive landmark in its local area. The item demonstrates representative qualities of Inter-War Georgian Revival architecture educational building.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1928, the main school building is historically significant as the Merrylands East Infants School which has served as a local public school for the local community since its opening. The original Primary School classroom block provides evidence of the major population boom Merrylands experienced during the Inter-War period when residential development and associated civic infrastructure grew apace throughout the area. The building also reflects the educational and social policies of the State Government's Department of Education

	during the period with the provision of new schools throughout the State.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as a well detailed and substantially intact example of Inter-War Georgian Revival architecture, a style that is not particularly common within the area. The siting of the building and the integrity of its aesthetic qualities also make it a notable and attractive landmark in the local area.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of an Inter-War Georgian Revival architecture educational building.

Physical Description

Merrylands East Public School consists of a large main building built in the Inter-War Georgian Revival architectural style, which dates to 1928. The main building is a large hip-roofed classroom block with a projecting central bay with a hipped-gable roof clad with concrete tiles. Pressed metal roof sheets are infilled between the northern projecting hipped roofs. The building's brickwork is rendered atop a brick infilled base. Rendered brick chimneys with semi-circular cowls flank the central bay which features the name and date of the school above a pair of multipaned timber framed double-hung sash windows surmounted by a multipaned semi-circular fanlight. All elevations have a number of multipaned timber framed double hung sash windows. The southern elevation features rectangular windows, while the north elevation features semi-circular windows.

A large two-storey brick classroom block with a gabled roof clad in tiles is located to the west of the main building. The building features square, timber framed double hung sash windows. Further west within the school curtilage there are demountable classrooms and single-storey brick classrooms with timber framed casement windows that appear to date to the 1960s. To the east of the main building, there are contemporary school buildings and a staff carpark.

The school contains a number of established native eucalyptus trees along the perimeter of the school that are significant. The school features a black steel palisade fence. North of the main building is a central asphalt courtyard.

There appears to be extensive cracking in the brickwork on the façade of the Inter-War Georgian Revival building. The condition of has therefore been noted as fair.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Several additions to the school during the 1960s and c.2000s
- New fence

The building appears to retain a high level of integrity with much of its external fabric and detailing retained. However, as the building still operates as a primary school, it is likely the interiors have undergone some change. The item has moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1928

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants given to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

The main building at Merrylands East Public School opened as the new Public School for Infants at Merrylands East in 1928. The official opening ceremony was performed by Mt Ross Thomas, acting Chief Inspector of the Department. Merrylands East Public School received several additions in 1965. The additions included two new classrooms at a cost of £24,000. Today, the site remains in use as a public school.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should new development be proposed for the site, the Development Application should be accompanied by a detailed heritage assessment and fabric analysis to understand which buildings are significant and how to manage change.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Merrylands East Primary School, circa 1928	I206
Heritage Study	Merrylands East Primary School, circa 1928	I206
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Nuestein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to Inter-War Georgian Revival main building from Myee Street.



Eastern side of front faced of main building.



Detail of cracking to brickwork along front façade of main building.



View northward along Myee Street. Note the row of Eucalyptus Trees along the perimeter.



Detail of front façade of main building showing lettering of ‘Merryland Primary 1928 School’ above central window.



Western side of front façade, sowing mature eucalyptus trees in the backgrond.



School grounds showing significant mature trees in the background.



Other buildings within the school grounds.



View to school grounds showing northern elevation of main building in the background.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Lawson Square Reserve		
Recommended Name	Lawson Square Reserve		
Site Image			
Address	Price Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	379	-	628
	1 -2	-	250732
Current LEP ID	I207 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I76 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Parks/Garden/Tree	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Lawson Square Reserve is of local significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic and social values. Lawson Square forms an important part of the early land subdivision in 1886 and 1887 known as the Gough Town Estate. The area was developed by Philip Risby Holdsworth, a temperance advocate and land agent. The name for Lawson Square came from the English temperance campaigner, Sir Wilfrid Lawson. The park reflects the town planning principles of the subdivision and it largely retains the early boundaries of that subdivision. The aesthetic significance of the park is enhanced by the several established Eucalyptus trees and *Phoenix canariensis* that evenly line the park. The park has some social significance to the local community as it was largely the work of local voluntary labour that helped establish and maintain the space.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Lawson Square forms an important part of the early land subdivision in 1886 and 1887 known as the Gough Town Estate. The name for Lawson Square came from the English temperance campaigner, Sir Wilfrid Lawson. The park reflects the town planning principles of the subdivision and it largely retains the early boundaries of that subdivision.
b) Associative	The area is associated with Philip Risby Holdsworth, a temperance advocate and land agent. The name for Lawson Square was after the English temperance campaigner, Sir Wilfrid Lawson.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The park's aesthetic significance is enhanced by the several established Eucalyptus trees and Phoenix canariensis that evenly line the park.

d) Social	The park has some social significance to the local community as it was largely the work of local voluntary labour that helped establish and maintain the space.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

Lawson Square is a large grassed recreational area within the suburb of Merrylands. The public park is located along Price Street and Desmond Street, on the block of land between Creer Street and Harcus Street. The park is lined with evenly spaced Phoenix canariensis with Eucalyptus trees also located along the boundary. The park contains a tennis court, picnic shelter and play equipment. A low steel fence extends along the park's perimeter. A concrete slab footpath extends the length of the park at its centre on a north-south axis. The park facilities are post 1943.

The park appears to be in good condition overall.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- New fence
- Tennis courts added c.1948
- Park facilities (i.e. toilet block)
- Contemporary play equipment
- Contemporary lighting along footpath throughout park

The park retains a high level of integrity as a recreational space. The later additions including park facilities and play equipment facilitate the continued use and local appreciation of the park.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1881

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

Lawson Square forms an important part of the early land subdivision in 1886 and 1887 known as the Gough Town Estate. The Gough Town Estate consisted of 378 allotments named after the internationally renowned temperance orator, John Bartholomew Gough. In 1881, Gough Town Estate was established for subdivision following the acquisition of the 100 acres of land adjacent to Arthur Todd Holroyd's Sherwood Scrubs property. The area was developed by Philip Risby Holdsworth, a temperance advocate and land agent.

The land was bounded by Merrylands Road (then known as Park Road), Chetwyn Road (Kings Road), Matthew Street, and Fowler Road (Lucas Street). New streets included Henson, Price, James, Morris, Roseby, Davies, Creer and Harcus Streets. The streets were named after Holdsworth's temperance colleagues from the Temperance Alliance, an umbrella organisation of the United Temperance Association of New South Wales. Buyers were assured there was no better site in the area for a new township, and that the future of Gough Town should be a rapidly improving one. An open square at the centre of the estate called Lawson Square (after the English temperance campaigner, Sir Wilfrid Lawson) was reserved for 'public recreation' and land at the southwest corner was allocated for school purposes in 1881.

In 1932, the Lawson Park Committee had the funds to plant 50 trees in the park, in which a tree planting day was held between July and August. The committee had also ensured the fence was repaired and repainted, swings erected, a water tap and soccer posts constructed at the help of local, voluntary labour. The site gained a tennis court c.1948. The site remains in use as a public park.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Lawson Square Reserve	I207
Heritage Study	Lawson Square Reserve	I207
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press
- Ferguson, P. 2012. 'Gough Town' in *The Granville Guardian* Vol 19, No. 9. Sydney: Granville Historical Society Inc.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Lawson Square viewed from Desmond Street.



Lawson square viewed from Desmond Street showing Harcus Street to the east.



View towards tennis courts within Lawson Square.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Federation Period Bungalow		
Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	56 St Ann Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	3	-	236496
Current LEP ID	I208 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I77 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Building (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 56 St Ann Street, Merrylands is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1920, the dwelling is historically linked to the suburban development of Merrylands which occurred following the opening of the Merrylands Station in 1876. The residence is associated with the Gough Town Estate subdivision which formed the alignment of St Ann Street in 1881. The residence is aesthetically significant as a relatively intact Federation period cottage that retains much of its original fabric and detailing as viewed from the exterior. The intact nature of the cottage makes it a fine representative example of the Federation style of building as constructed in the area in the early decades of the 20th century and as representative of the development which occurred during the 1920s in Merrylands.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1920, the dwelling is historically linked to the suburban development of Merrylands which occurred following the opening of the Merrylands Station in 1876. The residence is associated with the Gough Town Estate subdivision which formed the alignment of St Ann Street in 1881.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The residence is aesthetically significant as a relatively intact Federation period cottage that retains much of its original fabric and detailing as viewed from the exterior.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The intact nature of the cottage makes it a fine representative example of the Federation style of building as constructed in the area in the early decades of the 20th century and as representative of the development which occurred during the 1920s in Merrylands.

Physical Description

The subject building is a single storey weatherboard Federation residence. The walls are clad in rusticated weatherboard. The residence has a half gable roof clad in corrugated steel with one simple face brick chimney with two terracotta pots. The roof extends over a broken back verandah which wraps around the front of the building terminating about 1.5m down the side facades. The verandah roof is supported on timber posts with decorative brackets, which support a simple timber balustrade with lattice infill. The front facade of the building features a central door fronted by a contemporary security screen framed by two timber casement windows with three multipaned sashes. The house also features a skillion roofed section at the back of the building.

The building is set back from the street and features a recently landscaped front yard with timber picket front fence. A concrete driveway spans from the street to the rear of the property which features several steel framed and clad structures, including a large carport. Colorbond steel fencing bounds the property to the east and rear, and a timber paling fence runs along the western boundary. Internally the owner reports that the fireplaces are intact although the chimney in the kitchen is in poor condition where a wall was removed during earlier renovations.

The building appears to be in a good condition and well-maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- The verandah balustrading and infill lattice are more recent additions*
- The front steps and sub-base brick are a later infill
- Additions to the rear include a number of contemporary sheds
- Carport added
- An application was lodged for a garage in 1989
- DA lodged for a pool and enclosure in 1992

The cottage is intact and in good condition.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1920

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants given to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as the Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

A large section of the suburb of Merrylands stands on the Church and School Estate, first offered for sale from 1871, and progressively re-subdivided after the opening of the Merrylands Railway Station in 1876. The site formed part of approximately 18 1/2 acres purchased by James Henderson in 1872, who also acquired other sections of the first subdivision of the Church and School Estate at this time.

The building, although not constructed until the early years of the 20th century, is located on part of the early subdivisions. St Ann Street was part of the first subdivision road pattern forming the boundary of the 1881 "Gough Town Estate" subdivision. The property was purchased by Henry Arthur Veron, estate agent, in 1910, who also purchased other allotments on St Ann's Hill Street and Meakin St, followed by Alfred Johnson in 1913, John Coleman in 1919, and Alfred Wines in 1932.

The exact date of construction of the cottage remains unknown, although its architectural style would indicate it was constructed in the early decades of the 20th century. The property is listed in the Sands Directory between 1922-24 as being occupied by Coleman. The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Federation Period Bungalow	I208
Heritage Study	Federation Period Bungalow	I208
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of dwelling.



View to front and eastern elevations of bungalow.



Eastern elevation of dwelling.



Overview of dwelling.



View of western side of property showing contemporary outbuilding.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Federation Period (Art Nouveau Detailing) Residence		
Recommended Name	Federation Cottage with Art Nouveau Detailing		
Site Image			
Address	7 Villiers Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	35B	-	399461
	36	2	2628
	37-38	2	2628
Current LEP ID	I209 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I78 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 7 Villiers Street, Merrylands is of local significance for historic and aesthetic heritage values. The building is historically related to the residential development of Merrylands that followed the opening of the Merrylands station in 1876 and subdivision of the Church and School Estate. The residence is representative of the type of development which occurred in Merrylands during the 1920s. The building's aesthetic significance is somewhat compromised by contemporary modifications which have altered the form and landscape of the building. Nonetheless, the residence retains some aesthetic value for the arched Art Nouveau leadlight window to the front facade.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The building is historically related to the residential development of Merrylands that followed the opening of the Merrylands station in 1876 and subdivision of the Church and School Estate. The residence is representative of the type of development which occurred in Merrylands during the 1920s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building's aesthetic significance is somewhat compromised by contemporary modifications which have altered the form and landscape of the building. The residence retains some aesthetic value for the arched Art Nouveau leadlight window to the front facade.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The building is a modified single-storey Federation cottage with Art Nouveau detailing. The residence is clad in timber weatherboards and hardiplank boarding with a half-gabled roof clad in galvanised corrugated iron. The gablet features a circular window with a timber finial. The dwelling features a modified roof form with a projecting gabled wing at the rear and replaced roof sheets with solar panels affixed to the northern facing roof panels. The main roof changes pitch and extends to incorporate the front section of the house and an open verandah on the northern side. Tiled steps lead up to a small porch area on the street facing façade (east elevation). The porch, which features a central panelled timber door and tiled floor, is flanked by two infilled sections featuring timber weatherboard cladding and multipaned casement windows including an Art Nouveau styled window on the northern side. The northern section of the house features a new verandah, with concrete floor and simple timber posts as well as lace brackets which support the roof. The area is bordered by a gable roofed addition which also features an entry door. The side elevations feature a number of aluminium windows.

A brick paved driveway runs from the street boundary to the rear which features several structures including a hardiplank clad garage and a gabled roof carport. Another outbuilding, also clad in hardiplank, is located at the rear of the house. The property maintains a wide street frontage, however, it has a heavily modified front landscape which has had several plantings removed.

The residence appears to be in a fair condition overall.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Infilled front porch area on the east elevation*
- New gabled wing clad in Hardiplank
- Verandah added to the northern side of the cottage
- Altered roof form, which has been reclad roof in galvanised corrugated iron*
- Weatherboard cladding replaced by Hardiplank
- Replaced aluminium framed windows*
- Garage, carport and screened room added in 1986
- Outbuilding constructed c.1996
- Solar panels added to roof
- Altered front landscape*

This building has been heavily modified. The buildings integrity is considered to be low.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1919

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants given to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as the Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

The site, Lots 35B-38, is part of a 25 acres Grant made to John Hodgson in January 1873. It had previously been part of the Church and School Estate (Section 46) which was subdivided in 1871-72. In 1875, the 25 acres were transferred to George Lovett. A year later the mortgagee sold the land to John Murphy. By 1882, the grant had been subdivided and Lots 31-36 were purchased by John Herlicky and Lots 7, 8, 37 and 38 were purchased by William Herlicky.

In 1918 Duncan Irvine purchased Lots 31-36 and in 1920 purchased Lot 7, 8, 37 and 38 consolidating the site. It is assumed that the cottage was constructed c. 1919. The Sands Directory lists Irvine from 1919-1933. In 1929 Vera Solomons purchased Lots 7, 8, 33-36. In 1941 Lots 37 and 38 were purchased by Felix and Alice Johnson who then purchased lots 33-36 in 1943.

In 1957, it appears the Johnsons sold part of their estate but retained Lots 35B-38. In 1978 Alice Johnson, now widowed, became the sole owner. The site was purchased by the current owners in 1983, who have since made a number of additions to the property. The property remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the landscape setting around the dwelling should be revised to include a more sympathetic heritage treatment.
- The current roof form appears to be modified from the original hipped form. Any future redevelopment which alters the form of the roof should consider the reinstatement of the original form.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Federation Cottage with Art Nouveau Detailing	I209
Heritage Study	Federation Cottage with Art Nouveau Detailing	I209
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of driveway and rear extensions to residence.



View to front façade of residence.



View to roof elements showing solar panels.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Federation Period Cottage		
Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	33 Walker Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	1-2	-	1138261
Current LEP ID	I210 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I79 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended - refer below.

Statement of Significance

The Federation Cottage at 33 Walker Street, Merrylands is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1913, the building historically relates to the initial 1871 residential subdivision of the Church and School Estate that was progressively re-subdivided after the opening of the Merrylands Railway Station in 1876. From 1913, the site is known as Elsinore Park Estate. The building has aesthetic significance as a well-kept and intact example of a Federation residence which presents well to the street. The residence demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation cottage built between 1913 and 1916.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1913, the building historically relates to the initial 1871 residential subdivision of the Church and School Estate that was progressively re-subdivided after the opening of the Merrylands Railway Station in 1876. From 1913, the site is known as Elsinore Park Estate.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building has aesthetic significance as a well-kept and intact example of a Federation residence which presents well to the street.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The residence demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation cottage built between 1913 and 1916.

Physical Description

The subject building is a single storey Federation cottage. The item is clad with rusticated weatherboards, and has a half gabled and hipped roof clad in corrugated iron. The verandah is open and L-shaped, and extends around the north-east corner. It has a bullnose roof clad in red Colorbond sheeting and is supported on simple timber posts with a timber frieze and simple timber slat balustrading. A number of steps with terrazzo treads lead up to the verandah timber floor which rests on brick infill footings. The front facade of the building features a central panelled door framed by two pairs of multipaned double hung windows with security screens. A portion of the northern verandah has been infilled and clad in Fibrous Cement sheeting. It adjoins a skillion roofed section. The main roof changes pitch and extends over the rear of the house, which also features a hipped roof wing and skillion roofed addition in the southern section of the house. The southern wing also features a face brick profiled chimney with two terracotta pots. The facades feature timber framed double hung sash windows with flyscreens attached to the lower sash and a security frame over the opening.

The cottage is set back from the street and is situated on a deep corner block. The property has a painted white timber picket fence along the front boundary and some hedging. While the property does not contain any significant plantings within its curtilage, the street trees are a prominent and aesthetic feature of the streetscape that contribute to the aesthetic of the residence.

The condition of the building is considered to be fair. The main roof shows signs of wear and the chimney brickwork has some biological growth on the southern elevation.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- All timber elements of the verandah have been stripped, primed and repainted. Timber posts likely replaced
- New verandah roof clad in Colorbond sheeting
- The roof shows some wear and is poorly maintained
- Rear additions with the inclusion of various cladding materials that may be a result of an application to convert the house into two flats made in 1964
- The Fibrous Cement infill on the northern verandah features a doorway*

Although the building has been modified, the item retains its overall scale and form.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1913-1916

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants given to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s. With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as the Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

A large section of the suburb of Merrylands stands on the Church and School Estate, first offered for sale from 1871, and progressively re-subdivided after the opening of the Merrylands Railway Station in 1876. The subject site formed part of over 46 acres purchased by James Henderson in 1873, who also acquired other sections of the first subdivision of the Church and School Estate at this time. Henderson subsequently subdivided, forming Walker Street, and over 40 acres, including the site, was purchased by Philip Billingsley Walker in 1888.

The property was purchased by Major Carlton Stockwell, a builder, in 1913, who further subdivided this area and the area between Walker, Elsinore and Winchmore Streets. These lots were purchased by George Hembury in 1913. It is assumed that the cottage was constructed around this time. From 1913 the Sands Directory refers to the "Elsinore Park Estate". Hembury is not listed until 1916. Hembury sold the property in 1958 to Clarence Jones. The property was further subdivided and changed hands a further 4 times until it was purchased by the present owners in 1982. The item remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- As the western portion of the current site now includes a modern dwelling of no heritage value, the heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the new Cumberland LEP. Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Federation Period Cottage	I210
Heritage Study	Federation Period Cottage	I210
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of cottage from Walker Street.



Front façade of cottage.



Southern elevation of cottage on Winchmore Street.



View to rear of cottage.



View to chimney on southern elevation of cottage.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	“Carrington”, Victorian Italianate Residence and Grounds		
Recommended Name	“Carrington”, Victorian Italianate Residence and Grounds		
Site Image			
Address	8 Ledger Road, Merrylands NSW 2150		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	613256
Current LEP ID	I211 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I85 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The 'Carrington' has local and potential State significance for its historic, aesthetic and scientific values. The site relates to two early land grants in the area and is historically significant for its association with prominent residents in the district. In particular, the house has social significance as an example of the social standing of its owner, Robert Heath Rickard. The site contains a fine quality and largely intact example of an early residence in the Merrylands / Parramatta area, which has notable style and detailing. The visual quality of the property maintains its earlier importance as a Gentleman's residence and as one of the small group of major early homesteads in the district. This aesthetic significance is further supported by its location on a prominent corner site, and its setting on a large curtilage which still retains important early mature trees and plantings. The building holds scientific significance for both its archaeological and educational potential.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The site is historically significant for its links to two early land grants in the area and the early development of the suburb. It is historically significant for its relation to prominent residents in the wider area over time.
b) Associative	The site is associated with former owner Robert Heath Rickard, brother of Sir Arthur Rickard of Arthur Rickard and Co. Auctioneers and Realty Specialists, whose subdivisions in the 1810-1820s determined much of the settlement pattern still apparent in Western Sydney.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The site contains a fine quality and largely intact example of an early residence in the area which has notable style and detailing. This

	aesthetic significance is further supported by its location on a prominent corner site, and its setting on a large curtilage which still retains important early mature trees and plantings. The visual quality of the property maintains its earlier importance as a Gentleman's residence and as one of the small group of major early homesteads in the district.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The site has the potential for significant archaeological remains and is likely to have importance as an educational resource in relation to early homesteads and living conditions and practices.
f) Rarity	The item is a rare early high-quality residence in the area.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

'Carrington' is a Victorian Italianate residence that contains a single storey rendered brick house located on a large block and set back from the street. The house has a U-shaped plan with a hipped roof of slate tiles, two pairs of twin masonry chimneys with rendered neck mouldings and metal roof vents. A small gable marks the central entrance and has a decorative timber screen and turned finial. An ogee style verandah extends around the front and sides and is supported by pairs of cast iron lace posts and brackets. The verandah has rolled corrugated iron roof sheeting, tiled and slate floor and central slate steps with classical urns. The central door has glazed top and side lights and is obscured by a security screen. On either side are pairs of timber framed double hung windows with moulded render spandrel panels below and timber jalousies. Walls and chimneys also feature incised decoration. There is a fibro skillion lean-to at the rear of the south western corner of the house.

To the west is a single storey 1930s face brick garage with terracotta tiled hipped roof, typical of adjacent residences.

At the rear of the property is a two-storey contemporary brick house.

The house is partially obscured from the street by several mature palms and Camphor Laurels, a Silky Oak, a pine tree and a number of other plantings. A gravel driveway sweeps past the house and leads to a rendered masonry and concrete tile carport on the eastern side. There is a high brick and modern wrought iron palisade fence to the street boundary. All of these landscape elements contribute to the heritage significance of the property.

Overall, the condition of the dwelling and landscaping is considered to be good. The site appears to be well maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Fibro skillion lean-to at the rear of the south west corner of the house.
- Brick and tile garage.

The building appears to be highly intact with a well-kept form, style and detailing.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1876

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area, and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

The area surrounding the subject property was occupied from as early as 1793 and lies on the outskirts of the present-day suburb of Merrylands. The subject property is built on part of two land grants given to Richard Atkins, the colony's principal legal officer known for his alcoholism, immorality and insolvency. These two land grants were given to Atkins, the first in 1793, comprising 100 acres, and the second in 1798, of 145 acres. Other major land grants in the vicinity were given to John MacArthur, John Harris and Graham Blaxcell.

Built c.1876, the subject property, 'Carrington' residence was built for Robert H Rickard, brother of Sir Arthur Rickard of Arthur Rickard and Co. Auctioneers and Realty Specialists, whose subdivisions in the 1810-1820s determined much of the settlement pattern still apparent in Western Sydney. The property, comprising of over 12 acres bound by Auburn, Pitt and Victoria Streets, passed to Richard H Rickard in 1914. Several smaller subdivisions are noted along Victoria St at this time. The property passed to Joseph Crawley in 1923 and was leased back to Richard H Rickard until 1926, when it was further subdivided, and the house and grounds were purchased by Jane Stephens. Ledger, Crawley and Thomas Streets were created at this time. The property passed to Dorothy Leicester in 1947, to Francis and Nellie McMinn in 1953, and was further subdivided in 1960 and 1980, when the present boundaries formed. The property changed hands a further five times until 1985, when it was purchased by the current owners.

Today, the dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g.	**X**

				paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.	**X**	**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- A detailed archaeological assessment of the site should be undertaken to ascertain its research potential.
- The curtilage of the site should continue to encompass the dwelling as well as the landscaped grounds, maintaining key views and settings for the item.
- In addition to the dwelling itself, the landscaping should be maintained as a key feature of the heritage place.
- Update address for this item on the Cumberland LEP – it is located in the suburb of Merrylands, not Parramatta, as the former Holroyd LEP states.
- As the subject site is an early and intact homestead, consideration should be given to the nomination of this site as a State Heritage Register item. Further research is required to establish the comparative significance of the dwelling in relation to other homesteads in NSW.
- A Conservation Management Plan should be prepared for this site to understand in greater detail the history and significance of the place, as well as how to manage change and monitor conditions of the site.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	“Carrington”, Victorian Italianate Residence and Grounds	I211
Heritage Study	“Carrington”, Victorian Italianate Residence and Grounds	I211
National Trust Australia Register	House (Carrington?)	No ID number

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates	1998	Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, Former Merrylands Baby Health Centre- Conservation Management Plan, Godden Mackay Logan.
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage S170 listing sheet for Merrylands Railway Station Building, retrieved 27 March 2019,
- https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4801921

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to 1930's garage.



Name Plate on gates to Carrington House.



Side elevation of Carrington House.



View to façade of Carrington House.



Boundary fence.



View of driveway leading to the dwelling.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Semi-Detached Cottages		
Recommended Name	Victorian Semi-Detached Cottages		
Site Image			
Address	23 and 25 Augustus Street, Merrylands NSW, 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	983786
	1	-	523623
Current LEP ID	I213 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I313 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The pair of semi-detached houses at 23-25 Augustus Street, Merrylands are of local significance for their historic, aesthetic and representative heritage values. Built c.1890, the item relates to the residential subdivision of Garnham Blaxcell's, Drainwell Estate, in 1883 by the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company for the 'Granville Heights' subdivision. The cottage pair remain as some of the earliest residences built on the street and are associated with the 1880s development of the Granville area that occurred in conjunction with the increased industrial activity in the area. The semi-detached cottage retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Victorian cottage pair which present well to the street. They are representative examples of Victorian cottages in the area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1890, the item relates to the residential subdivision of Garnham Blaxcell's, Drainwell Estate, in 1883 by the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company for the 'Granville Heights' subdivision. The cottage pair remain as some of the earliest residences built on the street and are associated with the 1880s development of Granville.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The semi-detached cottage retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Victorian cottage pair which present well to the street.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	They are representative examples of Victorian cottages in the area.

Physical Description

The item is a symmetrical single storey, semi-detached pair of brick Victorian cottages. The cottages have a gabled roof, both which have been reclad with Colorbond. The roof of No. 23 has been painted. The gable ends of the roof have decorative timber bargeboards and finial. The roof has two rendered brick chimneys with cornice detailing. The chimney of No.23 retains its terracotta chimney pots and has painted the cornice detailing. The chimney of No.25 is missing the terracotta pots and features no colour scheme, though the original lead flashing is evident. A rendered cornice with paired moulded brackets sits directly below the guttering the front façade. The front façade verandah has a bullnose roof of Colorbond, with hip corners. The verandah roof is supported on central rendered brick privacy wall with lacework frieze atop a concrete floor.

The front facade is rendered with ashlar markings, while the sides are of painted brick. The render on the front façade of No.25 is light pink and has cracking, impact damage and flaking paint. The render on No.23 appears to be in a better condition and is painted yellow. The cottage has Palladian style, timber framed sash window, with a Victorian label mould arche and decorative stops above the window arch on No. 23 only. The windows also feature rendered cast iron mullions and a rendered sill with cornice detail. The front door of No. 23 has a transom light above a Victorian timber four panel door with upper panels stencilled and bolection moulded panels below lock rail. No. 25 has a transom light above a six-panelled Victorian door.

From aerial imagery, the item appears to have several phases of rear extensions. They are not visible from the streetscape.

The item features a modest setback from the streetscape and is fronted by a painted timber picket fence and gate with acorn tops. There are no significant plantings within the curtilage.

The condition of the semi-detached cottage is varied. The dwelling No. 23 appears to be in a good condition and well maintained. The cottage at No. 25 is considered to be in a fair condition with some dilapidation to the front façade with cracking in the render and paint flaking.

Overall, the item appears to be in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Several rear extensions
- New roofing to main roof and verandah
- New colour scheme of No.23

The building retains a high level of significant detailing and original fabric. Where significant fabric has reached the end of its serviceable life, it has been sympathetically replaced on a like for like basis. Although the dwelling contains several rear extensions, they are a discrete and sympathetic addition to the dwelling that do not have an adverse impact on the heritage significance of the item. The item is considered to have high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1890

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the worker's and substantial residences were built for the manager's and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evidence and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

Although the property is firmly located within the current suburb of Merrylands on Augustus Street, the subject property was historically located on Wright Street, Granville. The property formed part of the land subdivided in 1883 by the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company, known as 'Granville Heights'. It is likely the property was built in the 1890s. The property is shown on Water Board plan of October 1933. The street appears to have been renamed recently from Wright to Augustus Street. The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Investigation into the conservation of the brickwork and rendered elements of 25 Augustus Street, Merrylands should be undertaken to conserve significant fabric and detailing of the front facade.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Semi-Detached Cottages	I213
Heritage Study	Semi-Detached Cottages	I213
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory.* Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

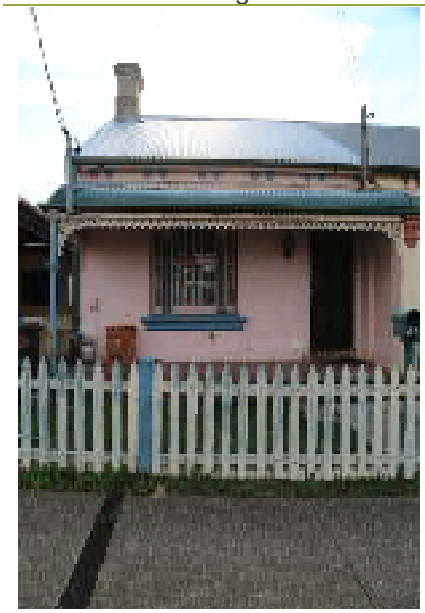
Additional Images



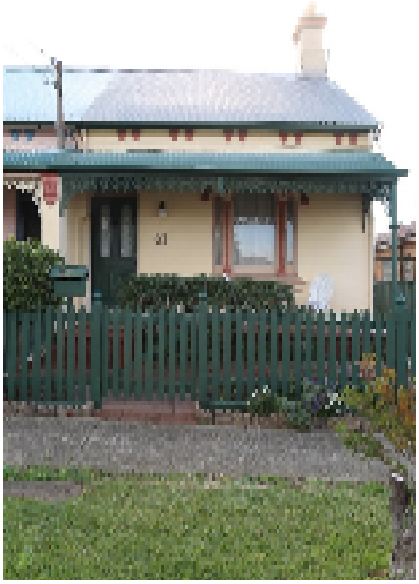
Overview of 23 Augustus Street.



Overview 25 Augustus Street.



25 Augustus Street.



23 Augustus Street.

	
Verandah to 25 Augustus Street.	Detail of verandah floor to 25 Augustus Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Cottage		
Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	29 Bertha Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	34	2	1260
Current LEP ID	I214 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I314 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage at 29 Bertha Street, Merrylands is of local significance for its historic, associative and representative values. Built c.1917, the residence was the first cottage built by the Granville Voluntary Workers Association (VWA) established by John Nobbs, Richard E. Burns and Hector Kirkpatrick. The VWA was a body formed during World War One to erect houses for men incapacitated by the war or to house their widows. Although modified, the cottage retains key architectural features that demonstrates representative qualities of a late Federation cottage.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1917, the residence was the first cottage built by the Granville Voluntary Workers Association (VWA) established by John Nobbs, Richard E. Burns and Hector Kirkpatrick. The VWA was a body formed during World War One to erect houses for men incapacitated by the war or to house their widows
b) Associative	The item is historically associated with John Nobbs, Richard E. Burns and Hector Kirkpatrick.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item although modified, retains key architectural features that demonstrates representative qualities of a Federation cottage, built c.1917.

Physical Description

The item is a late Federation single storey cottage with rusticated weatherboard cladding. The cottage, now renovated, has an asymmetrical facade with a hipped roof and front projecting gable clad with concrete tiles. The gable end has a simple timber bargeboard and finial, with a timber framed double hung sash window with a bracketed awning is situated above. The front façade features a small verandah which extends from the gable to across the front façade. The verandah roof is an extension of the main roof and has exposed timber rafters. The verandah roof is supported on bracketed timber posts set on brick piers with an enclosed brick balustrade. The verandah is addressed by a mosaic tessellated tiled footpath. The windows are four paned timber framed double hung sash windows with a simple timber architrave and sill with a decorative skirt.

The item has a rear skillion extension and a carport added to the western elevation. This boundary is marked by a Colorbond sheeting fence. The front fence is new timber picket fence and gate framed by established low-lying hedges. The plantings are not significant, however do contribute to the aesthetic setting of the item.

Overall, the condition of the item is considered good. The item appears to be well-maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear extension
- Carport added to western elevation
- Brick piers and balustrade to verandah replacing timber posts*
- New paint scheme
- New roof cladding

Although the building is modified it retains key characteristics of its building type and significant fabric. It is considered to have moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1917

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants given to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as the Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

A large section of the suburb of Merrylands stands on the Church and School Estate, first offered for sale from 1871, and progressively re-subdivided after the opening of the Merrylands Railway Station

in 1876. The property was acquired by W.J. Baker by 1880s following the subdivision of the Church and School estate.

This allotment was donated to John Nobbs, Richard E. Burns and Hector Kirkpatrick, the trustees of the Granville Voluntary Workers Association (VWA) on 29 September 1917 for the nominal price of 10 shillings along with another allotment. The VWA was a body formed during World War One to erect houses for men incapacitated by the war or to house their widows. The price of the houses could then be paid off on liberal terms. This was the first cottage built by the Granville VWA and was presented to Private Charles Lewis after a gala procession with brass bands, and a parade leading from Good Street, Granville to this cottage on 15 December 1917. The cottage, worth 450 pounds, was erected at a cost of 250 pounds due to the use of voluntary labour. Lewis sold the cottage in March 1929. For some years, it was the only cottage on this side of the street. The dwelling remains in use as a residence.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, consideration should be given to the reinstatement of the original verandah timber stop chamfered posts.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Cottage	I214
Heritage Study	Cottage	I214
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images





Cottage viewed from corner of Bertha and Ethel Streets.	Overview to cottage as situated on the corner of Bertha and Ethel Streets.
	
Detail to awning on western side of property.	Elevation to Ethel Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Homes for Unemployed Cottage		
Recommended Name	Cottage for the Homes for the Unemployed Trust		
Site Image			
Address	46 Bertha Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	25	4	1260
Current LEP ID	I215 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I315 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage at 46 Bertha Street, Merrylands is locally significant for its historic, rarity and representative heritage values. Built c.1934, the residence is historically associated with the state government led initiative 'Homes for the Unemployed Trust' which provided assistance to those wishing to build or extend their home. The Trust had a series of standardised designs, all of which complied with the building regulations. The property is a representative example of the House type 5W design, which is quite rare to the local area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1934, the residence is historically associated with the state government led initiative, Homes for the Unemployed Trust which provided assistance to those wishing to build or extend their home.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The Trust had series of standardised designs, all of which complied with the building regulations. The property is an example of the House type 5W design, which is quite rare to the local area.
g) Representativeness	The property is a representative example of the House type 5W design, which is quite rare to the local area.

Physical Description

The property includes an Inter-war cottage with weatherboard walls atop brick foundations, with a gable corrugated iron roof. The verandah is enclosed with fibro asbestos and aluminium windows. It is covered by an awning with a simple timber bracket awning with fibro awning. The residence features a skillion roof extension at the rear.

A carport is attached to the southern corner of the east elevation, which fronts a fibro sheet garage. This is addressed by a concrete strip driveway.

The properties boundary is marked by a front fence made of weldmesh panels attached to pipe posts. The front features some informal plantings in the front yard with a small tree and a tall Norfolk Island pine. The rear of the property features a large established gum tree.

The condition of the cottage is good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Garage added c.1950s
- Side carport addition
- Potentially a modified rear addition

The item has a high degree of integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1934

Merrylands
Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants given to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as the Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

Housing for the Unemployed Trust
Following World War One there was a serious housing shortage due to a period of heavy immigration and family formation. Residential building was then hindered by the Great Depression and had not fully recovered. The state government was forced to intervene with the outbreak of the bubonic plague at the turn of the century which saw renewed efforts rectify the issue of appalling housing conditions. The Housing Board was established in 1912 with the brief to build good quality, affordable housing for the

workers. The housing board was dismantled in 1924, never fully achieving the ambitious program of building 1,437 houses.

During the interwar years, the situation remained quite dire as private investment in housing fell and rent controls were introduced. The government attempted to encourage the 'Aussie Dream' of home ownership through loans from the Government Saving Bank, but as unemployment was high, there were few takers. A more successful program employed was that known as the Homes for the Unemployed Trust.

The Homes for the Unemployed Trust was a government established initiative in 1934 that provided monetary assistance to those wishing to build themselves. The Trust lent money to men who were either going to builder or repair existing properties. The Trust built and sold 833 houses by 1943. It also financed the purchase of building materials which were used by borrowers to build or extent with their own labour. The Homes for the Unemployed was superseded by Housing Commission which was established in 1942.

The subject property was one such cottage that was built using the Homes for the Unemployed Trust. The Trust had series of standardised designs, all of which complied with the building regulations. In 1937, these houses usually cost £250 to £275 to build and were sold to eligible people on the terms of 6 shillings per week. This is an example of the House type 5W designed for the Trust. The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Homes for Unemployed Cottage	I215
Heritage Study	Homes for Unemployed Cottage	I215
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to front and eastern elevations of cottage.



Overview of cottage from Bertha Street.



Bertha Street showing subject cottage as situated in the streetscape.



View to front of cottage.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Semi-detached Cottage		
Recommended Name	Semi-detached Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	14-16 Cohen Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	A-B	-	441254
Current LEP ID	I216 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I316 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The semi-detached Victorian cottages at 14-16 Cohen Street, Merrylands are of local significance for their historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c1885, the item relates to the residential subdivision of Garnham Blaxcell's Drainwell Estate in 1883 by the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company for the 'Granville Heights' subdivision. The cottage pair remain as some of the earliest residences built on the street and are associated with the 1880s development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the increased industrial activity in the area. The semi-detached cottage retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Victorian cottage pair which presents well to the street. They demonstrate representative qualities of fine Victorian cottages built in 1880s.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c1885, the item relates to the residential subdivision of Garnham Blaxcell's Drainwell Estate in 1883 by the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company for the 'Granville Heights' subdivision. The cottage pair remain as some of the earliest residences built on the street and are associated with the 1880s development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the increased industrial activity in the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The semi-detached cottage retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Victorian cottage pair which present well to the street.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities Victorian cottages, built c.1885s. This is enhanced by the intact nature of the items detailing.

Physical Description

The item is a brick, single storey, semi-detached Victorian cottage with a symmetrical facade. The cottage was constructed of brick with a rendered front. The dwelling has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron and two painted brick chimneys with an expressed brick string course. The brick chimney of No.16 is rendered with cornice decoration and an incised pattern. The building has a bullnose verandah clad with corrugated iron sheeting supported on rendered brick walls with a cast-iron frieze and spandrels. The cottage has Palladian style windows with a Victorian label mould arches and decorative stops above the window arch. The window frames are painted timber sashes. The windows also feature rendered cast iron mullions and rendered sills. Window openings along the side elevations have curved brick arches and rendered sills with cornice detailing. The front façade of No.14 is painted yellow with a glazed fanlight over above the Victorian four panel front door with bolection moulds. The front façade of No.16 is rendered and painted, and has toplight above a Victorian style five panelled door.

Both residences have rear extensions. The rear addition of No.14 is a long, single storey projecting hip structure. The addition to No.16 is a flat roof structure clad in corrugated iron sheeting.

No.16 features a heavily vegetated informal garden space with many established plants in pots, while No.14 is visually screened by a front garden. The residence features a modest setback marked at the boundary by a painted timber picket fence.

The item shares a visual connection to the neighbouring heritage item at 18 -20 Cohen Street. The semi-detached cottages along Cohen Street share a consistent setback, form and materiality, reflecting the pattern of development of the 1883 subdivision.

The condition of the item is good. The building appears to be well-maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear additions and modified roof forms
- New paint scheme to No.14*
- New paint scheme to No. 16
- New roof cladding

The item appears to retain a high level of integrity, although modified with the inclusion of rear additions they are discrete additions to the item that do not adversely impact the significance of the item.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1885

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the worker's and substantial residences were built for the manager's and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evidence and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

Although firmly established in the suburb of Merrylands, the subject property was historically located within Granville. The property formed part of land subdivided in c. 1883 for the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company, known as 'Granville Heights'. The lots were purchased by entrepreneurial woman named Julia May Hackett in 1893. She appears to have built the cottages at 14-16 and 18-20 Cohen Street, which she held in her possession until her death in 1909. The item remains in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- A heritage paint analysis should be undertaken to inform an appropriate heritage paint scheme.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Semi-detached Cottage	I216
Heritage Study	Semi-detached Cottage	I216
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



No. 14 Cohen Street.



Façade of semi-detached dwellings.



No. 16 Cohen Street.



View of both dwellings from Cohen Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Semi-detached Cottage		
Recommended Name	Semi-detached Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	18-20 Cohen Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	1-2	-	540690
Current LEP ID	I217 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I317 (Parramatta LEP), Semi-detached Cottage		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The semi-detached Victorian cottages at 18-20 Cohen Street, Merrylands are of local significance for their historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c1885, the item relates to the residential subdivision of Garnham Blaxcell's Drainwell Estate in 1883 by the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company for the 'Granville Heights' subdivision. The cottage pair remain as some of the earliest residences built on the street and are associated with the 1880s development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the increased industrial activity in the area. The semi-detached cottage retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Victorian cottage pair which present well to the street. They demonstrate representative qualities of fine Victorian cottages built in 1880s.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c1885, the item relates to the residential subdivision of Garnham Blaxcell's Drainwell Estate in 1883 by the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company for the 'Granville Heights' subdivision. The cottage pair remain as some of the earliest residences built on the street and are associated with the 1880s development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the increased industrial activity in the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The semi-detached cottage retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Victorian cottage pair which present well to the street.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities Victorian cottages, built c1885. This is enhanced by the intact nature of the items detailing.

Physical Description

The item is a brick, single storey, semi-detached Victorian cottage with a symmetrical facade. The cottage is constructed of brick with a rendered front. The dwelling has a hipped roof clad with cement tiles and two painted brick chimneys, with an expressed brick string course. The building has a bullnose verandah clad with corrugated iron sheeting, supported on rendered brick walls, with a cast-iron frieze and spandrels atop a rendered concrete base. The cottage has Palladian style windows with Victorian label mould arches and decorative stops above the window arch. The window frames are painted timber sashes. The windows also feature rendered cast iron mullions and rendered sills. Window openings along the side elevations have curved brick arches and rendered sills with cornice detailing. Both dwellings feature a contemporary screen front door. The dwelling features an early rear extension with a flat roof clad in corrugated iron.

The item features a modest set back with minimal planting in the front yard. The property is bounded by an aluminium palisade fence and gate.

The item shares a visual connection to the neighbouring heritage item at 14 -16 Cohen Street. The semi-detached cottages along Cohen Street share a consistent setback, form and materiality, reflecting the pattern of development of the 1883 subdivision.

The condition of the item is good. The building appears to be well maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear additions
- New paint scheme
- New roof tiles*
- New fence
- Contemporary front screen door

Overall the item retains a high level of integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1885

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the

appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the worker's and substantial residences were built for the manager's and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evidence and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

Although firmly established in the suburb of Merrylands, the subject property was historically located within Granville. The property formed part of the land subdivided in c.1883 for the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company, known as 'Granville Heights'. The lots were purchased by entrepreneurial woman named Julia May Hackett in 1893. She appears to have built the cottages at 14-16 and 18-20 Cohen Street, which she held in her possession until her death in 1909. The item remains in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Semi-detached Cottage	I217
Heritage Study	Semi-detached Cottage	I217
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of No. 18, with part view of No. 20 Cohen Street



No. 20 Cohen Street.



Overview of semi-detached dwellings.



View of No. 14-16 (left) and No. 18-20 (right) Cohen Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	House		
Recommended Name	Federation Arts and Crafts Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	3 Earl Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	165	-	926
Current LEP ID	I218 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I318 (Parramatta LEP), House		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The residence at 3 Earl Street, Merrylands is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1917, the item relates to the development of the 'Park Hill Estate' subdivision which stemmed from Garnham Blaxcell's 'Drainwell Estate'. The residence remains one of the earliest residences built on the street and is associated with early twentieth century development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with industrial activity in the area and the movement of people away from Sydney. The residence retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Federation Ars and Crafts cottage which presents well to the street. The item demonstrates representative qualities of Federation Arts and Crafts cottages, built 1917.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1917, the item relates to the development of the 'Park Hill Estate' subdivision which stemmed from Garnham Blaxcell's 'Drainwell Estate'. The residence remains one of the earliest residences built on the street and is associated with early twentieth century development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with industrial activity in the area and the movement of people away from Sydney.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The residence retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Federation Ars and Crafts cottage which presents well to the street.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of Federation Arts and Crafts cottages, built 1917.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey Federation Arts and Crafts cottage, with a double fronted façade clad with rusticated weatherboard walls with a corrugated galvanised iron roof. The roofscape is gambrel with a projecting gable decorated by a timber ladder screen and finial. The brick chimney features a stepped brick course with two squat terracotta pots. The dwelling has a broken back verandah roof which extends across the front with a return to the western side which has been partially infilled with fibro sheeting and windows. The verandah roof is supported by paired timber posts set on tapered brick piers and spatter dash balustrade with rendered coping. The infilled western portion of the verandah retains a solid timber curved valance between posts.

The windows along the front façade and projecting gable are timber framed casement windows in a set of three with a toplight. The casement windowpane feature two smaller coloured windowpanes framed by a curved timber frame. The window on the projecting gable and along the east elevation have skillion awning supported by timber ladder brackets. The windows set in the infilled verandah on the western elevation are four paned timber framed windows. The front door has transom lights and sidelights. On the side of the front door is an oval plate with words "Cottage circa 1917".

The property features a modest setback with two established trees that are significant and some low-lying shrubs along the front fence. The front fence is a painted timber picket fence and gate. A paved brick driveway extends along the western elevation to the rear of the property.

The property appears to be in a fair condition, although there are some deteriorated timber elements will require repairs. In particular, the bargeboard and timber weatherboards of the east elevation are in poor condition.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- New roof cladding
- Infilled verandah along western elevation*

The item appears to have a moderate level of integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1917

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the

worker's and substantial residences were built for the manager's and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evidence and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

Although firmly established in the suburb of Merrylands, the subject property was historically located within Granville. The property formed part of the land subdivided as the 'Park Hill Estate' in the early 1880s. This house was shown on the Water Board plan of January 1937.

The item remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- A paint analysis should be undertaken to inform future works to paint the exterior of the dwelling, as the original paint scheme is unknown.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	House	I218
Heritage Study	House	I218
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View from Earl Street showing the dwelling.



View of western elevation with infilled verandah.



Front façade and fence.



Front façade.



Detail of deteriorated timber to barge board.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	House		
Recommended Name	Brookvale Estate Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	30 Lansdowne Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	21	-	881750
Current LEP ID	I219 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I319 (Parramatta LEP), House		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage at 30 Lansdowne Street, Merrylands is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1910, the cottage is historically associated with the 1881 land subdivision of the 'Brookvale Estate' which followed the opening of Merrylands Railway Station and facilitated the development of the surrounding area for housing and small farms. The residence retains its aesthetic significance a highly intact Federation cottage with fine detailing to the roof and verandah. The item is a good representative example of an intact Federation cottage.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1910, the cottage is historically associated with the 1881 land subdivision of the 'Brookvale Estate' which followed the opening of Merrylands Railway Station and facilitated the development of the surrounding area for housing and small farms.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The residence retains its aesthetic significance a highly intact Federation cottage with fine detailing to the roof and verandah.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a good representative example of an intact Federation cottage.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey Federation cottage with rusticated weatherboard walls and a corrugated iron roof. The roofscape is a gablet with a projecting gable to the front. It is clad in corroded corrugated iron. The timber barge board is highly decorative and includes a cross bar and a finial. There are two tall brick chimneys with two rows of saw-tooth bricks below the step and tall terracotta pots. A verandah extends across the front to the projecting gable with a return to west side. The verandah has a bullnose roof clad with corrugated iron supported on square tapered timber posts with scrolled valance between posts on the front side. The western edge of the verandah is infilled with timber panels and timber framed windows. The windows are timber framed casements with three multicoloured glazed panes along the base. They have scrolled timber undersills and reeded timber architraves. The window on the projecting gable has a timber shingled skillion awning supported by ladder brackets and turned posts. The front door has a transom light above a glazed square upper pane and three recessed vertical timber panels below lock rail.

The residence has a deep setback, with few plantings in the front yard. The property boundary is marked by a contemporary timber picket fence and gate.

Overall, the condition of the building is fair, with some elements in a poor condition. Elements in a poor condition include the roofing, guttering and some timber elements. The guttering and roof consist of highly corroded corrugated iron roof sheets and guttering. In some locations the guttering has corroded to such an extent that it is missing in sections. There are broken glass windowpanes and deteriorated timber shingles to window awning and timber verandah elements.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- No visible alterations.

The building retains a high level of integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1910

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as the Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

A large section of the suburb of Merrylands stands on the Church and School Estate, first offered for sale from 1871, and progressively re-subdivided after the opening of the Merrylands Railway Station

in 1876. The land on which the property resides on was subdivided in c.1881 as 'Brookvale Estate' in 100 feet wide allotments. The property was built in c.1910 and remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.	X		

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- A qualified heritage trades specialist should be engaged to undertake the conservation repairs to the timber elements and roofing.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	House	I219
Heritage Study	House	I219
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- City of Parramatta Council. 18 June 2015. 'The Sutherland Estate – Granville'. Accessed via: http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/blog/2015/06/18/the-sutherland-estate-granville/
- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Side view of dwelling.



Front façade.



Front façade, fence and yard.



Detail of verandah.



Detail of verandah and roof elements.



Western elevation.



Detail of window to front elevation.



Detail of roof and chimney.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	The Lodge		
Recommended Name	'The Lodge' - Victorian Gatehouse		
Site Image			
Address	56 Merrylands Road, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	32	-	9814
Current LEP ID	I212 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I320 (Parramatta LEP), The Lodge		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

'The Lodge' at 56 Merrylands Street, Merrylands is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, rarity and representative values. Built in 1881, the item is historically significant as the gatehouse to the Sutherland Estate, later known as Locksley Hall. While Locksley Hall was demolished in 1937, the gatehouse remains as tangible evidence of the former grand residence. The item is aesthetically significant as an intact Victorian Picturesque Gothic cottage that retains much of its original fabric and detailing. This is enhanced by the large curtilage that surrounds the item. The item is readily identifiable as part of historic building stock and strongly contributes to the streetscape. Although the item demonstrates representative values of a Victorian gatehouse cottage, the item is quite rare to the local area and more broadly in the Cumberland LGA.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1881, the item is historically significant as the gatehouse to the Sutherland Estate, later known as Locksley Hall. While Locksley Hall was demolished in 1937, the gatehouse remains as tangible evidence of the former grand residence.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as an intact Victorian Picturesque Gothic cottage that retains much of its original fabric and detailing. This is enhanced by the large curtilage that surrounds the item. The item is readily identifiable as part of historic building stock and strongly contributes to the streetscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.

f) Rarity	The item is quite rare to the local area and more broadly in the Cumberland LGA.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative values of a Victorian gatehouse cottage, built c.1881. This is demonstrated by the intact building form and detailing.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey Victorian Picturesque Gothic cottage with a slate roof atop painted brick walls. The gable roof has a projecting gable to the street, which has a semi-circular arch ventilator and two narrow semi-circular arched windows within the gable. The roof retains two rendered brick chimneys with stepped cornice decoration. A verandah is located across the front façade to the projecting gable. The verandah features a concave corrugated iron roof supported by cast iron columns and decorated with cast iron brackets and frieze, and a new tiled floor. The windows are semi-circular timber framed sash windows that have a painted sandstone sill and painted segmental arches. Contemporary security fly screens front the lower sashes of the windows. The front door has a transom light above Victorian timber four panel door with round tops in upper panels and bolection moulding. Beside front door is a rectangular plate which reads "The Lodge". The rear of the dwelling features a skillion addition with weatherboard cladding and contemporary window openings.

There are no significant plantings surrounding the residence. The property is bounded along Merrylands Road by an aluminium Fleur-de-lis palisade fence and gate, flanked either side with a section of painted timber pickets and a steel post and wire mesh. The item retains a significant curtilage.

The building appears to be in a good condition though some elements in a fair condition and in need of conservation repairs, including the original fence along Merrylands Road and the slate roof.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- New paint scheme
- Security fly screens*

The building appears to retain a high level of integrity although some minor alterations such as the inclusion of contemporary screens to the lower sashes of the window detract from the heritage values of the item.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1881

The residence at 56 Merrylands Road, Merrylands known as The Lodge was the gatehouse to the 'Sutherland Estate' later renamed Locksley Hall which was built in 1881. The original owner of 'Sutherland Estate' was Andrew Sutherland Low, a wealthy mining investor who purchased a major portion of land at Merrylands originally granted to Richard Atkins in 1875. The architect was Albert Bond who "designed a two-storey villa in Victorian Filigree style featuring a decorative cast iron lace with ultra-thin classical columns on the upper storey verandah". Bond was prominent architect in the early colony and had been appointed the first full-time architect for the City of Sydney and was responsible for the design of the mansard roof and vestibule interiors of the Sydney Town Hall.

Low planted ornamental trees around the boundary of the estate, and a bowling green near the house, as well as extensive flower gardens and an orchard, irrigated by water pumped from a creek, which he

had excavated and widened to form a lake. The excavated earth was used to create an island, on which were erected a 'bathing house' and a boat house. Low named his home 'Sutherland House' but a later owner re-named it Locksley Hall, and it was demolished in 1937. The only part of the estate remaining is a cottage at 56 Merrylands Road Merrylands, which appears to have been a gatehouse.

After the sudden death of Low in 1894, Sutherland Estate was acquired by businessman Joseph Edmund Vance, a company director at Clyde Engineering Works. It was later sold to widower Matilda Harkness who renamed it 'Locksley Hall' in 1907 and stayed there until her death in 1916.

In 1918, the Inter-colonial Investment Company Limited purchased Locksley Hall and its 80 acres estate from the Harkness family and subdivided the land for housing. The first 56 allotments were sold at auction on Saturday 18 October 1919. At a second auction on Saturday 1 May 1920, the Commonwealth War Service Homes Commission bought ten blocks for World War I veterans. Further allotments were sold at auction on 12 May 1921 and 1 November 1924.

On 23 February 1937 Locksley Hall in Malvern Avenue, Merrylands was demolished. The lake was filled in during World War II and used as an army camp. The land became later known as Granville Park.

The gatehouse was constructed in 1881. It is shown on the subdivision plan for the Woodside Estate nearby, when it was subdivided in October 1880. This area was later subdivided as Locksley Hall Estate c. 1918. The gatehouse remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The item appears to require minor conservation works, including repairs to slate roof and original fence. Works should be undertaken by a suitably qualified heritage tradesperson.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	The Lodge	I212
Heritage Study	The Lodge	I212
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- City of Parramatta Council. 18 June 2015. 'The Sutherland Estate – Granville'. Accessed via: http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/blog/2015/06/18/the-sutherland-estate-granville/

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of gatehouse.



View to roof elements.



Front façade of gatehouse.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Cottage		
Recommended Name	Early Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	59 Merrylands Road, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	30	1	979564
Current LEP ID	I220 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I321 (Parramatta LEP), Cottage		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage at 59 Merrylands Roads, Merrylands is of local significance for its historic and representative values. Built c.1890s, the cottage is historically associated with the subdivision of Andrew Sutherland Low's 'Sutherland Estate'. The construction of the cottage in c.1890s is reflective of the residential subdivisions that followed the opening of the Merrylands Railway Station and facilitated the development of the surrounding area for housing and small farms. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an early Federation cottage and is enhanced by the level of intact fabric and detailing. This is however, compromised by the dwelling's current hoarding of materials which has an adverse physical impact to the structural integrity of the building.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1890s, the cottage is historically associated with the subdivision of Andrew Sutherland Low's 'Sutherland Estate'. The construction of the cottage in c.1890s is reflective of the residential subdivisions that followed the opening of the Merrylands Railway Station and facilitated the development of the surrounding area for housing and small farms.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion in its current condition and state.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of an early Federation cottage, which is enhanced by the level of intact fabric and detailing,

	this is however, compromised by the dwelling current hoarding of materials at the front.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey Federation cottage with a corrugated iron roof on weatherboard walls. The front façade has rusticated weatherboards while the side elevations are ship lapped. The roof is gabled with a projecting gable to the rear containing two brick chimneys. A bullnose verandah with a corrugated iron roof with hip corners extends along the front façade. The verandah is supported on timber stop chamfered posts and decorated with turned timber brackets, a timber valance and a timber lattice infilled balustrade. The return is infilled. The windows are timber framed, double hung sash windows with timber sills and a timber architrave. Windows are fronted by flyscreens. The front door has a transom light above a Victorian timber four panel door with glazed upper panels. The front fence is timber post and rail fence on brick plinth. The dwelling is addressed by a paved driveway that extends along the eastern side of the property towards the rear.

Significant plantings within the site include a large palm tree and a large Camphor laurel. Views to the site and the setting of the item are compromised by the current state of the dwelling which is largely obscured by piles of rubbish and the stockpiling of materials.

Overall the residence appears to be in a fair condition, although there are some elements in a poor condition. Elements which are in a poor condition include the timber weatherboards along the east elevation and timber verandah elements which are severely deteriorated and show signs of timber rot. Although significant biological growth is evident along the front of the verandah, the guttering and roofing material appear to be sound.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Contemporary brick paved driveway
- Possible rear extension

The building appears to have a high level of integrity; however, this is compromised by the stockpiling of material at the front of the property and along the verandah.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	Late 1890s – 1900s

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area, and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderately sized estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the

proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

The residence at 59 Merrylands Road, Merrylands is located on the 'Sutherland Estate', originally owned by Andrew Sutherland Low, a wealthy mining investor who purchased a major portion of land at Merrylands originally granted to Richard Atkins in 1875. There is very little archival research available on the dwelling though it is known that it was eventually built on Bent's subdivision. The dwelling appears on the Water Board plan of 1914 though, due to the style of the structure, was likely built in the late 1890s or early 1900s.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The front yard and verandah should be removed of all stockpiled material which has an adversely impact to the significance of the item. There is also the potential for long term impacts to the verandah as the load bearing of such fabric outweighs the strength of the structure and hinders the repairing of fabric that needs conservation work.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Cottage	I220
Heritage Study	Cottage	I220
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- City of Parramatta Council. 18 June 2015. 'The Sutherland Estate – Granville'. Accessed via: http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/blog/2015/06/18/the-sutherland-estate-granville/
- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of dwelling from Merrylands Road.



Verandah.



View of dwelling from Merrylands Road.



Eastern elevation and verandah detail.



Photograph of building in 2002 (Source: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, SHI Listing Sheet for 'Cottage').

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Victorian Cottage		
Recommended Name	Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	25 Reid Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	42	5	1118
Current LEP ID	I221 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I322 (Parramatta LEP), Victorian Cottage		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Building (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage at 25 Reid Street, Merrylands is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1894, the item relates to the residential subdivision of Garnham Blaxcell's, Drainwell Estate in 1883 by the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company for the 'Granville Heights' subdivision. The cottage remains one of the earliest residences built on the street and is associated with the 1880s development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the increased industrial activity in the area. The cottage retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Victorian cottage which makes a notable contribution to the streetscape. The item demonstrates representative qualities of a fine Victorian cottage, built c.1890s.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1894, the item relates to the residential subdivision of Garnham Blaxcell's, Drainwell Estate in 1883 by the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company for the 'Granville Heights' subdivision. The cottage remains one of the earliest residences built on the street and is associated with the 1880s development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the increased industrial activity in the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The cottage retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Victorian cottage which makes a notable contribution to the streetscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.

f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The cottage retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Victorian cottage which makes a notable contribution to the streetscape.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey brick Victorian cottage with a hip roof clad with corrugated iron. The roof has a projecting faceted bay on a Garden bond brick front elevation, with a rendered brick bay and side walls. The roof features new guttering and a tall circular gas vent. The residence features a verandah across the front to the projecting bay. The verandah has an Ogee roof clad with Colorbond sheeting, supported by a brick privacy wall with a blind arch. The verandah is decorated with a cast iron frieze and spandrels of an ivy leaf design. The verandah floor is made of quarry tiles with tessellated tiled steps. The front façade features Palladian windows with corniced rendered brick sills with bracket decoration around bay windows. The windows have painted timber frames, and along the side elevations there are segmental brick arches. The windows on the projecting bay are timber framed multipaned double hung sash windows with Victorian label mould and decorative stops above a bay window arch. The dwelling features a rear skillion extension with fibro sheet walls Colorbond sheet roofing.

The property has a formal garden space at the front with several established rose bushes that, although contemporary, makes a notable contribution to the overall aesthetic of the item. An established shrub that was located along the western elevation has been removed. An established conifer is located at the rear of the property. The property boundary is marked by painted acorn top timber picket fence and gate.

The previous listing sheet noted the residence had a plaque of “dubious authenticity” that read "Roseneath Cottage c. 1876". This was not visible or present at the site inspection.

Overall the building appears to be in a good condition. The corrugated iron roof features some corrosion in patches which may require conservation repair work.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear addition in fibro and Colourbond
- Replaced guttering
- Replaced verandah roof sheeting
- New paint scheme

The building retains a large amount of notable detailing and original fabric. Where significant fabric has reached the end of its serviceable life, it has been sympathetically replaced on a like for like basis. Although the dwelling features a rear extension, it is a discrete and sympathetic addition to the dwelling that does not adversely impact on the heritage significance of the item. The item is considered to have high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1894

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the worker's and substantial residences were built for the manager's and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evidence and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

Although the property is firmly located within the current suburb of Merrylands on Reid Street, the subject property was historically located in the suburb of Granville. The property formed part of the land subdivided in c.1883 for the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company. The land was transferred to Henry George Swyny Jnr, a builder of Randwick, in 1894. The land was mortgaged in December 1894 to build this cottage. The item is shown on Water Board plan of June 1935. The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the roof require repairs, the fabric should be replaced on a like for like basis.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Victorian Cottage	I221
Heritage Study	Victorian Cottage	I221
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 The History of Granville 1919. Granville: Granville Historical Society
- Watson, J. 1992. Granville, from forest to factory. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of dwelling from Reid Street.



View of dwelling from Reid Street.



View from Reid Street, showing side elevation.



View of dwelling from Reid Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Memorial Reserve, Historic Memorial and Cannon		
Recommended Name	Merrylands Remembrance Park		
Site Image			
Address	48 Arthur Street, Merrylands West NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	17	E	2733
Current LEP ID	I222 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I80 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Monuments and Memorials	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Merrylands Remembrance Park is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, social and rarity values. The obelisk monument is historically significant as a war memorial established in 1922 by the Prospect and Sherwood Soldiers Memorial Association, a volunteer led group that used funding from the local community to purchase a block of land opposite the Council Chambers in Arcadia Street for the establishment of a war memorial. The trophy gun is historically significant as a piece of German machinery captured by the NSW 17th Battalion of the Australian Imperial Force along the Western Front at Lamotte-Warfusee in France on the 8th August 1918. The item is of aesthetic significance as an evocative site, demonstrated through the trophy gun and obelisk which makes a striking contribution to the streetscape. The item has high social significance for not only commemorating the lives of those from the district that died in service or were killed in action during World War One, but to the local community who established the monument. The memorial is a rare example of its type within the Cumberland LGA, though it is typical of suburbs and country towns.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The obelisk monument is historically significant as a war memorial established in 1922 by the Prospect and Sherwood Soldiers Memorial Association, a volunteer led group that used funding from the local community to purchase a block of land opposite the Council Chambers in Arcadia Street for the establishment of a war memorial. The trophy gun is historically significant as a piece of German machinery captured by the NSW 17th Battalion of the Australian Imperial Force along the Western Front at Lamotte-Warfusee in France on the 8th August 1918.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.

c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as an evocative site, demonstrated through the trophy gun and obelisk which makes a striking contribution to the streetscape.
d) Social	The item has high social significance for not only commemorating the lives of those from the district that died in service or were killed in action during World War One, but to the local community who established the monument.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The memorial is a rare example of its type within the Cumberland LGA, though it is typical of suburbs and country towns.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

Merrylands Remembrance Park is a small landscaped area on the corner of Arcadia and Arthur Streets, Merrylands West, opposite the former Holroyd Council chambers. The park includes a large monument, cannon and rendered brick retaining wall for a garden space.

The monument is a solid blue stone obelisk with polished panels with gold lettering commemorating the loss of local men in World War One. The obelisk is situated atop a concrete and tile platform that is built into the landscape and steps down to a tiled path throughout the park that leads to the cannon.

The cannon is a German 'Trophy Gun', 105mm 4.1 Light Field Howitzer, model number 98/09. The serial number is 2701. The cannon features a protective coating to suppress the corrosion and is set into the paved ground. A rock with an anodised aluminium plaque affixed interprets the cannon.

Within the landscape there are several established trees providing coverage and shade. Although the western edge of the park is a small landscaped garden fronted by a cement rendered retaining wall. There are a variety of small flowers and hedges planted as well as several rosemary bushes. A small painted aluminium balustrade fence extends along the Arthur Street frontage. An Aleppo pine was planted in the park in 2018. A plaque on a stone plinth reads:

'Lone Pine
An Aleppo pine (Pinus halepensis) propagated from seeds collected from the Lone Pine Tree in the grounds of the Australian War Memorial, Canberra.

The Lone Pine was planted by Cumberland Council and Merrylands RSL sub-Branch on Remembrance Day 2018 in tribute to our courageous ANZACs.
11 November 2018
Lest We Forget'

The retaining wall reads 'Merrylands Remembrance Park' and has two plaques affixed.

The smaller plaque reads:

'*This plaque was unveiled on 10th November 2002*
to commemorate the naming of
Merrylands Remembrance Park
The improvements carried out to the memorial by
Merrylands RSL Sub-Branch
Merrylands RSL Club Ltd
And
Holroyd City Council
In memory of our local community members
Who gave their lives in
"The Great War of 1914-1918"

The larger plaque reads:

11th November 1997

We Will Remember Them
Merrylands R.S.L.
This stone was unveiled by Charles Mance
(W.W.1 Veterance ex 763A Private)
President W.W.1 Veterans Assoc. (NSW)
75th Anniversary
Re-dedication of this Memorial

The Merrylands Remembrance Park presents as a well-cared for landscaped area. The built elements within this landscape are in a good condition. There is some evidence of pit corrosion occurring in the joints of the cannon.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- New fencing along Arthur Street frontage
- New landscaping, c.2002

The item retains a high level of integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1922

Merrylands
Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks and Sherwood Brick and Tile Works.

Merrylands Remembrance Park
Following World War I, communities around the country would build many monuments honouring the fallen. The day after the Armistice, Prospect and Sherwood Council decided that a 'suitable flagstaff' would be erected at the Council Chambers to proudly display the Empire's Grand flag. In addition, a group of local citizens led by Ald. Tucker Jones, Ald. William Freame and Mr J.J. Smith, formed the Prospect and Sherwood Soldiers Memorial Association. The Memorial Association was a purely voluntary effort that managed to raise sufficient funding from the local community to purchase a block of land opposite the Council Chambers in Arcadia Street for the establishment of a war memorial. The final cost of the land and monument was £500, enough to ensure that no public money was needed to establish the memorial. The unveiling ceremony was held on the 9th December 1922.

The monument is made of a solid blue stone obelisk with polished panels displaying the names of each man killed in action. The gun on display in the memorial is a 105mm German Howitzer, serial number 2701. It's believed the gun was manufactured in 1915. It was captured by the 17th Battalion, of the Australian Imperial Force at Lamotte-Warfusee, France on the 8th August 1918.

When unveiled, the memorial was surrounded by a neat cyclone fence constructed on a brick base. Over the years the memorial has seen some refurbishment, particularly in 2002 when new paving fencing and landscaping works were carried out. Originally known as Arthur Street Park, the park was renamed Remembrance Park in 2002.

The Municipality of Prospect and Sherwood was renamed Holroyd Municipal Council in 1927. Holroyd Council was amalgamated with Auburn Council and a portion of Parramatta City Council to form Cumberland Council in 2016.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Memorial Reserve, Historic Memorial and Cannon	I222
Heritage Study	Memorial Reserve, Historic Memorial and Cannon	I222
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Nuestein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press
- Monument Australia, Prospect & Sherwood War Memorial (Remembrance Park) http://monumentaustralia.org.au/display/22105-prospect-and-sherwood-war-memorial-remembrance-park

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Obelisk.



Rendered brick retaining wall with park name.



View of cannon within landscape setting.



View of cannon within landscape setting.



Detail of obelisk.



Detail of obelisk.



Detail of obelisk.



Detail of obelisk.



Detail of plaques on the retaining wall.



Detail of plaques on the retaining wall.



Lone Pine plaque.



Cannon plaque.



Lone Pine, planted 2018.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Former Council Chambers c.1914		
Recommended Name	Former Council Chambers		
Site Image			
Address	3 Arcadia Street, Merrylands West NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	3-8	-	220890
Current LEP ID	I223 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I61 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Community Facilities	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The former Council Chambers is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. The building is historically linked to the development of the Prospect and Sherwood municipality in the early twentieth century. Built in 1914, the building operated as Holroyd's second Council Chambers for nearly fifty years between 1914 and 1962. The former Council Chambers building has some aesthetic significance as an example of relatively intact, late Federation period "institutional" architecture, enhanced by its visually prominent corner location.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The building is historically linked to the development of the Prospect and Sherwood municipality in the early twentieth century. Built in 1914, the building operated as Holroyd's second Council Chambers for nearly fifty years between 1914 and 1962.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The former Council Chambers building has some aesthetic significance for demonstrating relatively intact late Federation period "institutional" architecture, enhanced by its visually prominent corner location.

Physical Description

The former Council Chambers built in 1914 is a single storey brick building sited on the corner of Arcadia and Arthur Streets, Merrylands West. The building features a hipped roof of mixed cladding material. The main building features a slate roof with terracotta ridge capping and finials, while the rear wing of the building is clad in corrugated steel and appears to be later addition, possibly c.1920. The roof features replaced guttering, exposed rafters and timber soffits with modern lighting affixed to the eave. The entry to the building is marked by a small brick porch with a rendered gable end accessed off Arthur Street. The rendered gable end consists of a simple rendered pediment with a moulded stringcourse below. The windows are generally multipaned timber framed double hung sash windows with fanlights. The window openings feature a mix of segmented brick arches and rendered lintels and sills. The east elevation fronting Arcadia Street features a timber framed bay window with a multipaned double hung sash window. The bay window features timber shingle cladding above the window.

To the west of the former Council Chambers is an attached modern building that is occupied by Dunrossil Disability Services. The addition is a single storey brick building that features large metal framed windows with a horizontal cladded fascia and a brick square parapet at the east and west elevation of the building. The roofscape is predominately flat with a gabled roof at the eastern end.

The item features a heavily overgrown formal garden space along Arthur and Arcadia Streets with several established trees and hedges that are unmaintained. The site is bounded by a wire mesh fence with barbed wire along the southern and eastern boundary. There is also a steel palisade gate on the eastern boundary.

At present, the former Council Chambers are unoccupied and in a state of disrepair exacerbated by the building's disuse. Overall, its condition is fair with some elements in a poorer condition. Elements degrading, such as brick, timberwork and render, appear to be as a result of poor water management and salt attack. It is imperative that the landscaping is maintained to reduce the impacts of rising and falling damp resultant from the build-up of vegetation around the building. This is evident in the gutters which are overflowing with debris. The gutters are forcing water to fall down the facades which has larger conservation implications for the timberwork, render and bricks.

- Th guttering requires repair work along all elevations. Not only blocked with debris, the guttering is detached from sections of the roof and is in a poor condition.
- The timber shingles, fascia and soffits show signs of timber rot and are in a fair to poor condition. The timber windows appear to be in sound condition.
- The brickwork along the lower courses show signs of severe salt attack as a result of water ingress. This is particularly evident along the north elevation, next to the entry porch, where the bricks are significantly weathered, missing mortar and damp with some biological growth on brickwork.
- The cracking in the render and brickwork is a result of settlement movement.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear extension c.1920s
- Dunrossil building extension, c.1980s*
- Infilled former entry way
- Rear carport and parking area
- Contemporary fencing

The building appears to be quite intact, although modified. However, if the condition of the building is not carefully monitored and the condition issues addressed, the integrity of the building would be compromised.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1914

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by the 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

The building was the second Holroyd Council Chambers established to served as the Council Chambers and Town Hall for the Municipality of Prospect and Sherwood. The chamber was officially opened on 8 February 1915 by the member for Granville, J.T Lang. A plaque on the building reads, "This building was erected in the year 1914. Geo. W. Brewer, Mayor". The site on Arcadia Street was resumed by the NSW Public Works Department in 1912 for £100. The five allotments were previously owned by J.Tosler, Amelia Perry, J.F Wables, and the Universal Land and Deposit Bank. The building was designed by architect, Donald Esplin. Esplin trained under the prominent architect, Sir John Sulman and was known for his use of the Arts and Crafts movement of architecture.

The building served as the Holroyd Council Chambers until 1962, when they relocated their office to Memorial Avenue, Merrylands. The building continued to be a temporary Overseers Office and lunchroom for the depot staff until the new Council depot was completed along Fairfield Road, Guildford West.

The building was sold and became a school for the Dunrossil Challenge Foundation. In 1968, it was used for administration and as an activity therapy centre for adults. The building's interior was modified c.1970s with new flooring, electrical work and structural alterations. It appears that the Dunrossil Challenge Foundation occupied the building into the early 2000s.

The building is at present unoccupied, however there is a development application submitted to Cumberland Council to redevelop the site for residential uses.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.	X		

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Regular building maintenance works should be undertaken to reduce the impact of the overgrown vegetation and debris impacting the building.
- Investigation into the conservation of the brickwork and timber elements should be undertaken prior to the redevelopment of the site.
- It is noted that there is a current DA to redevelop the site. Should this not eventuate, opportunities for re-use should be sought to re-occupy the building. Any adaptation for reuse should be developed with the involvement of a heritage specialist.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Former Council Chambers c.1914	I223
Heritage Study	Former Council Chambers c.1914	I223
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View from Arthur Street to Former Council Chambers showing 1970s extension.



Overview of Former Council Chambers from Arthur Street showing surrounding landscape elements.



View to Former Council Chambers from Arcadia Street.



View to Former Council Chambers from Arcadia Street.



View to fencing around southern and eastern elevations of building.



View to grounds within the Former Council Chambers.



View from Arthur Street to Former Council Chambers showing 1970s extension.



Dunrossil extension viewed form Arthur Street.



View south along Arcadia Street towards Arthur Street.



Detail of brickwork with severe salt attack on elevation to Arthur Street.



Detail of timber rot to shingles on bay window to Arcadia Street.



View of northern elevation of Former Coucil Chambers.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	“Sherwood Scrubs”, residence and service wing, summer house, garden, setting and outbuildings		
Recommended Name	‘Sherwood Scrubs’ - Victorian Residence and Garden Setting		
Site Image			
Address	102 Kenyons Road, (also known as 74 Sherwood Road) Merrylands West NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	12	-	1075418
Current LEP ID	I224 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I81 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Building (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Sherwood Scrubs has local and potential State significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic and representative values. Sherwood Scrubs is an important early homestead to the Cumberland LGA. The item is a large and relatively intact Victorian homestead, otherwise referred to as 'Cerdon', which forms part of the larger rural estate established by Arthur Todd Holroyd who founded the Sherwood Drain and Tile Works in the 1870s. Holroyd was also responsible for the establishment of Municipal government for the districts of Prospect and Sherwood, later named 'Holroyd' in his honour. The site contains a Summer House, service wing and various outbuildings which demonstrate advances in building technology, typical landscape design elements and a way of life associated with wealthy middle-class merchant families in the late nineteenth century. These buildings are located within an intact garden setting which is strongly defined by major tree and shrub plantings and other physical boundaries. Significant plantings include several Araucaria s.p, a cork tree, and a macadamia tree, with later plantings including Canary Island Palm and a row of conifers that contribute to the garden setting. The combination of buildings and landscape elements is strongly evocative of the late Victorian character of the original estate. The site demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Victorian homestead and landscape setting.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Sherwood Scrubs is an important early homestead to the Cumberland LGA. The item is a large and relatively intact Victorian homestead, otherwise referred to as 'Cerdon', which forms part of the larger rural estate established by Arthur Todd Holroyd in 1870s.
b) Associative	The item is associated with Arthur Todd Holroyd who founded the Sherwood Drain and Tile Works in the 1870s and was responsible for

	the establishment of Municipal government for the districts of Prospect and Sherwood, later named Holroyd in his honour.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The site contains buildings and structures which demonstrate advances in building technology, typical landscape design elements and a way of life associated with wealthy middle-class merchant families in the late nineteenth century. These buildings are located within an intact garden setting which is strongly defined by major tree and shrub plantings and other physical boundaries. Significant plantings include several Araucaria s.p, a cork tree, and a macadamia tree, with later plantings including a Canary Island Palm and a row of conifers that contribute to the garden setting.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The site demonstrates representative qualities as an intact Victorian homestead.

Physical Description

Sherwood Scrubs is a homestead estate that consists of a residence, summer house, garden setting and outbuildings. The outbuildings were not visible from the public domain and have been excluded from the physical description.

Main Residence
The main residence is a traditional brick Victorian cottage with Georgian features. The residence has a hipped roof clad with a ceramic tile laid in a rare design featuring scalloped terracotta bands. The roof also has four tall brick chimneys with corniced details. A verandah runs along the front façade and is addressed by a shallow flight of stairs, marked by a pair of lion sculptures on low piers. The verandah has a skillion roof with hipped corners clad in corrugated iron. It is supported on circular cast iron columns with decorative cast iron brackets painted white. The southeast portion of the verandah features an eight-pane glazed privacy wall. The residence features a symmetrical façade, four timber French doors and a central timber doorway framed by sidelight and toplights.

Summer House
The summer house is a small square planned structure with a pyramidal hipped roof featuring decorative terracotta pantiles. The walls are constructed of beaded boarding with lattice work to front elevation and a set of doors with lattice. The summer house features decorative timber brackets and a decorative timber frieze below the eaves. The structure is fronted by a small garden bed lined with face brick. The Summer House is located to the southeast of the Main Residence

Landscape
The landscape has been substantially modified with the inclusion of several contemporary buildings in the vicinity. A carpark fronts the main residence. The summer house retains its garden setting which is a key element that contributes to the significance of the item. The garden setting contains established trees and shrub plantings. Significant plantings include several Araucaria s.p, a cork tree, and a macadamia tree, with later plantings include Canary Island Palm, row of conifers that contribute to the garden setting.

In the wider area, the former Estate has been heavily developed to include a range of retirement village housing. This has reduced the overall curtilage of Sherwood Scrubs over time.

Overall the buildings are in a good condition and are well maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- There are several new buildings on site, as it is presently used as a Youth Centre. There is a loss of the original homestead layout.

Overall the extant historic buildings appear to have a high level of integrity from the exterior, though they have likely been modified on the interior for new uses over time. The landscape and setting of the item has been substantially modified.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1870s

The construction of Sherwood Scrubs, the home of Arthur Todd Holroyd, commenced in 1870s and was completed by the 1880s. The land in which the property was built upon was formerly on the 200-acre land grant given to Sargent Jonas Bradley, member of the New South Wales Corps, by Governor Macquarie on the 1st January 1810. The adjoining grants to were given to Moss, Lacey, Duggan and William Sherwin (Snr.) In 1822, William Sherwin, (Snr.) sought to consolidate a grant of 1165 acres which involved the renewal of his own grant as well as the acquisition of other grants previously given to Moss, Lacey and Duggan in 1810. Unfortunately, William Sherwin Snr died before the land grant was fulfilled. William Sherwin Snr was survived by his son William Sherwin. William Sherwin returned to New South Wales in 1829 after studying medicine in England. After negotiating with Governor Darling he received the consolidated grant of 1165 acres on the 15 November 1830 which he renamed 'Sherwood'. The estate was named Sherwood as the area was thickly forested. William Sherwin retained the property for some time, until her sold a large portion of it to Arthur Todd Holroyd in 1855. The area purchased by Holroyd was renamed Sherwood Scrubs.

A.T Holroyd was a very prominent man in public life. He was elected into the NSW Parliament in 1851, he was also Master-in-Equity (1866-85) and Acting Supreme Court (1879). Public life did not lessen his interest in the property Sherwood Scrubs. After purchasing the property A.T. Holroyd established a lucrative Drain and Tiles Works, as well as a model dairy and farmhouse.

After Holroyd's death in 1887, Sherwood Scrubs, was under the ownership of Isaac Ellis Ives in 1888, and then Kate Barry in 1905. In 1941 it was purchased by Ernest Edward Martin from whom the Marist Sisters obtained possession in January from 1945. The title of the property changed to Cerdon, after the birthplace of the Marist Sisters Congregation in France. The house at Sherwood Scrubs was originally bought as the house for the young Sisters during their years of formation. It has since become the residence of the elderly Sisters who were ill and of the staff of the two schools in Merrylands, conducted by the Marist Sisters; St Margaret Mary's Primary School and a secondary high school built adjacent to the property and called Cerdon College.

Two sections of the original 53 acres purchased by the Marist Sisters have since been sold, one to the Education Department and the other to the Knights of the Southern Cross for their establishment of the Gilroy Village for the Aged.

At present the site is used as a youth centre.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.	X	**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Due to substantial changes to the curtilage, landscape and built heritage setting of Sherwood Scrubs, it is recommended that a detailed fabric analysis is undertaken to better understand the physical setting and significance of the place. This should be undertaken as part of a review and update of the Conservation Management Plan, prepared by Architectural Projects Pty Ltd in 2002.

- The site should be further researched and considered for State Heritage Register nomination. Sherwood Scrubs is a highly important early homestead to the Cumberland LGA. It is associated with a prominent public figure Arthur Todd Holroyd, it contains buildings and structures which demonstrate advances in building technology, it has typical landscape design elements to early homesteads, and demonstrates a way of life associated with wealthy middle-class merchant families in the late nineteenth century.

- An updated Conservation Management Plan should be prepared for this site to understand in greater detail the history and significance of the place, as well as how to manage change and monitor conditions of the site.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	"Sherwood Scrubs", residence and service wing, summer house, garden, setting and outbuildings	I224
Heritage Study	"Sherwood Scrubs", residence and service wing, summer house, garden, setting and outbuildings	I224
National Trust Australia Register	Cerdon formerly Sherwood Scrubs	No ID number

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Nuestein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images





Residence.	Summer house.
	
Residence.	Landscaping.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Late Victorian Cottage		
Recommended Name	Late Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	42 Paton Street, Merrylands West NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	100	-	1067085
Current LEP ID	I225 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I82 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Late Victorian Cottage at 42 Paton Street, Merrylands West is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. Built c.1890, the property is historically associated with the residential subdivision William Sherwins c.1831 'Sherwood Estate' that was purchased by Arthur Holroyd in 1855 and further subdivided in the 1860s. The building is historically related to the residential development of Merrylands that followed the opening of the Merrylands Railway Station in 1876. The building has some aesthetic significance as a late Victorian cottage with a substantial landscape, however this is compromised by the large carpark fronting the residence. Although modified, the building is representative of the early substantial residences constructed in the centre of the early Merrylands settlement.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1890, the property is historically associated with the residential subdivision William Sherwins c.1831 'Sherwood Estate' that was purchased by Arthur Holroyd in 1855 and further subdivided in the 1860s. The building is historically related to the residential development of Merrylands that followed the opening of the Merrylands Railway Station in 1876.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building has some aesthetic significance as a late Victorian cottage with a substantial landscape, however this is compromised by the large carpark fronting the residence
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	Although modified, the building representative of the early substantial residences constructed in the centre of the early Merrylands settlement.

Physical Description

The site contains a large brick Late Victorian cottage. The item has facebrick walls and a hipped roof clad with terracotta tiles. The roof extends over to a broken back verandah roof. A tall brick chimney with a curved brick cowl is located on the southern ridge of the roof. The verandah extends along north, east and west elevations, and is supported on replaced timber posts. The verandah is addressed by five steps clad with tiles. The land immediately fronting the verandah has been landscaped to include garden beds with simple timber panel retaining walls. The windows are generally timber framed multi-paned casement, and do not appear to be original. A central entry door has glazed panels and side lights.

The subject house is located on large grounds with a deep setback from Paton Street. The front yard was formerly dominated by many established trees including She Oaks, Poplars and Camphor Laurels, and was fronted by a high timber picket fence along the street boundary. The landscape has been significantly altered for the residence's adaptive re-use as a day-care centre. The landscape is now dominated by a large carpark. The carpark features an entrance and exit which addresses Paton Street and consists of coloured concrete pavers and new retaining walls with low-lying plantings. The property is enclosed by a large steel palisade fence and gate. Some significant trees from the previous landscape have been retained.

The condition of the building is good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- The property was subdivided in 1992
- There appears to be a small infill of the verandah at the south western corner
- The present garage was constructed in 1980 replacing a previous garage
- Modified windows*
- Adaptive re-used as a Day-care centre, c.2018
- Substantial alterations to the landscape with the construction of the carpark*

Due to the current new use of the building it is likely to have undergone some internal modification. The item is considered to have low integrity overall considering the significant changes to the landscape and building.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1890

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks and Sherwood Brick and Tile Works.

The subject property formed part of the 1165 acres 'Sherwood Estate' acquired by Dr William Sherwin in 1831 and consolidated from earlier grants to William Sherwin (Snr) from 1810. Part of the Estate was purchased by Arthur Holroyd in 1855 and developed in the late 1860s. Paton Street (formerly Patonville) was subdivided in the late 1880s. The subject property formed part of over 4 acres at the corner of Paton and Sherwood Roads purchased by William Walters, a painter, in 1892. The property was subdivided and transferred several times, including in 1893 to John Thorpe and later Charles Crois, and in 1898 to Eliza Lawrence.

Although the construction date of the house remains unknown, its architectural style would suggest it was built during the late 19th century. The property was purchased by Alice Cross in 1909, and later that year by Samuel Crowther. Cross and Crowther are noted in residence in England, and the house was possibly leased to Daniel Cross, a relative, who is noted in the Sands Directory between 1909-1916. The property was purchased by Charles Richardson in 1916, and then by Harry Benson in 1919, who is listed in the Sands Directory at 'Sherwood' between 1918-33.

The property is now used as a Daycare Centre.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, such as a change of use, consideration should be given to the reinstatement of a more sympathetic landscape.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Late Victorian Cottage	I225
Heritage Study	Late Victorian Cottage	I225
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Nuestein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of dwelling from Paton Street.



View of front façade behind the entry driveway and gate.



View of landscaping in front of the dwelling.



Detail of walkway and balustrade.



Front façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Prospect Hill		
Recommended Name	Prospect Hill		
Site Image			
Address	Clunies Ross (primary), Butu Wargun Drive (alternate), Reconciliation Road (alternate), Great Western Highway (alternate), Pemulwuy, NSW, 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	201-202	-	1121844
	669	-	1148337
	Part Lot 107	-	1028208
	Part Lot 901	-	1078814
Current LEP ID	I01662 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I01662 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	STATE		

Site Type	Level 1	Archaeology - Terrestrial
	Level 2	Landscape - Cultural

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Prospect Hill area has State significance due to its unique combination of significant landscape feature, potential archaeological site and association with important historical phases. As a dolerite outcrop rising to a height of 117 metres above sea level, Prospect Hill is a rare geological and significant topographic feature providing expansive views across the Cumberland Plain.

The site is significant as a major reference point for early explorers from 1788 and as the site of a number of the earliest farms in New South Wales, which were established in 1791. Prospect Hill is also associated with Aboriginal frontier warfare during the early days of the colony and as the site of one of the first Aboriginal/European reconciliation meetings, held in 1805, involving Samuel Marsden and Prospect Aboriginal groups.

Through its ongoing pastoral and rural use, the site has the potential to provide archaeological evidence of early farming practice and settlement. The landscape of Prospect Hill is likely to be one of the only remaining areas of rural land within the local and regional area that has retained its long-term pastoral use since the earliest days of the colony.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Prospect Hill is historically significant as the site of a number of the earliest farms in New South Wales, with a number of time-expired convicts settled on the land in 1791 by Governor Phillip. As a significant landmark on the Cumberland Plain, Prospect Hill provided an important reference point for early explorers from 1788 and played a role in the earliest exploration of the east coast of Australia. Prospect Hill is also associated with an important phase of Aboriginal/European contact; firstly through Pemulwuy's guerrilla warfare in the area between 1797 and 1802 and in 1805 as the site of a reconciliation meeting involving Samuel Marsden.
b) Associative	Prospect Hill has historical associations arising from the use of the site over time; including the Aboriginal frontier leader Pemulwuy, Samuel Marsden and those earliest former convicts who settled at Prospect Hill including William Butler, Samuel Griffiths and William Parish.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Prospect Hill has aesthetic significance as Sydney's largest body of igneous rock, which rises to a height of 117 metres and provides expansive views across the Cumberland Plain. The large dolerite formation of Prospect Hill is a rare geological and landmark topographic feature, lying centrally within the Cumberland Plain. Through the long-term use of the site for pastoral use, the landscape retains an essentially rural character, which is becoming rare in the locality.
d) Social	Through its continued use for research purposes over the last forty years, the CSIRO complex, which is located at the foot of Prospect Hill, has significance for those employees who have worked at the research facility and in particular for those scientists who have carried out work which is of importance to Australia's cultural history.
e) Scientific	Through its continual pastoral/rural use since 1791, Prospect Hill has the potential to provide archaeological evidence of early historical settlement or agricultural techniques used.
f) Rarity	Prospect Hill is unique as a significant landmark site and through its ability to demonstrate historical links with early European exploration and settlement as well as Aboriginal conflict and reconciliation, with the landscape retaining its continual pastoral use since the early days of the colony.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Prospect Hill', dated 2018. As the description features a comprehensive physical description, no amendment has been made to the physical description.

Prospect Hill is Sydney's largest body of igneous rock and rises to a height of 117metres above sea level. The hill is located between the south-west corner of CSIRO Division of Animal Production site and the south-east corner of the Boral Resources (NSW) site at Greystanes. The CSIRO portion of Prospect Hill is generally cleared for pasture grasses, with remnant stands of native vegetation along a creek line that runs from north to south along the site. The portion of Prospect Hill located within the Boral site has remnant stands of trees and has been partially used as part of the Boral Brickworks operation.

The first settlement of the area occurred in 1791 on the eastern and southern slopes of Prospect Hill, however no buildings dating from the 18th or 19th centuries remain above ground (Higginbotham 2000). A number of the original boundaries of the Prospect land grants of 1791 can be identified when looking east across the CSIRO site from Prospect Hill (Ashton 2000). On the slope of Prospect Hill, north of the hilltop, is an abandoned quarry dating to the later part of the 19th century.

Condition

Due to the nature of the site and its location there was limited access to the landscape due to the presence of residential development and high security fencing. As a result, no built elements were visible from the public domain, therefore their condition could not assessed.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Weldmesh fence boundary around the site.

As Prospect Hill remains relatively unchanged it has high integrity overall.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	N/A

The following history has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Prospect Hill', dated 2018.

Aboriginal & European settler history

The area of Prospect Reservoir is an area of known Aboriginal occupation, with favourable camping locations along the Eastern Creek and Prospect Creek catchments, and in elevated landscapes to the south. There is also evidence to suggest that the occupation of these lands continued after European contact, through discovery of intermingled glass and stone flakes in archaeological surveys of the place. The area was settled by Europeans by 1789.

Prospect Hill, Sydney's largest body of igneous rock, lies centrally in the Cumberland Plain and dominates the landscape of the area. Very early after first settlement, on 26 April 1788, an exploration party heading west led by Governor Phillip, climbed Prospect Hill. An account by Phillip states that the exploration party saw from Prospect Hill, 'for the first time since we landed Carmathen Hills (Blue Mountains) as likewise the hills to the southward'. Phillip's 'Bellevue' (Prospect Hill) acquired considerable significance for the new settlers. Prospect Hill provided a point from which distances could be meaningfully calculated, and became a major reference point for other early. When Watkin Tench made another official journey to the west in 1789, he began his journey with reference to Prospect Hill, which commanded a view of the great chain of mountains to the west. A runaway convict, George Bruce, used Prospect Hill as a hideaway from soldiers in the mid-1790s.

During the initial struggling years of European settlement in NSW, Governor Phillip began to settle time-expired convicts on the land as farmers, after the success of James Ruse at Rose Hill. On 18 July 1791 Phillip placed a number of men on the eastern and southern slopes of Prospect Hill, as the soils weathered from the basalt cap were richer than the sandstone derived soils of the Cumberland Plain. The grants, mostly 30 acres, encircled Prospect Hill. The settlers included William Butler, James Castle, Samuel Griffiths, John Herbert, George Lisk, Joseph Morley, John Nicols, William Parish and Edward Pugh.

The arrival of the first settlers prompted the first organised Aboriginal resistance to the spread of settlement, with the commencement of a violent frontier conflict in which Pemulwuy and his Bidjigal clan played a central role. On 1 May 1801 Governor King took drastic action, issuing a public order requiring that Aboriginal people around Parramatta, Prospect Hill and Georges River should be 'driven back from the settlers' habitations by firing at them'. Kings edicts appear to have encouraged a shoot-on-sight attitude whenever any Aboriginal men, women or children appeared.

With the death of Pemulwuy, the main resistance leader, in 1802, Aboriginal resistance gradually diminished near Parramatta, although outer areas were still subject to armed hostilities. Prompted by

suggestions to the Reverend Marsden by local Prospect Aboriginal groups that a conference should take place 'with a view of opening the way to reconciliation', Marsden promptly organised a meeting near Prospect Hill. At the meeting, held on 3 May 1805, local Aboriginal representatives discussed with Marsden ways of ending the restrictions and indiscriminate reprisals inflicted on them by soldiers and settlers in response to atrocities committed by other Aboriginal clans. The meeting was significant because a group of Aboriginal women and a young free settler at Prospect named John Kennedy acted as intermediaries. The conference led to the end of the conflict for the Aboriginal clans around Parramatta and Prospect. This conference at Prospect on Friday 3 May 1805 is a landmark in Aboriginal/European relations. Macquarie's 'Native Feasts' held at Parramatta from 1814 followed the precedent set in 1805. The Sydney Gazette report of the meeting is notable for the absence of the sneering tone that characterised its earlier coverage of Aboriginal matters.

From its commencement in 1791 with the early settlement of the area, agricultural use of the land continued at Prospect Hill. Much of the land appears to have been cleared by the 1820s and pastoral use of the land was well established by then. When Governor Macquarie paid a visit to the area in 1810, he was favourably impressed by the comfortable conditions that had been created.

Nelson Lawson, third son of explorer William Lawson (1774-1850), married Honoria Mary Dickinson and before 1837 built "Greystanes House" as their future family home on the western side of Prospect Hill. Lawson had received the land from his father, who had been granted 500 acres here by the illegal government that followed the overthrow of Governor Bligh in 1808.

Governor Macquarie confirmed the grant, where William Lawson had built a house, which he called "Veteran Hall", because he had a commission in the NSW Veterans Company. The house was demolished in 1928 and the site is now partly covered by the waters of Prospect Reservoir. Greystanes was approached by a long drive lined with an avenue of English trees - elms (Ulmus procera), hawthorns (Crataegus sp.), holly (Ilex aquifolium), and woodbine (Clematis sp.) mingling with jacarandas (J.mimosifolia). It had a wide, semi-circular front verandah supported by 4 pillars. The foundations were of stone ,the roof of slate, and the doors and architraves of heavy red cedar. It was richly furnished with articles of the best quality available and was the scene of many glittering soirees attended by the elite of the colony. Honoria Lawson died in 1845, Nelson remarried a year later, but died in 1849, and the property reverted to his father. Greystanes house was demolished in the 1940s (Pollon, 1988, 116, amended Read, S.,2006 - the house can't have been 'on the crest' of Prospect Hill as Pollon states, if its site was covered by the Reservoir).

By the 1870s, with the collapse of the production of cereal grains across the Cumberland Plain, the Prospect Hill area appears to have largely been devoted to livestock. The dwellings of the earliest settlers largely appear to have been removed by this stage. By the time that any mapping was undertaken in this vicinity, most of these structures had disappeared, making their locations difficult to pinpoint.

The land was farmed from 1806-1888 when the Prospect Reservoir was built. In 1867, the Governor of NSW appointed a Commission to recommend a scheme for Sydney's water supply, and by 1869 it was recommended that construction commence on the Upper Nepean Scheme. This consisted of two diversion weirs, located at Pheasant's Nest and Broughton's Pass, in the Upper Nepean River catchment, with water feeding into a series of tunnels, canals and aqueducts known as the Upper Canal. It was intended that water be fed by gravity from the catchment into a reservoir at Prospect. This scheme was to be Sydney's fourth water supply system, following the Tank Stream, Busby's Bore and the Botany (Lachlan) Swamps.

Designed and constructed by the Public Works Department of NSW, Prospect Reservoir was built during the 1880s and completed in 1888. Credit for the Upper Nepean Scheme is largely given to Edward Orpen Moriarty, the Engineer in Chief of the Habours and Rivers Branch of the Public Works Department from 1858-88.

Quarrying of the basalt plug at Prospect Hill was well underway by the mid-nineteenth century (Higginbotham 2000). By the early twentieth century, Prospect Hill land had been acquired by quarrying firms anxious to expand their land holdings near this valuable source of raw material. The bulk of the

present CSIRO site was acquired by the Commonwealth in 1946, and a further 15 hectares was acquired in 1963. In the early 1950s the site became operational and sheep were pastured for research purposes. In 2000, the CSIRO site has an area of 57.15 hectares and is the primary research centre of the Division of Animal Production, with some 40 buildings and sheds having been constructed over the last 40 years.

In 1998 Boral reviewed its holdings with a view to future redevelopment as its quarry neared the end of its life. SEPP59 was gazetted in 1999 applying to a number of Western Sydney holdings including Greystanes Estate, Nelsons Ridge, rezoning land on the hill's west for employment and on the hill's eastern side for housing and regional open space and providing precinct planning controls. Boral developed two precinct plans. Holroyd City Council adopted the residential precinct plan in 2002. The then Minister for Urban Affairs & Planning took over planning powers for the employment area in November 2000 and approved the Employment Precinct Plan in June 2001, approving subdivision and associated works in the northern employment lands later in June 2001. Since, parts of the employment land have been sold and further subdivideed and sold.

In 2002 Delfin Lend Lease entered a joint venture with Boral to develop the residential lands. This part of the estate is now known as Nelson's Ridge (after Nelson Lawson who owned the Greystanes Estate and commissioned Greystanes House in 1837). Nelson's Ridge is being developed by Lend Lease in two stages with the first comprising the northern employment and northern residential lands and the second comprising the southern equivalents.

The former CSIRO site to the north of Nelson's Ridge was vacated in 1/2002 and sold to Stockland in March 2002. SEPP 59 also rezoned it for residential and employment uses. This site has its own precinct plan, now adopted into the Holroyd City Council's Development Control Plan: Part P Pemulwuy Residential Lands. It will eventually be integrated with the Nelson's Ridge development through Driftway Drive as well as cycleways and pedestian links being established between the two (Whelans InSites, 2010, 5).

Prospect Hill was entered on the NSW State Heritage Register in October 2003. A conservation management plan prepared for the hill in 2006 has guided its staged development as a public parkland since. Staged subdivision of Boral lands into both housing areas and public parklands has proceeded in the past decade, c2006-2018.

In December 2018 Cumberland Council unveiled plans for future upgrades to Prospect Hill (Mar-Rong Reserve) as it seeks to prioritise upgrades and asset management (including visitor services provision, facililties for visitors and residents into the future).

Additional Historical Notes

Long-term pastoral use on much of Prospect Hill has ensured the site retains its historical links and archaeological potential. However, Prospect Hill is under immediate threat from development, which has the potential to impact upon the significance of the site. This includes the rezoning of the site as part of SEPP 59 and development for residential/employment purposes, the continual quarrying of the southern portion of the hill; and new development proposals including a proposed flagpole to be erected on Prospect Hill commemorating Federation.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	

2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The existing 2005 Conservation Management Plan should be updated for Prospect Hill to understand in greater detail the history and significance of the place, as well as how to manage change and monitor conditions of the site.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	Prospect Hill	I01662
Local Environmental Plan	Prospect Hill	I01662
Heritage Study	Prospect Hill	I01662
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1993	Holroyd Heritage Study
Conservation Management Plan	Conybeare Morrison	2005	Prospect Hill Conservation Management Plan
Heritage Landscape Study and Plan	Government Architect's Office	2008	Prospect Hill - Heritage Landscape Study & Plan - Final Report

Other References

- Ashton, W. 2000. Landscape Heritage Assessment- CSIRO Division of Animal Production
- Graham Brooks & Associates. 2007. *Heritage Impact Statement - State Heritage Register Precinct within the Lakewood Residential Estate, Pemulwuy*.
- Lend Lease. 2015. *Statement of Heritage Impact - Marrong Reserve South, Greystanes Estate, Pemulwuy (Nelsons Ridge Residential Lands)*.
- Whelans InSites. 2010. *Mar-Rong Reserve, Pemulwuy - Construction of Landscaping and Public Domain Works, Greystanes Estate, Nelsons Ridge*.
- Higginbotham, E. 2000, Historical and Archaeological Assessment of the CSIRO site
- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd- a social history of Western Sydney
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage Listing Sheet for 'Prospect Hill', accessed https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5051526
- Taylor, M. 2018, 'Prospect Hill growth and preservation plan unveiled by Cumberland Council

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View along roadway adjacent to Prospect Hill.



View towards Prospect Hill.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Main Gate – Boral (Formerly known as the Greystanes Gates c.1830)		
Recommended Name	Greystanes Gates		
Site Image			
Address	Greystanes Road, between Watkin Tench Parade and Butu Wargun Drive, Pemulwuy NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	141	-	1061621
Current LEP ID	I226 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I90 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Landscape - Cultural	

Curtilage Map



Revised Curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

The Greystanes Gates are of local significance for their historic and aesthetic values. They are historically significant as one of the few remnants of, Nelson Lawson's, 'Greystanes House' built in 1837 and provide evidence of the use of the area by pastoral landowners. Although modified, they retain their aesthetic significance and provide evidence of the grandeur of the original residence and are evocative of the character of its design.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1837, the gates remain as one of the few remnants of Nelson Lawson's 'Greystanes House' and provide evidence of the historic use of the area by pastoral landowners.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Although modified, they retain their aesthetic significance and provide evidence of the grandeur of the original residence and are evocative of the character of its design.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The remnant gates of the former Greystanes House are located on Greystanes Road, between Watkin Tench Drive and Butu Wargun Drive, in the suburb of Pemulwuy. While Greystanes House was demolished in late 1940s, the gates remain their original location. This is not well interpreted due to the orientation of the new development behind. The gates now front a pedestrian footpath that runs adjacent to Greystanes Road with a modern retirement village behind, which has removed the original driveway. Within this setting along Greystanes Road the landscape features small garden bed and many established revegetated Gum trees and a pine tree. The revegetated landscape contribute to the setting of the Gates.

The gates appear to be constructed from rendered brick pillars with decorative wrought iron and steel palisade inserts. The rendered pillars give the impression the material is sandstone; however, they consist of a course sandy aggregate with a light painted coating over. It appears the inserts to the south are original wrought iron, while the northern inserts are painted steel replacements.

Overall, the condition of the item is fair although there is some deterioration of the render with signs of efflorescence, differential movement, and the corrosion of wrought iron inserts and peeling paint from the likely replacement of wrought iron inserts with steel. The metal elements are in varying states of deterioration due to their materiality.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Decorative painted steel inserts, likely replacements of original wrought iron inserts.
- Replaced sandstone piers with rendered elements.

The gates are substantially altered from their original construction with the replacement of metal inserts and sandstone piers. They are considered to have moderate level of integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1837

Pemulwuy
The suburb of Pemulwuy occupies much of Nelson Lawson's 'Greystanes Estate'. The suburb gains its name from the Aboriginal historical figure Pemulwuy, the Bidjigal clan leader who resisted the spread of European settlement in the area between the 1790s and early 1800s. The attacks and retaliations by both sides continued for 12 years until Pemulwuy was shot dead in 1802.

The modern suburb of Pemulwuy was partially built over the site of a former CSIRO research station which began in 1946-1947 when it was called CSIR (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research).The station was built as part of a post-war initiative to fund the promotion of and research into wool, a major Australian export at the time. The facility was renamed the Ian Clunies Ross Animal Research Laboratory after its Chairman Ian Clunies Ross who died in 1959. The research facility was further developed and upgraded to the Division of Animal Physiology. There were many redevelopments and expansions of the facility particularly in 1993 with a major redevelopment project to create new research laboratories, sheep and poultry facilities, a lecture theatre and an expanded library. This cost $11.6 million and was expected to increase job numbers to 230. However, by 2000, the CSIRO had closed the Prospect facility and by 2003 the land was sold to create the suburb of Pemulwuy in 2004.

Greystanes Gates
The site is located on the 1799 land grant received by Lt. William Cummings. The gates originally fronted the entrance to the Greystanes Estate. Nelson Simmons Lawson, third son of explorer William

Lawson, established an extensive Georgian house called Greystanes House. The name is derived from the Scottish word for 'stones' (stanes) which relates to the colour of the local stone on Prospect Hill.

Greystanes House and gates was established in 1837 and was designed by architect Edward Hallen, who married Nelson Lawson's sister, Sophia Lawson. The residence was built of stone with a slate roof and fitted with Italian marble fireplaces and cedar doors and architraves. The residence had a wide, semi-circular front verandah supported by four pillars. The site also contained stables and a coach house.
The grounds and garden of Greystanes House were described as typically Old English with a steep avenue lined with a post and chain fence on which trailed briar and wild roses, skited by avenues of olives, scented wild woodbine, 90-year-old elms, hawthorns, jacarandas and English holly.

From 1868 to c.1925, the property had a series of notable occupants. These included: Richard Cox, son of William Cox who built the first European road over the Blue Mountains; Walter Lamb, the founder of the fruit canning industry at Plumpton; Fitzwilliam Wentworth, son of the explorer William Charles Wentworth, Wentworth is thought to have made some extensions to the house; John Wetherill, after whose family the suburb of Wetherill Park was named; Arthur Frederick Smart, who expanded the estate from 75 acres to 464 acres; Major Philip Charley, a horse breeder; and Dr Stewart McKay, a lessee of the property.

During the 1930s, Greystanes Estate was sold to the NSW Blue Metal Company for quarrying. For a brief period during World War Two, the house was occupied by Australian and American Armed Forces. The owners, Blue Metal Industries, resumed control of the property in 1946. The house was demolished soon after due to considerable deterioration and damage.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- As the former heritage curtilage for Greystanes Gates does not accurately capture the Lot 141, DP 1061621 in which the item is located within, it is recommended the revised curtilage shown below is updated as the heritage curtilage for Greystanes Gates in the Cumberland LEP. Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Main Gate – Boral (Formerly known as the Greystanes Gates c.1830)	I226
Heritage Study	Main Gate – Boral (Formerly known as the Greystanes Gates c.1830)	I226
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Nuestein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013. *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View southwest from Greystanes Road to Greytanes Gates.



View west to Greystanes Gates from Greystanes Road.



View northeast with garden in the foreground, looking towards Greystanes Road.



Detail of rendered post with painted coating.



Cracking and efflorescence in the render.



Detail of render and coating on post.



Detail of render and wrought iron post.



Southern section with wrought iron insert.



View to central portion of Gates with wrought iron inserts.



View of northern portion of Gates with replaced steel inserts.



View of cracking due to ground settlement at the northern end of the Gates.



View of cracking due to ground settlement at the northern end of the Gates.



Greystanes Gatehouse and Gates, unknown date (Source: Historic Houses Trust, taken from Jane Ellias & Stephen Coppins, *Pictorial History Holroyd*, p.13).

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	‘Bonds administrative building, storage, cutting room, former cotton bale room, former bobbin mill’ and ‘Bonds Site’		
Recommended Name	Former Bonds Factory Site		
Site Image			
Address	190–220 Dunmore Street, Pendle Hill NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	735207
Current LEP ID	I227 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I109 (Holroyd LEP), Bonds administrative building, storage, cutting room, former cotton bale room, former bobbin mill; A7 (Holroyd LEP), Bonds Site		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Complex/Group	
	Level 2	Manufacturing and Processing	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The following statement of significance has been adapted from the *Bonds Factory Site, Dunmore Road, Wentworthville Conservation Management Plan* (2014) prepared by MUSEcape, Orwell and Peter Phillips Architects, Roslyn Burge and Meredith Hutton.

The Bonds factory site is of local and potentially state significance for the historic, aesthetic, social, rarity and representative values the site embodies.

The Bonds factory site is historically significant at a State level as a major industrial complex in the Cumberland Council LGA where the iconic Australian clothing brands, Bonds, were produced for more than eighty years. The site provides evidence for the evolution of the site in response to changing manufacturing methods, market trends and economic circumstances. From its inception, the factory influenced the development of the neighbouring suburbs of Wentworthville and Pendle Hill, including the construction of Pendle Hill Railway Station and the expansion of residential and retail development to serve the large Bonds workforce. The site has strong associations with George A. Bond who founded the company and established Australia's first cotton spinning mill.

Parts of the factory complex demonstrate a high degree of technical achievement. However, much of that technical significance was embodied in the machinery that the company used over the years and which in many cases was leading edge technology in the cotton spinning and weaving industry, however, these have been largely removed from site. The brick facade to Dunmore Street retains aesthetic value as an example of the formal administrative front to the factory.

It is likely the site has some social value to past employees of Bonds that have a strong attachment to the site as the place where they had their first job, learned new skills, met their partner, made special friends, spent their working career or participated in the sporting teams and social activities such as the regular dances which the company put on for its staff.

The Bonds factory is a relatively rare example of an industrial building typology that is representative of a large manufacturing complex in the spinning and weaving industries.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant as a major industrial complex in the Cumberland Council local government area where the iconic Australian clothing brands were produced for more than eighty years, showing evidence of the evolution of the site in response to changing manufacturing methods, market trends and economic circumstances. From its inception, the factory influenced the development of the neighbouring suburbs of Wentworthville and Pendle Hill, including the construction of Pendle Hill Railway Station and the expansion of residential and retail development to serve the large Bonds workforce.
b) Associative	The Bonds site has historical associational value through its links with George Alan Bond, the founder of the company, who reputedly established Australia's first cotton spinning mill in the paddocks near 'Dunmore House'. There are also associations with other significant individuals such as Hermon Slade and with the many thousands of employees who worked on the site from the 1920s onwards and made a variety of contributions to the development of the area.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Parts of the factory complex demonstrate a high degree of technical achievement. However, much of that technical significance was embodied in the machinery that the company used over the years and which in many cases was leading edge technology in the cotton spinning and weaving industry. The plant was regularly upgraded so that manufacturing kept abreast of the times. Little machinery remains on site – most has been either replaced, scrapped or sold for parts. The brick facade to Dunmore Street has aesthetic value as an example of the formal administrative front to the factory. There is aesthetic value in the older sections of the factory, particularly parts of the cutting rooms that retain their massive timber posts and roof trusses. The John Austin Centre, currently used as a training centre, is a former store with architectural merit, sympathetically adapted to its new use.
d) Social	Social value is hard to quantify without detailed surveys of those who have been associated with a place, but it is highly likely that many past and present employees of Bonds will have strong opinions about the factory – some positive, some negative. It is likely that some will have strong attachments to the site as the place where they had their first job, learned new skills, met their partner, made special friends, spent their working career or participated in the sporting teams and social activities such as the regular dances which the company put on for its staff. The former 'dance room', later converted to a staff cafeteria, probably has social significance for a number of past employees.
e) Scientific	While the entire site is listed as an Archaeological Site the disturbance associated with the concrete slab construction of the buildings is likely to have reduced the potential for sub-surface relics to low. The item therefore does not meet this criterion as it is likely the area has been compromised by the extensive earth works associated with the construction of additional factory buildings and bitumen car parks throughout the late twentieth century.
f) Rarity	The use of reinforced concrete for walls (as in the Cutting Room) seems to have been relatively rare for industrial buildings at a State level, although it had been used for other building types in NSW

	previously (such as the Manson & Pickering designed office building Union House, 1919). The Administration Building and Fabric Store and old Spinning Mill fronting Dunmore Street, the saw-tooth roofed early sections of the factory including the Cutting Room, the John Austin Centre, the bale stores and other early structures on site are all rare in the former Holroyd local government area and probably in NSW generally.
g) Representativeness	The Bonds factory is representative of a large manufacturing complex in the spinning and weaving industries but its ability to demonstrate its former uses has been severely reduced by the removal of most plant and equipment with the decision to transfer garment manufacture offshore and to close the factory.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been adapted from the *Bonds Factory Site, Dunmore Road, Wentworthville Conservation Management Plan* (2014) prepared by MUSEcape, Orwell and Peter Phillips Architects, Roslyn Burge and Meredith Hutton:

Setting

The Bonds factory occupies a rectangular site bounded on its northern side by Dunmore Street, on its eastern side by Jones Street, by residential properties on its southern side and by the curtilage of the heritage item "Dunmore" and residential properties on the western side.

Much of the original clothing production areas are under a saw-toothed roof behind the facade. Parts of the factory, including former cutting rooms, retain their original hardwood timber posts and roof trusses, although some structural elements have been replaced with steel. Other built elements from the earlier phases of site development include a former store with clerestory roof (converted in recent years into the John Austin Centre), a training and conference facility, a row of concrete roofed cotton bale stores with sliding metal doors counterbalanced with heavy weights, a pitched roof building possibly built as a storage shed and used for company dances but converted to a staff cafeteria in 1949. Also, on site are parts of the former boiler house, a carpentry workshop, electrical substation, recent office buildings and extensive areas of car parking. Within this landscape of the Bonds site, the significant heritage buildings are generally concentrated in the northern portion of the site, with the southern portion of the site is dominated by later warehouses of lesser significance.

At present the site is under a Development Application to redevelop the site. Key buildings to be retained include; the cutting room (c.1925 warehouse), the dance hall (c.1930 hall), the cotton bale stores (c.1920), and the new boiler house and store (c.1950s – 1960s).

Buildings proposed for demolition include; The Yarn Store, Old Spinning Mill, Compressor Room, Carpenters Workshop, Amenities, Substation, Store and Loading Dock, Covered Roadway, Offices, New Bale Stores, Spin Dispatch, Electricians Workshop, New Spinning Mill, Dye House, Store, Canopy, Warehouse Extension, Spinning Mill Extension, Dye House Extension, and Loading Dock.

Yarn Store

It is likely the building relates to the second phase of development of the Bonds site that occurred in the 1930s. The building is a large brick building with a sawtooth roof clad in corrugated iron. The roof is supported on steel trusses and featuring an asbestos cement ceiling. It has a concrete floor, steel roller door shutters and steel framed windows.

Old Spinning Mills

It is likely this building relates to the first phase of development of the George. A. Bond & Co, c.1920s. The building has concrete walls, with a corrugated iron saw tooth roof. The building contains early mechanical ventilation ductwork, possibly dating from the introduction of air-conditioning to the mill in the 1950s. The western-most bay is topped by ventilation towers and a water tank which retains remnants of its early signage. The interiors feature steal column and beams, timber trusses, steel framed windows, and brick internal partitions, with some later steel stud partitioning.

Administration and Fabric Store
It is likely the building relates to the second phase of development of the Bonds site that occurred in the 1930s. The style of the brick frontage suggests the 1930s period but may incorporate earlier structures. Aerial photographs indicate the building was constructed in at least three stages, and contains a number of different structural systems including clear span steel trusses (with south lights) between masonry walls (the western-most section), steel columns and beams similar to the old Spinning Mill (the south-east corner) and hollow section steel columns made from pairs of welded steel angles.

The northern-most bay of the factory building is constructed of face brick walls with a gabled roof clad with Marseilles tiles. This portion of the building incorporates a projecting bay entrance, marked by a brick square parapet framed either side with tall brick piers and stepped string course above the entrance with the original door. The entrance also has metal lettering which reads 'Bonds Industries Limited' and is addressed by three brick steps. Along the north elevation are expressed brick beneath the eave.

This part of the building may be the addition constructed in 1939 to house additional yarn plant. The facade was altered in 1989 to designs by in house engineer with the enlargement of some openings and replacement of all window frames with aluminium frames; the concrete tables along the street frontage may have been added at the same time. Other alterations included new aluminium framed doors, a new metal-clad east façade treatment, and refurbished interiors including false ceilings and partitions.

Buildings not visible from the Public Domain
There are several other workshops with the curtilage, however they were not visible from the public domain. They include the former store, cutting room, cotton bale store, compressor room, carpenters' workshop, the amenities building, substation, John Austin Centre, several workshops and offices.

The following descriptions are quoted from the CMP prepared by Musecape, Orwell and Peter Phillips Architects, Roslyn Burge and Meredith Hutton (2016).

Cutting room

> The Cutting Room was part of the original factory premises at Wentworthville designed by Robertson and Marks Architects, and may have housed the first cotton spinning mill. A drawing (the only one found from the earliest phase of development) showing the plan of the building, dated November 1922, is held in the Pacific Brands plan collection; this drawing also shows the outlines of a Mercerising Plant building, with dimensions of 14 feet x 25 feet in plan, and a Lavatory and Luncheon Rooms block, and refers to other drawings which appear not to have survived. The Robertson & Marks records indicate that "Cotton mills, Machine Shop and Mercerising House" were completed in 1925.
>
> The Cutting Room building combined traditional and modern construction techniques, hardwood being used for the columns and reinforced concrete for the main walls.
>
> The sawtooth roof was constructed with composite trusses mainly of timber, with steel rods for the tension members. Timber framed windows were constructed along most external walls.
>
> The condition of the original building is generally fair to good. Most of the windows have been painted over, as the original building has progressively been surrounded by later structures. The hardwood structure appears sound, although some supplementary steel members have been added and some posts have warped and twisted, apparently without any effect on their structural capacity. The concrete

walls also appear sound, despite some physical damage at penetrations for services.

Cotton Bale Store

These small structures were designed as fire-proof stores for cotton bales and were probably built in the 1920s during the first phase of development. There are six surviving stores in different states of intactness; all originally had reinforced concrete floors, walls and roofs, and metal-clad sliding fire doors with counterweights. The stores have most recently been used for general storage and work areas. A seventh store, at the western end of the row, was converted to a vehicular passageway, providing access to larger bale stores to the south, constructed sometime after 1945.

Compressor Room

This building was probably built during the first phase of development (G A Bond & Co) around 1920s, as its construction materials are similar to other buildings of that period. Its original use is unknown, but it may have been the building housing the mercerising plant referred to on the 1922 drawing for the cutting room. It has more recently been used to house compressor equipment. The building has a concrete floor and concrete walls, steel framed windows, and has steel trusses supporting the monoslope roof.

Carpenters' Workshop

The present Carpenters' workshop was probably built during the second phase of development (Bond Industries), as the style of its brick frontage suggests the late 1930s period. It is connected to the nearby amenities block, which may have occurred at a later date. The building has a concrete floor, face brick walls, timber framed doors and windows, and timber trusses supporting the roof.

The Amenities Building

The Amenities building was probably built at the same time as the similarly constructed Compressor Room nearby, during the first phase of development (G A Bond & Co) around the 1920s. It is possible that this building is the Luncheon room and Lavatories building referred to on the 1922 drawing for the cutting room. The building has concrete floor and walls, timber framed glass louvered highlights, later aluminium framed louvre windows, and timber rafters and ceiling linings above.

Substation

Although not mentioned in documentation, the substation is likely to have been built during the first phase of development (G A Bond & Co) around the 1920s, to supply power to the spinning mill. The original L-shaped building surrounds a later open-air transformer enclosure. The building has a raised concrete floor, brick walls with small high-level openings, and a concrete slab roof. External steel frames originally carried power lines serving factory buildings and retain some porcelain insulators. Electrical equipment in use within the main substation dates from the 1950s and later; the small attached store to the north of the substation building contains significant earlier redundant electrical equipment.

John Austin Centre

This building was known as the storage building at the time it was included in the list of significant elements on the site by the former Holroyd City Council. It was probably built during the first phase of development on the site (G A Bond & Co) around 1920s, as it has concrete walls with horizontal board marking from formwork, similar to those on other early buildings. Its original use is unknown, although

surviving parts of the timber-louvered lantern on the eastern section suggest a possible storage use, perhaps in connection with the original boiler house which was located to the east. It was shown on drawings from the 1970s as a store and first aid centre. The building is L-shaped in plan, with concrete floor and walls and a timber trussed clerestory roof. The original clerestory evidently had timber and glass louvres, some bays of which remain at the eastern end. The northern wing of the building was completely refurbished internally in 2004 as a meeting room / staff training centre with associated kitchen, eating area and lavatories, and most of the clerestory louvre panels have been replaced with aluminium-framed windows. Aluminium framed doors and windows also date from this period.

Stores and Loading Dock

This infill building seems likely to have been built during the third phase of development (1950s-60s), over the original roadway between the Old Spinning Mill and Cutting Room to the east, and the Yarn Store and former Staff Cafeteria / Dance Hall to the west. It has a concrete floor and columns, brick walls, and steel trusses supporting south lights.

Offices

This two-storey building was completed in about 1964 as new administration offices and was designed and constructed by Civil and Civic. It has concrete floors and stairs, brick walls, aluminium framed doors and windows, and a steel deck roof. The building has been refurbished internally since construction.

New Bale Stores

These buildings were probably built during the third phase of development (1950s/60s) To increase cotton storage capacity for the additional spinning mills. They have concrete floors, brick walls (except for the concrete northern wall to the original bale stores), and steel trusses supporting sawtooth roofs with steel framed south lights.

Spin Dispatch

The building now known as the yarn store was probably built as an additional bale store towards the end of the third *phase* of development (1950s-60s). It was later used as spin dispatch (according to drawings in the Pacific Brands plan room). It has a concrete floor, concrete block walls, and open web steel joists supporting the roof.

Electricians' Workshops

The workshop was probably built during third phase of development (1950s-60s), as its structure matches other smaller buildings form this period. It was later used

as a lunchroom in the 1980s, and most recently as an engineering workshop. It has a concrete floor, framed and sheeted walls, steel framed highlight windows, and steel trusses supporting the roof.

Boiler House

The boiler house appears likely to have been built during the third phase of development (1950s-60s). It has a concrete floor, brick walls, and steel trusses supporting a sawtooth roof with steel framed south lights. The building contains the lower sections of the two remaining steel flues and some associated pipework; other equipment (including a third flue) has been removed. Adjoining the boiler house is a brick oil tank room with a steel feeder water tank on its flat concrete roof.

New Spinning Mill

The new spinning mill was the first major building to be constructed during the fourth phase of development (1970s-1990s). It was originally designed as a spinning mill, and later used as a knitting mill and bra factory. The mill is a two-storey structure at the northern end, with the ground floor cut into the slope of the site, and the first floor at ground level on the southern end of the site. It has concrete floors and columns (flat plate structure), brick walls, and aluminium framed windows. The roof structure is presumably steel trusses, concealed by a false ceiling.

The southern extension to the New Spinning Mill was built about 1995, to a design by Quanstruct Pty Ltd. It is a single storey building at the upper level of the mill, and has a concrete floor, and steel portal frames supporting steel cladding to roof and walls.

Warehouse

This utilitarian building was probably built towards end of the third phase of development (1950s-60s) as a warehouse and was later extended to form part of the dye house. It has a concrete floor, steel columns, and sloping open web steel joists (typical of this period of construction) supporting the roof.

The northern extension to the warehouse (subsequently incorporated into the Dye House) was built about 1991 to a design by architects Peter Crowley and Partners. It has a concrete floor, precast concrete panel walls, and steel columns and beams supporting the roof.

Covered Roadway

This structure was built during the fourth phase of development (1970s-1990s) over the former roadway between the new bale stores and new spinning mill. It has a concrete floor, steel columns, and steel trusses supporting the roof.

Canopy

The extensive canopy, U-shaped in plan, was built about 1995 on the site of the original powerhouse, to a design by Quanstruct Pty Ltd. It has steel columns, beams and trusses supporting the steel deck roof, with fiberglass panels for daylighting.

Dye House Extension

The extension to the former warehouse to create the Dye House was built about 1987, to a design by in-house engineer Phil Bathie. It has an L-shaped plan which wraps around the former warehouse to the south and east, with a mezzanine floor at the southern end. The building has concrete floors, steel portal frames, brick walls, and aluminium framed doors and windows. While the majority of the building is an open space, the eastern bay contains offices and laboratories associated with the Dye House.

Landscape
The site generally features minimal plantings within the site, with most plantings located along the perimeter of the site. The northern boundary along Dunmore Street consist of a several established plantings, that consist of a mix of native species including eucalypts and casuarinas.

Condition
The condition of the buildings is varied. As the site has remained unoccupied for some time, there are some that building are in a more deteriorated state than others. Generally, the condition is considered fair.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

Externally, the buildings appear to have a high level of integrity. However, due to the nature of the sites continued use from 1922 to 2010, it is likely the interiors have undergone substantial modification with the upgrading of technology in line with operational standards and procedures. The site also contains a number of later twentieth century warehouses. The site is considered to have a moderate level of integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1922

The following history has been summarised from the Bonds *Factory Site, Dunmore Road, Wentworthville Conservation Management Plan* prepared by Musecape, Orwell and Peter Phillips Architects, Roslyn Burge and Meredith Hutton:

In 1819 D'Arcy Wentworth, brother of William Charles Wentworth was given a Crown Grant of 2,200 acres west of Parramatta including the future site of "Dunmore" and the Bonds factory. By 1883 part of the Wentworth land known as the 'Wentworthville Estate' was owned by William Charles Wentworth's fourth child, Fitzwilliam Wentworth. In that year he sold 8 acres to William McMillan, then a Sydney merchant and a partner in A McArthur and Co., importers and warehousemen.

On 5 February 1884 William McMillan mortgaged his property at Wentworthville to secure a loan for the construction of 'Dunmore' and on 18 August he purchased the adjacent major portion of the property, with the remaining 27 acres of the Dunmore property purchased in July the following year. The railway station was renamed Wentworthville.

In 1886, a Sydney Morning Herald article indicated the development of the township of Wentworthville, advertising the sale of land allotments as part of a 500-acre picturesque estate (a portion of the D'Arcy Wentworth 2200-acre grant). The following year William McMillan was elected to the NSW Legislative Assembly for the electorate of East Sydney. He divorced his wife Ada Charlotte and moved out of 'Dunmore'. By 1889 he was Colonial Treasurer of NSW.

In 1906 American George Alan Bond was operating a small trading firm in New Jersey when he decided to emigrate to Australia. Thirty years old at this stage, Bond had been born on 22 May 1876 at Louisville, Kentucky, USA, to George Henry Bond, a Scottish horticulturist and his wife Jane, née Redman. In 1915 he established a small hosiery and glove importing business, called George A Bond & Co. on the fourth floor of Aberdeen House, Clarence Street, Sydney and around December that year he moved his business to Pomeroy House in York Street, Sydney, taking over a whole floor for sales showrooms and a warehouse.

The First World War had started in 1914 and by 1917 shortages in the supply of locally produced clothing prompted Bond to go into manufacturing, establishing his first hosiery plant at Redfern. At this stage he was producing only black, white and tan cotton hosiery, not yet lisle and was possibly using imported art silk yarn.

In 1918 George Bond retained Pomeroy House for showrooms, and commenced underwear manufacturing in premises at Mallett Street, Camperdown. His warehouse was moved to a large shop at the corner of Parramatta Road and Mallett Street. Goods were dispatched from Camperdown until larger premises became available. During these early years, men's cotton athletics were manufactured under the name of Bonds Athletics.

"Dunmore" at Wentworthville had been sold by William McMillan in 1912 to Percival Edgar Thompson of Gosford and on 31 January 1920 George Bond purchased the property from Thompson. With the enterprise now flourishing, Bonds became a public company, George. A. Bond & Co Ltd, with an issued capital of about £200,000 and Bond as Managing Director.

George Bond became an Australian citizen in 1922. Between 1921 and 1923 all Bonds facilities had been consolidated at Camperdown where the well-known Sydney-based architectural firm of Robertson & Marks Designed an additional four floors of the premises. In 1922 the same firm was commissioned to design new factory premises at Wentworthville.

In 1923 Bond established Australia's first cotton spinning and weaving operation on his property at Wentworthville, the first in the Southern Hemisphere and commenced the manufacture of lisle stockings from Australian cotton. Bond persuaded the railway authorities to build a platform on the western railway line so his employees would be within easy walking distance of the Pendle Hill station, that opened on 12 April 1924.

When construction of the Bonds factory started, the area was still semi-rural, with remnant stands of native woodland and only limited residential development, mostly around the railway stations. By the 1930s the factory occupied a considerable area and residential development had expanded nearby.

By 1925, Bonds were producing about a quarter of the total Australian output of hosiery and knitted goods. From 1926 Bonds received a bounty for manufacturing yarn from local cotton and George Bond formed a subsidiary company, George A Bond Cotton Mills Ltd. By the following year, the company was spinning cotton, throwing silk and manufacturing full fashioned hosiery, half hose, knitted underwear and woven towels and was described by The Bulletin as being the largest hosiery manufacturer in the British Empire. At this time the company employed some 2,600 people and had assets valued at £1,582,000.

The Great Depression was looming and in 1929 George A Bond & Co. went into liquidation, a victim of the impending downturn in world trade and United Kingdom import policies. In August that year Bond's Industries Ltd was formed after offers were made by a group of creditors to the liquidators of George. A. Bond & Co. and George. A. Bond Cotton Mills. The new company was listed on the NSW and Sydney Stock Exchange on 27 February 1930, with paid up capital of £171,009. The loss involved in the liquidation was probably the largest suffered by a manufacturing company to that date – all the share capital to the value of £700,000 had to be written off. George Bond was forced to sell "Dunmore" at a low price to an organisation operated by the Churches of Christ.

A satisfactory turnover was achieved in 1930 even though prices of commodities were reduced due to the Depression which continued into the late 1930s, forcing other states to cut prices, making it

impossible for Bonds to retain a margin of profit. In April 1931 George Bond was declared bankrupt. Bond's Industries purchased Ladderproof Textiles Ltd and by this time had 3,000 employees.

Severe competition in 1932 forced further reduction in prices, offsetting losses and major changes were made to merchandising policies. Bonds Industries by now were producing 7,000 garments per hour, using 5 million pounds of cotton annually, including 70% of the Queensland crop. Bonds machinery then covered a total of 10 acres (4 hectares) at Wentworthville although company records do not indicate the locations for this machinery.

There was a heavy operating loss in 1934, largely due to stock write-downs. The cotton spinning industry was brought under Federal awards. A small net loss was incurred, mainly due to a falling market and reorganisation of the company's manufacturing and distribution methods. Hungerford, Spooner & Co were appointed auditors and W H 'Hermon' Slade became Chairman of the Board.

The effects of the Great Depression had begun to wane in 1934 and although sales volume declined, progress was achieved through cleaning up of stock and reduction of manufacturing and trading losses. A meeting of debenture holders was held to discuss temporary alleviation of the annual debenture interest charge. Bonds Industries returned to profitability in 1935 and arrangements were made with the Australian Investment Trust Ltd for the liquidation of its indebtedness for calls on shares. George Bond was discharged from bankruptcy in April 1935 and became manager of a small hosiery firm at Summer Hill, Jeanette Manufacturing Co., founded by his wife in 1928.

In 1939, Bond's iconic company identity came into being with the creation of Chesty Bond as part of a merchandising campaign to sell men's underwear, and the singlet in particular. The character was a co-creation of cartoonist Syd Miller and Ted Maloney, the Bond's account executive at advertising agency, J. Walter Thompson.

Bonds continued to expand throughout the 1940s with mills established in Rosebery and Five Dock to supplement the Wentworthville Mill. In 1952 a trade recession occurred, and Bonds was unable to pass on to its customers the higher costs incurred for raw materials, labour and other expenses. There was a reduction in output at Camperdown, Dubbo and Wentworthville due to reduced market demand, partly caused by the inability of manufacturers and retailers to finance purchases. A reduction in overseas and local prices of raw materials necessitated the writing down of stocks to market value. There was a reduction in output at the Wentworthville mill.

In 1960 a new extension to the Wentworthville mill was opened and alterations to the Five Dock plant were under construction. By 1967 employees of the Bonds group numbered 4,070. Sales of apparel rose substantially in 1968 and there were big improvements to warehouse and dispatch facilities which helped in the servicing of customers' orders. Bonds products at this stage were more than 90% cotton and trading was affected by increased cotton prices, higher labour costs, wage increases and additional costs associated with the establishment of the Lithgow Production Unit.

Bonds was taken over by Pacific Dunlop in June 1987 and company name changed to Bonds Industries Ltd. The Wentworthville site continues to operate, and the company continues to acquire various hosiery companies. In 2009, Pacific Brands announces it will lay off 1,850 staff and close most manufacturing sites in Australia, claiming they are no longer economically viable. The company announces it will move manufacturing operations to China.

In 2010 Pacific Brands cuts 1850 jobs and ceases manufacturing in Australia by September to reduce manufacturing costs. After public outrage and media coverage of the sacked staff a group of former employees band together to form Tuffys & Tuffetts underwear, buying some of Bonds old equipment and rehiring sacked staff.

The site was sold to Rainbow Force Pty Ltd in 2012. At present the site remains unused and unoccupied.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.	X	**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The site should be investigated further for its potential to be listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR). It appears to be of State significance for its historic, aesthetic, social, rarity and representative values, being a former major industrial complex where the iconic Australian clothing brands, Bonds, were produced for more than eighty years.
- The assessment of heritage significance in the for the *Bonds Factory Site, Dunmore Road, Wentworthville Conservation Management Plan* (2014) prepared by MUSEcape, Orwell and Peter Phillips Architects, Roslyn Burge and Meredith Hutton, should be used to assist the nomination for the site to the State Heritage Register (SHR).
- The Conservation Management Plan should be used as the guiding document for future works regarding the site's redevelopment.
- This item has been converted from an Archaeological Item to just a Heritage Item. The former LEP has classified a series of items of an industrial nature, including railway, road and water infrastructure, as 'archaeological' sites. This classification is historical and relates to the former use of the term 'Industrial Archaeology', which refers to the study of industrial and engineering history. The use of the term 'Industrial Archaeology' is no longer used and the term 'Industrial Heritage' is now preferred. Archaeological sites are legally defined as sites which contain one or more 'relics' and, in NSW, relics are specifically protected by the Sections 138 -146 of the Heritage Act 1977. The classification of a site as 'archaeological' consequently affects the statutory controls and

procedures, including the need for excavation permits and pre-excavation procedures, triggered by Development Applications.

- The listing of the Former Bonds Factory Site as a heritage item is the appropriate statutory listing relevant to the item.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	'Bonds administrative building, storage, cutting room, former cotton bale room, former bobbin mill' and 'Bonds Site'	I227
Heritage Study	'Bonds administrative building, storage, cutting room, former cotton bale room, former bobbin mill' and 'Bonds Site'	I227
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland Council Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Nuestein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press
- Musecape, Orwell and Peter Phillips Architects, Roslyn Burge and Meredith Hutton. 2016. *Bonds Factory Site, Dunmore Road Wentworthville Conservation Management Plan.* Prepared for JST (NSW) Pty Ltd.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Yarn Store.



Yarn Store.



Old Spinning Mills.



Old Spinning Mills.



Administration and Fabric Store.



Administration and Fabric Store.



Administration and Fabric Store.



Administration and Fabric Store.



Administration and Fabric Store.



Administration and Fabric Store and Old Spinning Mills.

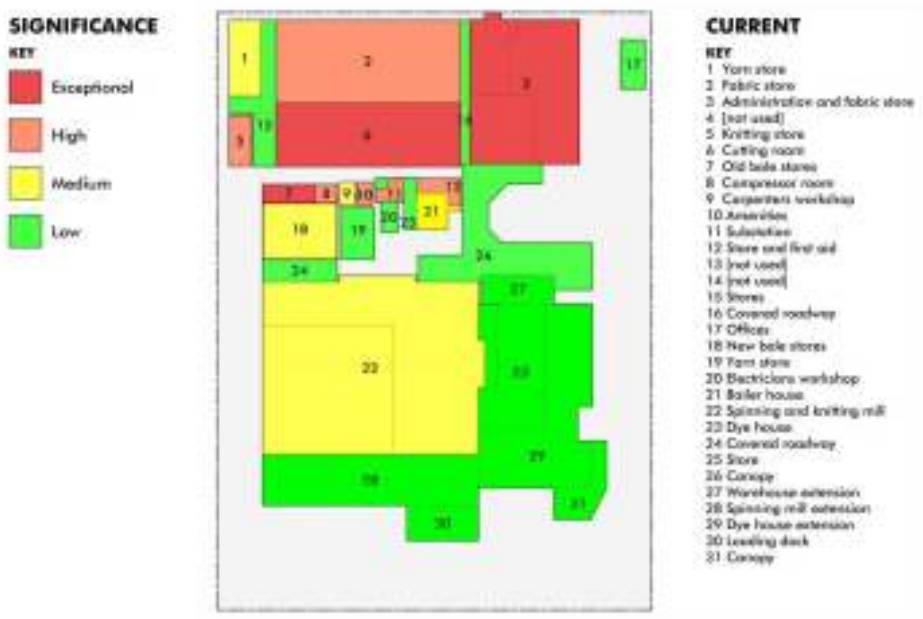


Diagram of the Bonds site showing the assessed significance of built elements (Source: Musecape, Orwell and Peter Phillips Architects, Roslyn Burge and Meredith Hutton. 2016, p. 148).

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Former Bonds Bobbin Mill Facade		
Recommended Name	Former Bonds Bobbin Mill Facade		
Site Image			
Address	211-215 Dunmore Street, Pendle Hill NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	65	-	881163
Current LEP ID	I228 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I93 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Manufacturing and Processing	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

The Former Bonds Bobbin Mill Façade is of local significance for its historic, associative and rarity values. The façade is historically related to the cotton spinning operation at the Bonds factory site, located at 190–220 Dunmore Street. The building was an integral part of the operations of Bonds Factory, which manufactured the bobbins, cones and other wooden items used in the spinning process. The façade is an element of one of the original Bonds buildings and is now one of the few surviving industrial / manufacturing buildings of this period in the area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The façade is historically related to the cotton spinning operation at the Bonds Site, located at 190–220 Dunmore Street, being the place where bobbins, cones and other wooden items used in the spinning process were made.
b) Associative	The item is associated with the Bonds factory site located at 190–220 Dunmore Street.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The façade is an element of one of the original Bonds buildings and is now one of the few surviving industrial / manufacturing buildings of this period in the area.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The former Bond's Bobbin Mill includes the front façade of the former structure which has been incorporated into a brick residential apartment block. The façade is constructed of dark brick with expressed brick piers dividing the façade into eight bays with a central entrance. The central entrance consists of a coated steel gate with a stepped brick lintel. Each bay features a six-paned window with a metal frame and textured glass panes. The windows have sloped brick sills and stepped brick lintels. The upper façade reads 'Bonds Industries Limited' with a single string course of expressed brick, capped with a coloured concrete strip. The lower façade features a plaque that reads 'Wormald Brothers Grinnell Sprinkler Stop Valve Inside'. Each end of the façade features a recessed drain with a covered hood.

The façade has been incorporated into a three-storey residential apartment block, built c.1997. The apartment is constructed of brick and has made a conscious effort to follow the form of the façade with the use of expressed brick piers and fenestration of a similar scale. There are steel inserts supporting to Bobbin Mill façade which operates as an entrance to this residential complex.

The façade is framed either side with a fence. The fence consists of brick piers capped with concrete with a low brick balustrade topped with steel ladder inserts. Behind each fence is an informal hedge.

Overall, the condition of the item is fair. The brickwork appears to show some signs of salt attack.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Entire factory demolished in c.1997, construction of new residential development*
- Front façade retained and incorporated into residential development
- New entrance gate
- New landscaping

Although the immediate landscape Former Bobbin Mill is highly modified, the item retains a moderate level of integrity for its relationship to the Bonds Factory site and level of intact fabric retained on the front façade.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1939-1941

Bonds Site

The following history of the Bonds Site has been summarised from the CMP prepared by Musecape, Orwell and Peter Phillips Architects, Roslyn Burge and Meredith Hutton:

In 1819 D'Arcy Wentworth, brother of William Charles Wentworth was given a Crown Grant of 2,200 acres west of Parramatta including the future site of "Dunmore" and the Bonds factory. By 1883 part of the Wentworth land known as the 'Wentworthville Estate' was owned by William Charles Wentworth's fourth child, Fitzwilliam Wentworth. In that year he sold 8 acres to William McMillan, then a Sydney merchant and a partner in A McArthur and Co., importers and warehousemen.

On 5 February 1884 William McMillan mortgaged his property at Wentworthville to secure a loan for the construction of 'Dunmore' and on 18 August he purchased the adjacent major portion of the property, with the remaining 27 acres of the Dunmore property purchased in July the following year. The railway station was renamed Wentworthville.

In 1886, a Sydney Morning Herald article indicated the development of the township of Wentworthville, advertising the sale of land allotments as part of a 500-acre picturesque estate (a portion of the D'Arcy

Wentworth 2200-acre grant). The following year William McMillan was elected to the NSW Legislative Assembly for the electorate of East Sydney. He divorced his wife Ada Charlotte and moved out of 'Dunmore'. By 1889 he was Colonial Treasurer of NSW.

In 1906 American George Alan Bond was operating a small trading firm in New Jersey when he decided to emigrate to Australia. Thirty years old at this stage, Bond had been born on 22 May 1876 at Louisville, Kentucky, USA, to George Henry Bond, a Scottish horticulturist and his wife Jane, née Redman. In 1915 he established a small hosiery and glove importing business, called George A Bond & Co. on the fourth floor of Aberdeen House, Clarence Street, Sydney and around December that year he moved his business to Pomeroy House in York Street, Sydney, taking over a whole floor for sales showrooms and a warehouse.

The First World War had started in 1914 and by 1917 shortages in the supply of locally produced clothing prompted Bond to go into manufacturing, establishing his first hosiery plant at Redfern. At this stage he was producing only black, white and tan cotton hosiery, not yet lisle and was possibly using imported art silk yarn.

In 1918 George Bond retained Pomeroy House for showrooms, and commenced underwear manufacturing in premises at Mallett Street, Camperdown. His warehouse was moved to a large shop at the corner of Parramatta Road and Mallett Street. Goods were dispatched from Camperdown until larger premises became available. During these early years, men's cotton athletics were manufactured under the name of Bonds Athletics.

With the enterprise now flourishing, Bonds became a public company, George. A. Bond & Co Ltd, with an issued capital of about £200,000 and Bond as Managing Director. George Bond became an Australian citizen in 1922. Between 1921 and 1923 all Bonds facilities had been consolidated at Camperdown where the well-known Sydney-based architectural firm of Robertson & Marks Designed an additional four floors of the premises. In 1922 the same firm was commissioned to design new factory premises at Wentworthville.

In 1923 Bond established Australia's first cotton spinning and weaving operation on his property at Wentworthville. George Bond resided in the grand Victorian mansion known as 'Dunmore' at 222-266 Dunmore Street, Wentworthville. Bonds cotton spinning and weaving operation was the first in the Southern Hemisphere and commenced the manufacture of lisle stockings from Australian cotton. Bond persuaded the railway authorities to build a platform on the western railway line so his employees would be within easy walking distance of the Pendle Hill station, which opened on 12 April 1924.

When construction of the Bonds factory started, the area was still semi-rural, with remnant stands of native woodland and only limited residential development, mostly around the railway stations. By the 1930s the factory occupied a considerable area and residential development had expanded nearby.

By 1925, Bonds were producing about a quarter of the total Australian output of hosiery and knitted goods. From 1926 Bonds received a bounty for manufacturing yarn from local cotton and George Bond formed a subsidiary company, George A Bond Cotton Mills Ltd. By the following year, the company was spinning cotton, throwing silk and manufacturing full fashioned hosiery, half hose, knitted underwear and woven towels and was described by The Bulletin as being the largest hosiery manufacturer in the British Empire. At this time the company employed some 2,600 people and had assets valued at £1,582,000.

The Great Depression was looming and in 1929 George A Bond & Co. went into liquidation, a victim of the impending downturn in world trade and United Kingdom import policies. In August that year Bond's Industries Ltd was formed after offers were made by a group of creditors to the liquidators of George. A. Bond & Co. and George. A. Bond Cotton Mills. The new company was listed on the NSW and Sydney Stock Exchange on 27 February 1930, with paid up capital of £171,009. The loss involved in the liquidation was probably the largest suffered by a manufacturing company to that date – all the share capital to the value of £700,000 had to be written off. George Bond was forced to sell "Dunmore" at a low price to an organisation operated by the Churches of Christ.

A satisfactory turnover was achieved in 1930 even though prices of commodities were reduced due to the Depression which continued into the late 1930s, forcing other states to cut prices, making it impossible for Bonds to retain a margin of profit. In April 1931 George Bond was declared bankrupt. Bond's Industries purchased Ladderproof Textiles Ltd and by this time had 3,000 employees.

Severe competition in 1932 forced further reduction in prices, offsetting losses and major changes were made to merchandising policies. Bonds Industries by now were producing 7,000 garments per hour, using 5 million pounds of cotton annually, including 70% of the Queensland crop. Bonds machinery then covered a total of 10 acres (4 hectares) at Wentworthville although company records do not indicate the locations for this machinery.

There was a heavy operating loss in 1934, largely due to stock write-downs. The cotton spinning industry was brought under Federal awards. A small net loss was incurred, mainly due to a falling market and reorganisation of the company's manufacturing and distribution methods. Hungerford, Spooner & Co were appointed auditors and W H 'Hermon' Slade became Chairman of the Board.

The effects of the Great Depression had begun to wane in 1934 and although sales volume declined, progress was achieved through cleaning up of stock and reduction of manufacturing and trading losses. A meeting of debenture holders was held to discuss temporary alleviation of the annual debenture interest charge. Bonds Industries returned to profitability in 1935 and arrangements were made with the Australian Investment Trust Ltd for the liquidation of its indebtedness for calls on shares. George Bond was discharged from bankruptcy in April 1935 and became manager of a small hosiery firm at Summer Hill, Jeanette Manufacturing Co., founded by his wife in 1928.

In 1939, Bond's iconic company identity came into being with the creation of Chesty Bond as part of a merchandising campaign to sell men's underwear, and the singlet in particular. The character was a co-creation of cartoonist Syd Miller and Ted Maloney, the Bond's account executive at advertising agency, J. Walter Thompson.

Bonds continued to expand throughout the 1940s with mills established in Rosebery and Five Dock to supplement the Wentworthville Mill. In 1952 a trade recession occurred, and Bonds was unable to pass on to its customers the higher costs incurred for raw materials, labour and other expenses. There was a reduction in output at Camperdown, Dubbo and Wentworthville due to reduced market demand, partly caused by the inability of manufacturers and retailers to finance purchases. A reduction in overseas and local prices of raw materials necessitated the writing down of stocks to market value. There was a reduction in output at the Wentworthville mill.

In 1960 a new extension to the Wentworthville mill was opened and alterations to the Five Dock plant were under construction. By 1967 employees of the Bonds group numbered 4,070. Sales of apparel rose substantially in 1968 and there were big improvements to warehouse and dispatch facilities which helped in the servicing of customers' orders. Bonds products at this stage were more than 90% cotton and trading was affected by increased cotton prices, higher labour costs, wage increases and additional costs associated with the establishment of the Lithgow Production Unit.

Bonds was taken over by Pacific Dunlop in June 1987 and company name changed to Bonds Industries Ltd. The Wentworthville site continues to operate, and the company continues to acquire various hosiery companies. In 2009, Pacific Brands announces it will lay off 1,850 staff and close most manufacturing sites in Australia, claiming they are no longer economically viable. The company announces it will move manufacturing operations to China.

In 2010 Pacific Brands cuts 1850 jobs and ceases manufacturing in Australia by September to reduce manufacturing costs. After public outrage and media coverage of the sacked staff a group of former employees band together to form Tuffys & Tuffetts underwear, buying some of Bonds old equipment and rehiring sacked staff. The site was sold to Rainbow Force Pty Ltd in 2012. The site remains unused and unoccupied.

Former Bobbin Mill

Directly across Dunmore Street from the Bonds factory is the site of the former bobbin mill, where bobbins, cones and other wooden items used in the spinning process were made. In 1941, it was reported in the Sydney Morning Herald that due to the improved profit brought by a larger turnover of products, Bonds Industries was carrying large stocks of imported raw cotton and other materials. It was found necessary to begin the manufacture of cotton reels, bobbins, spools and other wooden articles required in the mills, in house. This enabled the company to deliver products without interruption. The Bond's Bobbin Mill made bobbins for the spinning mills and also cotton reels for domestic use. Orders for Bonds were wheeled by trolley across the road to the main factory. The bobbin mill closed in 1978.

This building was later converted to a bicycle store at a time when the company's products included Malvern Star bikes. It was demolished in the 1997 to make way for an apartment building. Part of the brick facade was retained, and the building's former use is interpreted on a small metal plaque affixed to the wall. The area is now rezoned from light industrial to medium to high density residential.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Due to the modern residential development to the rear of the façade the curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the 'Former Bobbin Mill Façade' in the Cumberland LEP. Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Former Bonds Bobbin Mill Facade	I228
Heritage Study	Former Bonds Bobbin Mill Facade	I228
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Nuestein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press
- Musecape, Orwell and Peter Phillips Architects, Roslyn Burge and Meredith Hutton. 2016. *Bonds Factory Site, Dunmore Road Wentworthville Conservation Management Plan.* Prepared for JST (NSW) Pty Ltd.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of façade from Dunmore Street.



View of façade from Dunmore Street.



Plaque on façade.



Detail of façade.



Detail of façade and gate.



Detail showing plaques affixed to façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Dunmore, Victorian Italianate residence and garden setting		
Recommended Name	'Dunmore' - Victorian Italianate Residence and Landscape		
Site Image			
Address	222–266 Dunmore Street, Pendle Hill NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	3	-	554208
Current LEP ID	I229 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I94 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Building (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Dunmore House is of local and potential State heritage significance for its historical, aesthetic, associative and rarity values. Historically, the site is of significance through its origins as part of D'Arcy Wentworth's 1819 land grant as well as through its associations with Colonial Treasurer Sir William MacMillan who built the residence in 1887. It is also associated with George Alan Bond who later occupied the residence and reputedly established the country's first cotton spinning mill in the paddocks near the house. The building is also significant for its association with the neighbouring Ashwood House. The Churches of Christ Homes Trust purchased Dunmore House as a home for orphans in 1934 and Ashwood House was constructed and opened in 1938 as an "Aged Ladies Nursing Home". The contextual relationship between historic Dunmore House and Ashwood House is significant in that they are both part of the religious community development and associated with the Ashwood family and Churches of Christ.

The residence has aesthetic significance as neat and well-kept example of a late Victorian style mansion with well-maintained filigree detailing. It retains its deep setback from the street and a substantial amount of its original grounds and mature early trees. The house is also one of the few remaining examples in the Cumberland LGA of the large Late Victorian residences erected in the prosperous years of the late 19th century.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is of historic significance through its origins as part of D'Arcy Wentworth's 1819 land grant as well as through its historical associations with Colonial Treasurer Sir William MacMillan who built the house in 1887 and George Alan Bond who later occupied the residence.

b) Associative	The item is associated with Colonial Treasurer Sir William MacMillan who constructed Dunmore House in 1887 and George Bond who later occupied the residence and reputedly established the country's first cotton spinning mill in the paddocks near the house.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as neat and well-kept example of a late Victorian style mansion with well-maintained filigree detailing. It retains its deep setback from the street and a substantial amount of its original grounds and mature early trees.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item is rare as one of the few remaining examples in the Cumberland LGA of the large late Victorian residences erected in the prosperous years of the late 19th century and retains significant original fabric and fine detailing.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

Dunmore House is a large rendered brick Victorian filigree residence with a deep setback on an elevated rise with substantial grounds fronting Dunmore Street, giving the building visual prominence within the landscape. The residence features a hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge capping, and a small projecting bay. The roofscape features four rendered brick chimneys with rendered cornice detailing and replaced guttering. The building has rendered quoins and decorative cornices below the eaves. The elevation to Dunmore Street features a two-storey verandah with decorative cast iron columns, valance and brackets. The verandah features a replaced bullnose awning and a filigree iron railing. At the ground level the verandah encircles three sides of the residence.

The front entrance is located on the western elevation of the building and is framed by an entrance portico with square columns and two spherical vase urns which sit atop the portico. Four sash windows frame the front entrance portico that are matched on the second storey. The elevation to Dunmore Street has three sash windows on the projecting bay on each storey. Two large sash windows sit on either side of the bays which are modern replacement to original French doors. The residence features a new paint scheme. The current colour scheme of the residence is beige, green and red.

To the rear and eastern elevations of the building there is a later single storey rendered brick addition with hipped roof and small four paned windows. The residence is approached by a circular paved driveway at the front entrance to the residence that circles to the rear of the property where there is a second carpark. The driveway is lined by rose bushes and hedges. The grounds of the residence consist of mature gums and new plantings and hedges. Some new palms have been added at the front entrance to the residence.

The building has been well-maintained and is highly intact. It is in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- A carpark added near Dunmore Street
- New bullnose verandah roof
- Windows have been replaced
- French door to street facing elevation have been altered to windows
- Slate roof has biological growth
- Recently repainted to a refreshed colour scheme- green, orange and beige
- Guttering replaced
- New tree and hedge plantings around the property

- Handrails added at front entrance stairs

Dunmore House retains both its deep setback from the street and its original form and design. The modifications and refreshed colour scheme are sympathetic to the original heritage fabric. It is of high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1884

Pendle Hill
Pendle Hill began as a locality within Wentworthville and became a suburb in 1917, changing its name from Wentworthville West to Pendle Hill. This new subdivision opened in 1927 and rapidly grew in popularity for its neat cottages and attractive gardens.

The suburb sits on land that was part of Darcy Wentworth's land grant. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the present-day suburbs of Wentworthville, Pendle Hill and Girraween.

The urban growth and population of the area is attributed to the establishment of the Bonds Industries Limited. George Bond's company, George A. Bond & Co opened the first cotton spinning mill in Australia in 1923. The company prospered and in June 1920, Bond converted his enterprise into a public company which led to an increase of jobs within the area. In the 1920s, there were 500 people employed at the mill, with the majority being women. By the mid-1930s there were almost a thousand staff in the Cumberland area employed. Along with the increase of jobs and residences in the area, the success of Bond's company also led to the construction of a railway station at Pendle Hill which opened in 1924 to service the employees at the mill.

Dunmore House
The following history has been summarised from the CMP prepared by Musecape, Orwell and Peter Phillips Architects, Roslyn Burge and Meredith Hutton:

In 1819 D'Arcy Wentworth, brother of William Charles Wentworth was given a Crown Grant of 2,200 acres west of Parramatta including the future site of "Dunmore" and the Bonds factory. By 1883 part of the Wentworth land known as the 'Wentworthville Estate' was owned by William Charles Wentworth's fourth child, Fitzwilliam Wentworth. In that year he sold 8 acres to William McMillan, then a Sydney merchant and a partner in A McArthur and Co., importers and warehousemen. McMillian would go on to be elected as member for East Sydney for the NSW legislative Assembly for the Free Trade Party from 1887-1894s and also become the Colonial Treasurer from 1889-1891.

On 5 February 1884 William McMillan mortgaged his property at Wentworthville to secure a loan for the construction of "Dunmore House" and on 18 August he purchased the adjacent major portion of the property, with the remaining 27 acres of the Dunmore property purchased in July the following year. The railway station was renamed Wentworthville.

In 1886, a Sydney Morning Herald article indicated the development of the township of Wentworthville, advertising the sale of land allotments as part of a 500-acre picturesque estate (a portion of the D'Arcy Wentworth 2200-acre grant). The following year William McMillan was elected to the NSW Legislative Assembly for the electorate of East Sydney. He divorced his wife Ada Charlotte and moved out of "Dunmore House". By 1889 he was Colonial Treasurer of NSW.

In 1906 American George Alan Bond was operating a small trading firm in New Jersey when he decided to emigrate to Australia. Thirty years old at this stage, Bond had been born on 22 May 1876 at Louisville, Kentucky, USA, to George Henry Bond, a Scottish horticulturist and his wife Jane, née

Redman. In 1915 he established a small hosiery and glove importing business, called George A Bond & Co. on the fourth floor of Aberdeen House, Clarence Street, Sydney and around December that year he moved his business to Pomeroy House in York Street, Sydney, taking over a whole floor for sales showrooms and a warehouse.

The First World War had started in 1914 and by 1917 shortages in the supply of locally produced clothing prompted Bond to go into manufacturing, establishing his first hosiery plant at Redfern. At this stage he was producing only black, white and tan cotton hosiery, not yet lisle and was possibly using imported art silk yarn.

In 1918 George Bond retained Pomeroy House for showrooms, and commenced underwear manufacturing in premises at Mallett Street, Camperdown. His warehouse was moved to a large shop at the corner of Parramatta Road and Mallett Street. Goods were dispatched from Camperdown until larger premises became available. During these early years, men's cotton athletics were manufactured under the name of Bonds Athletics.

'Dunmore' at Wentworthville had been sold by William McMillan in 1912 to Percival Edgar Thompson of Gosford and on 31 January 1920 George Bond purchased the property from Thompson. With the enterprise now flourishing, Bonds became a public company, George. A. Bond & Co Ltd, with an issued capital of about £200,000 and Bond as Managing Director.

George Bond became an Australian citizen in 1922. Between 1921 and 1923 all Bonds facilities had been consolidated at Camperdown where the well-known Sydney-based architectural firm of Robertson & Marks Designed an additional four floors of the premises. In 1922 the same firm was commissioned to design new factory premises at Wentworthville.

In 1923 Bond established Australia's first cotton spinning and weaving operation on his property at Wentworthville, the first in the Southern Hemisphere and commenced the manufacture of lisle stockings from Australian cotton. Bond persuaded the railway authorities to build a platform on the western railway line so his employees would be within easy walking distance of the Pendle Hill station, that opened on 12 April 1924.

When construction of the Bonds factory started, the area was still semi-rural, with remnant stands of native woodland and only limited residential development, mostly around the railway stations. By the 1930s the factory occupied a considerable area and residential development had expanded nearby.

By 1925, Bonds were producing about a quarter of the total Australian output of hosiery and knitted goods. From 1926 Bonds received a bounty for manufacturing yarn from local cotton and George Bond formed a subsidiary company, George A Bond Cotton Mills Ltd. By the following year, the company was spinning cotton, throwing silk and manufacturing full fashioned hosiery, half hose, knitted underwear and woven towels and was described by The Bulletin as being the largest hosiery manufacturer in the British Empire. At this time the company employed some 2,600 people and had assets valued at £1,582,000.

The Great Depression was looming and in 1929 George A Bond & Co. went into liquidation, a victim of the impending downturn in world trade and United Kingdom import policies. In August that year Bond's Industries Ltd was formed after offers were made by a group of creditors to the liquidators of George. A. Bond & Co. and George. A. Bond Cotton Mills. The new company was listed on the NSW and Sydney Stock Exchange on 27 February 1930, with paid up capital of £171,009. The loss involved in the liquidation was probably the largest suffered by a manufacturing company to that date – all the share capital to the value of £700,000 had to be written off. George Bond was forced to sell "Dunmore" at a low price to an organisation operated by the Churches of Christ NSW.

When the Homes Trust purchased the property in 1934, they established Dunmore House as a home for orphans in 1936. From 4 April 1936 Dunmore House operated as a boys' orphanage and school by Thomas E. Rofe, conference president of the Churches of Christ. By the 1970s the Churches of Christ were using the building as a secondary school and in 1987 it was used temporarily as a secondary school by the Toongabbie Baptist Christian community School and then as their office.

Soon after, 'Ashwood House' was constructed and opened in 1938 as an "Aged Ladies Nursing Home". Ashwood House was donated to the Women's Conference of Churches of Christ in NSW by Miss Florence May Ashwood in memory of her mother. The site has subsequently been subdivided and Ashwood House incorporated into a retirement village.

Presently, Dunmore House, along with Ashwood House, forms part of an aged care facility owned by Living Care, a service operated by the Churches of Christ NSW.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.	X	**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Dunmore House should be investigated further for its potential to be listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR). It appears to be of State significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic and rarity values. In particular, it has a special association with Colonial Treasurer Sir William MacMillan as well as George Alan Bond. It also has State level aesthetic significance as neat and well-kept example of a late Victorian style mansion.

- A Conservation Management Plan should be prepared for this site to understand in greater detail the history and significance of the place, as well as how to manage change and monitor conditions of the site.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Dunmore, Victorian Italianate residence and garden setting	I229
Heritage Study	Dunmore, Victorian Italianate residence and garden setting	I229
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press
- Martin, A.W. *McMillan, Sir William* (1850-1926, accessed 24 July 2019, http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/mcmillan-sir-william-1105
- Musecape, Orwell and Peter Phillips Architects, Roslyn Burge and Meredith Hutton. 2016. *Bonds Factory Site, Dunmore Road Wentworthville Conservation Management Plan.* Prepared for JST (NSW) Pty Ltd.
- *The Sydney Morning Herald,* Saturday 4 April 1936, p. 10.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Dunmore House.



Dunmore House as viewed from Dunmore Street.



Driveway to Dunmore House.



Overview of Dunmore House.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Ashwood House, Inter-War Georgian Revival Residence		
Recommended Name	'Ashwood House' - Inter-War Georgian Revival Residence		
Site Image			
Address	268-280 Dunmore Street, Pendle Hill NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	A	-	335578
Current LEP ID	I230 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I95 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion / Health Services	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

'Ashwood House' at 268-280 Dunmore Street, Pendle Hill is of local and potential State heritage significance for its historic, aesthetic, social and rarity values. The Churches of Christ Homes Trust purchased Dunmore House as a home for orphans in 1934 and constructed Ashwood House in 1938 as an "Aged Ladies Nursing Home". Ashwood House was donated to the Women's Conference of Churches of Christ in NSW by Miss Florence May Ashwood in memory of her mother. The building is significant for this long association with the district as a church facility and for the part it has played in the continuing development of care facilities within the district. The contextual relationship between historic Dunmore House and Ashwood House is significant in that they are both part of the religious community development and associated with the Ashwood family. The building also has aesthetic and rarity significance as a unique Inter-war Georgian style and purpose-built nursing home with fine detailing.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The Churches of Christ Homes Trust purchased Dunmore House as a home for orphans in 1934 and constructed Ashwood House in 1938 as an "Aged Ladies Nursing Home". Ashwood House was donated to the Women's Conference of Churches of Christ in NSW by Miss Florence May Ashwood in memory of her mother.
b) Associative	The building is significant for this long association with the district as a church facility and for the part it has played in the continuing development of care facilities within the district. The contextual relationship between historic Dunmore House and Ashwood House is

	significant in that they are both part of the religious community development and associated with the Ashwood family.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building has aesthetic and rarity significance as a unique Inter-war Georgian style and purpose-built nursing home with fine detailing.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The building has aesthetic and rarity significance as a unique Inter-war Georgian style and purpose-built nursing home with fine detailing.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

Ashwood House is a single-storey red brick building with an E-shaped layout. The building has a hipped terracotta tiled roof that features a centrally located cupola over the main entry. The central entry is accentuated by a broken pedimented cover supported by simple columns and features a doorway with typically detailed Georgian semi-circular fanlight and sidelights. The facade also features timber framed double hung windows with timber shutters and a prominent western wing with a curved, semi-circular facade featuring multi-paned tinted glazing. There are two face brick chimneys to the western wing. The front of the building has remained essentially intact from its original construction. Extensive additions to the rear and eastern side of the subject building are single storey, featuring face brick walls and a hipped tiled roof. Their floor space is double the original building.

The building is visually prominent with a deep setback and sited on an elevated ridge with a large grassed area and circular driveway in front. Garden beds include European plantings such as roses. There are some substantial trees on the site which contribute to the overall aesthetic significance of the place.

The subject building presently forms part of the Churches of Christ Retirement Village.

Ashwood House and grounds are well maintained and are in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

A number of modifications have been carried out to the western and southern sections of the building to incorporate and connect ramps and disabled access, as well as additional structures south of the building. The majority of the additions and additional structures do not read from Dunmore Street.

Ashwood House has high integrity, retaining original form, fabric and setback.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1938

Pendle Hill
Pendle Hill began as a locality within Wentworthville and became a suburb in 1917, changing its name from Wentworthville West to Pendle Hill. This new subdivision opened in 1927 and rapidly grew in popularity for its neat cottages and attractive gardens.

The suburb sits on land that was part of Darcy Wentworth's land grant. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres,

2200 acres of which were located in the present-day suburbs of Wentworthville, Pendle Hill and Girraween.

The urban growth and population of the area is attributed to the establishment of the Bonds Industries Limited. George Bond's company, George A. Bond & Co opened the first cotton spinning mill in Australia in 1923. The company prospered and in June 1920, Bond converted his enterprise into a public company which led to an increase of jobs within the area. In the 1920s, there were 500 people employed at the mill, with the majority being women. By the mid-1930s there were almost a thousand staff in the Cumberland area employed. Along with the increase of jobs and residences in the area, the success of Bond's company also led to the construction of a railway station at Pendle Hill which opened in 1924 to service the employees at the mill.

Ashwood House
Ashwood House stands on land originally granted to D'Arcy Wentworth in August 1819. Prior to 1883 the Estate passed to Fitzwilliam Wentworth and was part of the subdivision called the "Wentworthville Estate". In January 1884 Wentworth conveyed 8 acres to SW McMillan, MP and Sydney Merchant, partner in A McCarthur and Co importers and warehousemen. In the same year McMillan mortgaged the property to construct a residence, "Dunmore House" located to the SE of the subject property. In July 1885 McMillan went on to purchase the adjoining 27 acres of land.

In December 1912 the property was sold to Percival Edgar Thompson, and in 1920 to George Allan Bond. Bond, founder of Bond Cotton Mills, also established a factory (now Bonds Industries Ltd) in the area at this time. During the 1930s Depression Bond was forced to sell the house and grounds.

In 1934 the Churches of Christ Homes Trust purchased the property, establishing Dunmore House as a home for orphans. Ashwood House was constructed and opened in 1938 as an "Aged Ladies Nursing Home". donated to the Women's Conference of Churches of Christ in NSW by Miss Florence May Ashwood in memory of her mother. The site has subsequently been subdivided and Ashwood House incorporated into a retirement village.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.	**X**	**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring	**X**		

		development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The site should be investigated further for its potential to be listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR). It appears to be of State significance for its historic and rarity values, being a site constructed in association with Dunmore House by the Churches of Christ Homes Trust as an "Aged Ladies Nursing Home".
- A Conservation Management Plan should be prepared for this site to understand in greater detail the history and significance of the place, as well as how to manage change and monitor conditions of the site.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Ashwood House, Inter-War Georgian Revival Residence	I230
Heritage Study	Ashwood House, Inter-War Georgian Revival Residence	I230
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Nuestein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictoral History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- M. L. Subd, Pendle Hill, P8/21
- M. L. Subd, Pendle Hill, P8/20

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of Ashwood House.



Detail of Ashwood House front elevation.



Overview of Ashwood House.



Detail of Ashwood House front elevation.



View of extension to original building.



View of extension to original building.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Pendle Hill Railway Station		
Recommended Name	Pendle Hill Railway Station Group		
Site Image			
Address	Joyce Street, Pendle Hill NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	100631
Current LEP ID	I231 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I96 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Transport - Rail	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Pendle Hill Railway Station is of local significance for its direct associations with mid-20th century development of the local area and as part of the railway station redevelopment that took place during the quadruplication of the Main Western Line between Lidcombe and St Marys in 1943. The station buildings are of aesthetic significance as good examples of mid-20th century railway construction in an urban context displaying distinctive elements of Inter War Stripped Functionalist style. They are competently executed and display many typical stylistic elements of similar station buildings throughout New South Wales and in the suburbs of western Sydney share similar construction techniques and design, such as the neighbouring stations of Wentworthville, Toongabbie, Westmead (now demolished) and Seven Hills. These group of station buildings show effects of war time financial constraints. The site has historical significance for its association with the iconic Australian company Bonds, and the company's founder George. A. Bond who was responsible for the naming of the station and the suburb and starting a business in the local area, which would continue to contribute to the local economy from the 1920s and into the twenty-first century.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Pendle Hill Railway Station has historical significance as being established following a request to the railways by the local cotton mill owner and Bonds company founder George. A. Bond for a railway platform to service the mill employees. The station is also of historical significance as one of several stations constructed as part of the quadruplication of the line from St Marys to Lidcombe in the 1940s reflecting the need to upgrade the buildings in response to the development of the locality.

b) Associative	Pendle Hill Railway Station has strong historical associations with George. A. Bond founder of the Bonds manufacturing empire and the person responsible for the inspiration in naming Pendle Hill.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Pendle Hill Railway Station is of aesthetic significance as an example of mid-sized Inter-War Stripped Functionalist station buildings in an urban setting. The buildings are noted for their use of bonded brickwork, Art Deco influenced parapet detailing, strong horizontal planes and steel awnings, and their simple style reflecting the simplicity of the nearby Joyce Street shops.
d) Social	The place has the potential to contribute to the local community's sense of place and can provide a connection to the local community's history.
e) Scientific	Pendle Hill Railway Station is of technical significance for its ability to demonstrate design and construction techniques of the mid-20th century railway structures and for its ability to provide evidence of the use of Inter War Stripped Functionalist elements in a railway setting. The station buildings provide opportunities together with Toongabbie, Wentworthville and Seven Hills stations to study and understand mid-20th century building techniques, though these can be observed at many other locations.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	Pendle Hill Railway Station is a representative example of a small, mid-20th Century railway station that is designed in the Inter War Stripped Functionalist style in an urban context, similar to Toongabbie, Wentworthville and Seven Hills.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Pendle Hill Railway Station Group', dated 2017. The description is comprehensive and matches the condition visible during the site inspection.

BUILDINGS
Station Building Platform 1/2, brick, type 13 (1943-44)
Station Building Platform 3/4, brick, type 13 (1943-44)

STRUCTURES
2x island platforms, brick faced (1943)
Footbridge, steel beam with RSJ steel supports (1944)
Kiosk, (c1954)

STATION BUILDING PLATFORM 1/2 (1943-44)
External: The station building on Platform 1/2 is larger than the Platform 3/4 building and is an Inter War Stripped Functionalist style railway building. It is of face brick construction with low pitched gabled roof and brick parapets at each end with courses of recessed heeler bricks capped by a course of bullnosed bricks. The western end of the building is defined by a curved masonry bay with a single door. Centrally located on each parapet is an Art Deco style projecting vertical masonry fin constructed of heeler bricks in a contrasting colour. The parapets step down on each side from the fin. The roof is clad with Colorbond, which extends as an awning on all four sides of the building. The awning on the eastern end, which provides shelter to passengers purchasing tickets from the ticket window and the machine, is supported by two rectangular brick columns with curved corners. On Platform 1/ 2, one ticket window remains in use while the other is bricked up. Steel framed windows with three horizontal hopper panels are vertically proportioned and placed regularly on both platform elevations. A contemporary canopy connects the building from the underside of the original awning to the stairs and footbridge.

Internal: Internally the building has a linear floor layout with a series of rooms in various sizes including from east to west combined former booking/parcels office (now booking office and staff area), general waiting room, ladies room and toilets, men's toilets with a store room in the curved bay. The doors are secured by metal grill gates while the windows covered with security mesh. The entire original interior fit-out has been removed.

STATION BUILDING PLATFORM 3/4 (1943-44)
External: The station building on Platform 3/4 is approximately half the size of the Platform 1/2 building featuring the same detailing and architectural style with the exception of the curved bay at one end. It is of face brick construction with low pitched gabled roof and brick parapets at each end with courses of recessed heeler bricks capped by a course of bullnosed bricks. Centrally located on each parapet is an Art Deco style projecting vertical masonry fin constructed of heeler bricks in a contrasting colour. The parapets step down on each side from the fin. The roof is clad with Colorbond which extends as an awning on all four sides of the building. The awning on the eastern end, which provides shelter to passengers purchasing tickets from the ticket machine, is supported by two rectangular brick columns with curved corners. The building had two ticket windows, which are now blocked. The central pane is fixed. Early timber doors are extant. The standard steel framed windows with three horizontal hopper panels are vertically proportioned and placed regularly on both platform elevations between the solid metal doors. A contemporary canopy connects the building from the underside of the original awning to the stairs and footbridge.

Internal: Internally the building has a linear floor layout consisting of a booking office and general waiting room. The doors are secured by metal grill gates while the windows are covered by security mesh. The building is currently used for storage purposes. The internal finishes are the same as the other platform building with plasterboard panelled ceilings, hardboard flooring (booking office) and tile flooring (waiting room). The waiting room interior has been upgraded.

PLATFORMS (1943)
Both island platforms have brick faces with concrete deck. The top surfaces are covered with concrete with concrete coping. Modern aluminium palisade fencing, timber bench seating, lighting and signage are located on both of the platforms.

FOOTBRIDGE (1944)
The footbridge is a steel beam structure with concrete deck and RSJ steel supports over the platforms and main lines with stairs to each of the platforms, and a ramp to street level on each side. It is a simple structure with no ornamentation representing economic policies of the time. The footbridge and associated stairs and ramps are covered with Colorbond awnings.

KIOSK (c1954)
The small originally timber clad (now metal) and gable roofed kiosk is located on a cantilevered concrete slab supported by steel trestles opposite the stairs to Platform 1/2.

MOVABLE
Heritage-style platform lamp posts
Blue and yellow station entrance sign – Mode ID
Green cast iron Milner safe
Booking office machine (BOM) including dispenser, computer, monitor, keyboard and associated equipment such as plastic coin trays etc
Small timber coin tray / box
Timber-framed historical print of Pendle station in c1924
Tall, two-door timber cupboard, polished, with interior shelving
Tall, two-door timber cupboard, painted green, with interior shelving and including SRA list of telegraphic codes attached to inside door
Timber desk stationery organiser
Metal sign – "Attention – Valid ticket etc"
Red and white "Emergency Response" box including contents and contents list
Two timber-framed mirrors in women's toilets
Fitted timber ticket desk in former booking office on Platform 3-4

POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES
Pendle Hill Station has low archaeological potential with no evidence of the 1920s station buildings remaining.

The station buildings are in good condition externally.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

The following modifications have been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Pendle Hill Railway Station Group'.

- 1942 – Construction of new station buildings replaced the original 1920s structures.
- c1997 – An internal fitout and some small cosmetic changes made to the facade such as the roof sheeting.
- 2010 – Platform resurfacing
- 2018 – TAP upgrade including four new lifts, a new station concourse and footbridge, new stairs and platform canopies and a commuter carpark.
- No date – The kiosk appears to have been changed from a skillion roof to a gabled roof and reclad.

The station has a moderate degree of integrity and intactness.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1924

The western railway line was opened in 1860 and duplicated in 1886. Pendle Hill Station opened in 1924, mainly servicing the Bonds cotton mill employees. The suburb was originally part of the acreage owned by D'Arcy Wentworth. Mr George A. Bond purchased a large part of the farm, bounded by Pendle Way, Dunmore Street and Jones Street and lived in what is now Dunmore House.

Bond was a young American who established a company in 1915 to import ladies hosiery and gloves to Sydney. Two years later he began manufacturing hosiery in Redfern and a year after that, underwear in Camperdown. The business quickly developed into the well-known Bonds business, aided in part by the iconic 'Chesty Bond' men's athletic singlet.

In 1923, he established a cotton spinning mill on his property at Pendle Hill and persuaded the railway authorities to build a platform so his employees would have easy walking from the railway station. Bonds continues to operate in the locality. He is believed to have requested that the area be named after Pendleton in Lancashire, the centre of England's cotton industry, and the name Pendle Hill was the result. In March 1927 the over bridge near the station opened.

The "Inter War Stripped Functionalist" brick station buildings were designed in 1942 as part of the quadruplication of the line between Lidcombe and St Marys. It was constructed c1943-4, replacing the 1920s structures. The steel beam pedestrian footbridge dates from c1944. The bookstall (now kiosk) was designed in 1954 and presumably added soon after.

Today, the site remains in use as an active railway station.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The heritage curtilage of the Pendle Hill Railway Station Group should be revised to match the RailCorp Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register curtilage for the station; see item #4800257 and below.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Pendle Hill Railway Station	I231
Heritage Study	Pendle Hill Railway Station	I231
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Nuestein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Inventory S170 listing sheet for Pendle Hill Railway Station Group, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4800257
- Humphreys, A. and Ellsmore, D. 2001. *Inter-War Station Buildings*.
- Sharpe, S.A. 1982. *The Railway Stations of NSW 1855-1980*.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to station from Joyce Street.



Concourse.



Footbridge concourse and station building from platform.



Station building as view from the opposite platform.

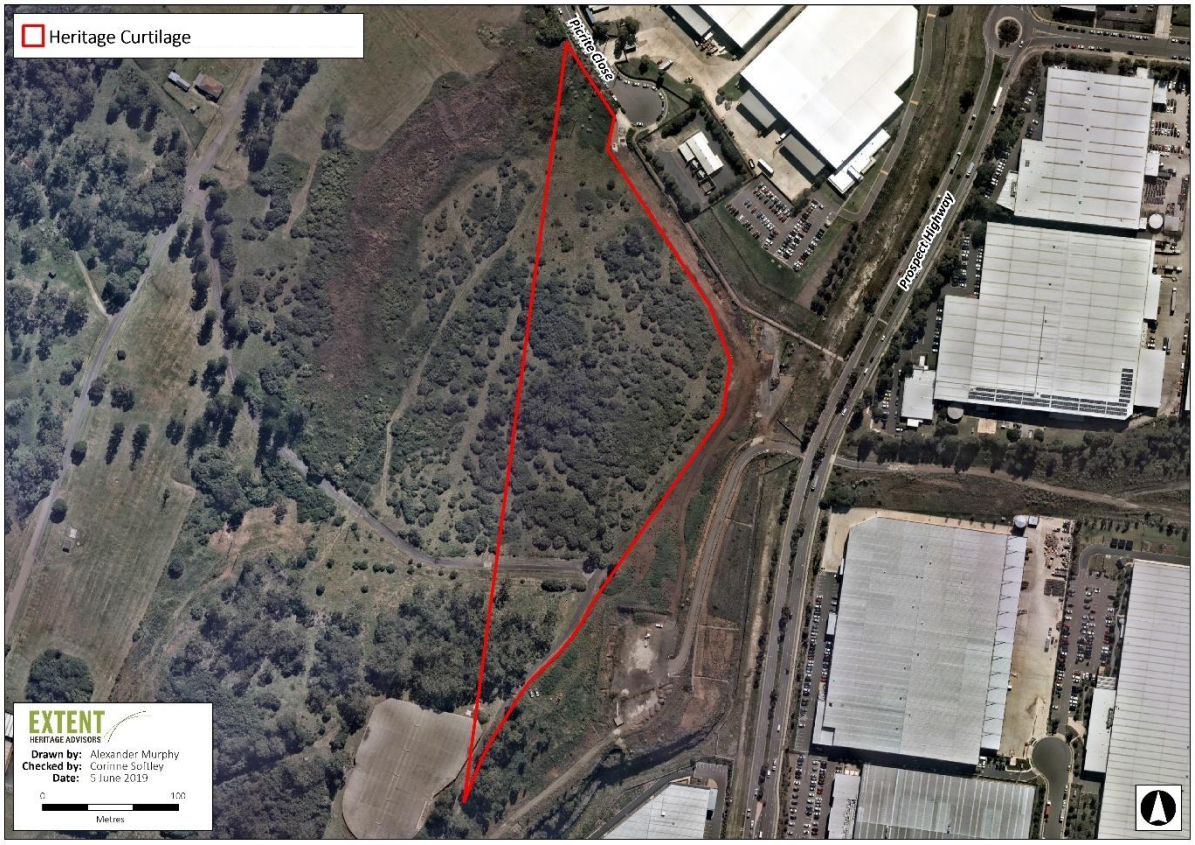
 Station building as view from the opposite platform.	 View south east along both platforms.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Prospect Reservoir and Surrounding Area		
Recommended Name	Prospect Reservoir and Surrounding Area (part only)		
Site Image	No image available of the curtilage related specifically to Cumberland.  Prospect Reservoir (Source: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Register listing sheet for Prospect Reservoir)		
Address	1 Picrite Close, Prospect NSW 2148		
Lot/Section/DP	Part 304	-	1122291
Current LEP ID	I10370 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I10370 and A8 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	STATE		
Site Type	Level 1	Complex/Group	
	Level 2	Utilities - Water	

Curtilage Map

The Cumberland Council LGA includes one small portion of the whole Prospect Reservoir State Heritage Register item.



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below.

Statement of Significance

Prospect Reservoir is historically significant at the state level as it is a central element of the Sydney water supply system. As a part of the Upper Nepean Scheme, the Reservoir has continued to supply water to Sydney for over 120 years, and generally still operates in the same way as it was originally constructed. That it has continued to be used since its construction reflects the inventive and progressive way in which the reservoir was designed and built, and this contributes to its significance greatly.

The Reservoir reflects three significant changes in municipal life during the late 19th century; the development of water and general public utility services; the importance of ensuring an adequate and dependable centralised water supply; and the collective bureaucratic response to the delivery of capital works of this nature.

Built between 1882 and 1888, it was an outstanding achievement in civil engineering technology at the time, using innovative design and construction methods. It has a high level of historical engineering significance.

Prospect Reservoir is strongly associated with the Harbours and Rivers Branch of the NSW Public Works Department, particularly Edward Orpen Moriarty, Head of the branch at the time of the Reservoir's construction, and later with the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage (later the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board) and most recently, with the Sydney Catchment Authority.

The Reservoir area is aesthetically significant, as a picturesque site with a large expanse of water, parklands, landscaping and bush. The place is valuable for its recreational amenity for passive recreation, punctuating the monotony of the surrounding urban landscape. It has been used for recreation by the community for generations.

It continues to regulate the release of water from Prospect Reservoir to the Lower Canal and the Sydney Distribution system.

The place also contains examples of functional colonial architecture.

The listing includes Prospect Reservoir, landscape elements and all associated structures, including pumping stations, to the property boundary. The environs of the reservoir and hence this listing also include a wide range of items, which relate to later amplification of water supply. These include examples of 1920s and 30s pumping stations, a residence, and the 72" (1,800 mm) main, constructed between the Upper Canal and Pipe Head in 1937. Later items associated with the Warragamba Supply Scheme and more modern developments include several more recent pumping stations, screening and boosting plants on the eastern and southern sides of the Reservoir, and the 84 inch (2,100 mm) water main from Prospect, to Pipe Head, completed in 1958.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Prospect Reservoir is historically significant at the state level as it is a central element of the Sydney water supply system. As a part of the Upper Nepean Scheme, the Reservoir has continued to supply water to Sydney for over 120 years, and generally still operates in the same way as it was originally constructed. That it has continued to be used since its construction reflects the inventive and progressive way in which the reservoir was designed and built, and this contributes to its significance greatly. The Reservoir reflects three significant changes in municipal life during the late 19th century; the development of water and general public utility services; the importance of ensuring an adequate and dependable centralised water supply; and the collective bureaucratic response to the delivery of capital works of this nature.
b) Associative	Prospect Reservoir is strongly associated with the Harbours and Rivers Branch of the NSW Public Works Department, particularly Edward Orpen Moriarty, Head of the branch at the time of the Reservoir's construction, and later with the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage (later the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board) and most recently, with the Sydney Catchment Authority.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Reservoir area is aesthetically significant, as a picturesque site with a large expanse of water, parklands, landscaping and bush. The place is valuable for its recreational amenity for passive recreation, punctuating the monotony of the surrounding urban landscape. It has been used for recreation by the community for generations.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	Built between 1882 and 1888, it was an outstanding achievement in civil engineering technology at the time, using innovative design and construction methods. It has a high level of historical engineering significance.
f) Rarity	This item is assessed as historically rare state-wide.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The portion of Prospect Reservoir which sits within the Cumberland Council Local Government Area is a heavily vegetated hill on the eastern side of the reservoir. The area is not accessible by road and is fenced off from the public.

The following physical description for the bushland surrounding the reservoir has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Prospect Reservoir and Surrounding Area'.

The bushland surrounding Prospect Reservoir is classified as Cumberland Plain Woodland (CPW). Less than 13% of CPW remains and a high proportion of this figure is heavily degrade through weed invasion, rubbish dumping, illegal vehicle use and overgrazing. In the protected catchment these degrading influences are largely absent and this is reflected in the excellent bushland condition.

Cumberland Plain Woodland is listed at state and federal levels as an endangered ecological community. Legislation at both levels provides a framework for the protection of ecological communities under threat.

Bushland condition is best in the northern section and decreases in the southern areas. A rapid flora survey of Prospect Reservoir (approximately 1km North from spoil site) revealed over fifty native species.

Prospect Reservoir is an important refuge for many fauna species in Western Sydney. Mammals such as wombats, echidnas and eastern grey kangaroos are listed as recent sightings in the National Park species atlas. Importantly, over 12 species of bats (including threatened species) have been recorded within the vicinity of the reservoir.

The bushland near the filtration plant is less diverse and more degraded than in the immediately adjacent Sydney Catchment Authority land. A similar but much more restricted suite of native species can be found there. Exotic species including Chloris gayana (Rhodes grass), Setaria gracilis (pigeon grass) and Eragrostis curvula (African love grass) dominate. These species are indicators of significant soil disturbance. The vegetation condition varies from a young eucalypt canopy with a low diversity understorey to eucalypt regrowth in a largely exotic pasture. Other areas are exotic pastures with no native element present.

Despite the lower quality of bushland this site still has significant ecological importance. If rehabilitated, it would significantly improve ecological connectivity, especially between Prospect Reservoir and the riparian vegetation along Eastern Creek.

As the site was inaccessible, a condition grading has not been provided.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- N/A

As the site was inaccessible, an integrity grading has not been provided.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1888

The following history has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Prospect Reservoir and Surrounding Area'.

In 1867, the Governor of NSW appointed a Commission to recommend a scheme for Sydney's water supply, and by 1869 it was recommended that construction commence on the Upper Nepean Scheme. This consisted of two diversion weirs, located at Pheasant's Nest and Broughton's Pass, in the Upper Nepean River catchment, with water feeding into a series of tunnels, canals and aqueducts known as the Upper Canal. It was intended that water be fed by gravity from the catchment into a reservoir at Prospect. This scheme was to be Sydney's fourth water supply system, following the Tank Stream, Busby's Bore and the Botany (Lachlan) Swamps.

Designed and constructed by the Public Works Department of NSW, Prospect Reservoir was built during the 1880s and completed in 1888. Credit for the Upper Nepean Scheme is largely given to Edward Orpen Moriarty, the Engineer in Chief of the Habours and Rivers Branch of the Public Works Department from 1858-88 (B Cubed Sustainability, 2005, 7).

The quintessential feature of the scheme was the diversion of the Nepean River below its junction with the Avon and Cordeaux Rivers. The Peasant's Nest weir, near the township of Wilton, diverts the water through a 7km long tunnel to the Cataract River at Broughton's Pass, near the township of Appin, where a similar weir diverts the flow of the four rivers through a 58km system of tunnels, aqueducts and open channels to Prospect Creek upon which the earthen dam wall is located. When it was completed in 1888, Prospect reservoir provided the storage component of the scheme, as the weirs did not have the capacity to store water.

Between 1893 and 1916, extensive remedial works were carried out in order to correct slumps in the upstream face.

With completion of Warragamba Dam in 1960, Prospect Reservoir continued to play an important role in storing Sydney's water. A second pipeline linking Warragamba and Prospect was completed in 1966, significantly increasing the volume of water that could be transferred during peak demand periods. In 1979-80, a major strengthening programme on the reservoir wall was completed by increasing the volume of its downstream side. The upstream face was strengthened in 1997 (Sydney Water Corporation) (Caitlin Allen, Dept. of Commerce/Heritage Group, 2006).

With the commissioning of the Prospect Water Filtration Plant in 1996, raw water transferred from Warragamba and the Upper Nepean Dams was sent directly to the treatment facility, by-passing the Reservoir. However the filtration plant can draw water directly from the Reservoir if needed. This is one of the largest such facilities in the world and it has changed the role of the Reservoir to that of a service reservoir and large off-line settling basin for the Warragamba & Upper Canal systems in the event of a water quality problem, covering daily fluctuations of demand in the distribution system. Since its construction, parts of the area surrounding the reservoir have formerly been used for passive community recreation, and consequently the Water Board provided numerous parks and picnic facilities, primarily on its eastern side (B Cubed Sustainability, 2007,3)

From 2006 a new raw water pumping station and associated infrastructure were built on the reservoir's south-eastern side, including pipeline, power supply and access road.

It was formerly the major distribution reservoir for Sydney's main water supply system until the commissioning of the Prospect Water Filtration Plant in 1996. The reservoir's role has since been changed to that of an off-line storage service reservoir, which covers daily fluctuations of demand in the distribution system. The reservoir can now be drawn on when needed to supplement the Warragamba Pipeline and Upper Canal inflows into the Filtration Plant. It remains an essential component of Sydney's water supply system and therefore is critical Government infrastructure.

Scour/Outlet System:

Prior to construction of the Prospect Water Filtration PLant, the water supply was delivered to the Lower Canal via the scour/outlet system, which consists of a number of components (including submerged inlet pipelines, outlet tower with access walkway, lower valve house with outlet to the Lower Canal, scour pipelines, various control and guard valvevs, brick-lined interconnecting tunnel between outlet valve and lower valve house, with ventilation shaft and access shaft/manhole, dischange pipelines under the Sydney Water Corporation-owned picnic area and an outlet structure.

The Outlet Tower is a small octagonal brick structure standing in the Reservoir waters with access by a small riveted iron footbridge. The tower extends below water with three main platforms accessed by ladders. The interconnecting tunnel is routed in a large U running from the Outlet Tower, into the hillside, then curving back to skirt the end of the Reservoir wall.

The Lower Valve House is similar in style to the Outlet Tower and originally controlled water entering the Lower Canal. The Lower Canal was decommissioned in the 1980s, but the original equipment in the Lower Valve House remains largely intact. The tunnel extends a short distance beyond the Lower Valve House.

The Scour/Outlet system originally terminated at the end of the tunnel, with a simple brick headwall with wing-walls and iron grill gate. In the late 1970s the scour system was extended with twin concrete pipes and a new outlet structure constructed closer to Prospect Creek. At that time the area downstream and east of the Reservoir wall was re-shaped to form a public picnic area, burying the end of the tunnel and new concrete pipes.

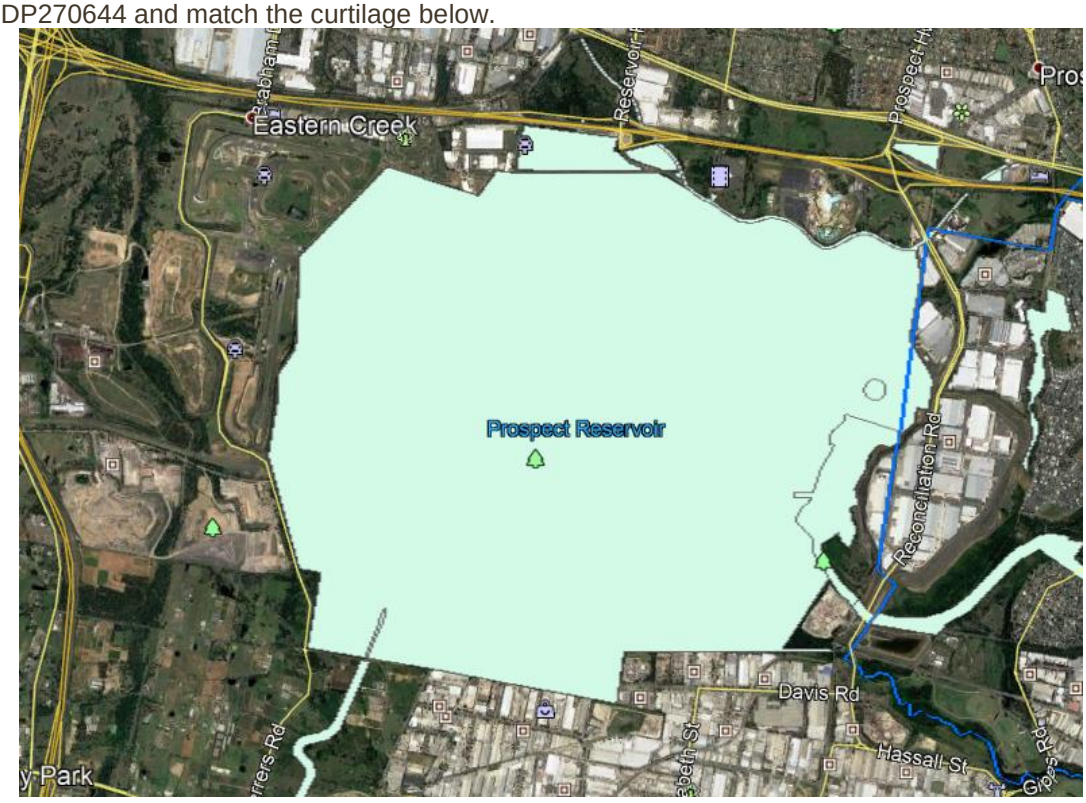
Since decommissioning of the Lower Canal, the sole purpose of the Scour/Outlet system is to allow scouring or draining of the Reservoir. This is critical to ensure dam safety and consequently the system must be adequately maintained. The primary control valves were imported from England in 1887 and are believed to be the last remaining examples of their type in the world. They are in poor condition and at high risk of failure if operated to drain the Reservoir. They are beyond their operational life and cannot be refurbished. Consequently, SCA can no longer test the system as required or safely dewater the Reservoir under emergency conditions (SCA, 2009, 1).

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- For the purposes of consolidation and consistency, and because the two items directly relate to one another, items I01370 and A8 should be amalgamated to form one item on the Cumberland LEP. This item should be given the LEP ID I01370 in line with the State Heritage Register listing ID which can cover any relevant built, landscape and archaeological values.
  The curtilage for the Cumberland LEP will require a revised curtilage to match the SHR curtilage located inside the Cumberland LGA boundary. The revised curtilage should include Lot 37, DP270644 and match the curtilage below.



Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	Prospect Reservoir and Surrounding Area	I01370
Local Environmental Plan	Prospect Reservoir and Surrounding Area	I01370
Heritage Study	Prospect Reservoir and Surrounding Area	I01370
National Trust Australia Register	Sydney Water Supply Prospect Reservoir	No ID number

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Register listing sheet for Prospect Reservoir and Surrounding Area, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?id=5045336

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



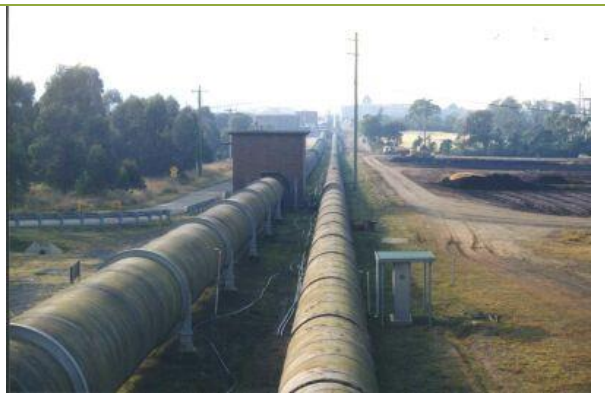
Entrance to Prospect Reservoir.



View along Picrite Close, towards entrance to Prospect Reservoir.



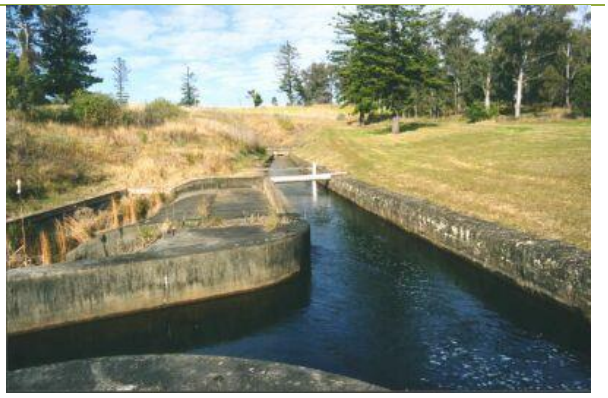
Lower Valve House and Receiving Basin on the Lower Canal (Source: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Register listing sheet for Prospect Reservoir)



Pipelines (Source: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Register listing sheet for Prospect Reservoir)



By-Wash Channel (Source: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Register listing sheet for Prospect Reservoir)



Upper Canal near its entry to Prospect Reservoir (Source: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Register listing sheet for Prospect Reservoir)

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Commercial Building		
Recommended Name	Commercial Building		
Site Image			
Address	20 Amy Street, Regents Park NSW 2143		
Lot/Section/DP	11	-	12804
Current LEP ID	I232 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I43 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The commercial building at 20 Amy Street, Regents Park is locally significant for its historic and aesthetic values. The site has local historic significance having served as a corner retail building since the early twentieth century. It provides evidence of the major population boom during the Federation period when residential development and the associated civic infrastructure grew apace in the area. The corner building has aesthetic significance as a detailed and largely intact example of a Federation commercial building. The siting of the building on the street corner makes it a notable landmark in its local area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The site has local historic significance, having served as a corner retail building since the early twentieth century. It provides evidence of the major population boom during the Federation period when residential development and the associated civic infrastructure grew apace in the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The corner building also has aesthetic significance as a detailed and largely intact example of a Federation commercial building. The siting of the building on the street corner also makes it a notable landmark in its local area.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The subject building is a two-storey face brick commercial building in the Federation style, located on a street corner. The building is situated on the main street of Regents Park town centre, addressing Amy Street to the north and Kitchener Avenue to the east.

The ground floor elevation is cement rendered, with aluminium framed shop windows and an entrance on the canted corner. The ground floor features modified window and door openings with metal door and window frames and contemporary windows and doors. Modern signage has been added in the windows. The ground floor is sheltered by a suspended awning over the footpath, which is lined with modern signage and has two hanging signs. The first floor of the building contains a fairly uniform set of timber framed double hung sash windows with rendered lintels between regularly spaced brick pilasters. An air conditioning unit has been installed in one of the windows.

The geometric parapet of varying heights along the roof line emphasises the corner sitting of the building. Each parapeted bay at the higher corner of the building features some decorative polychromatic brickwork. Two string courses of dark brick mark the floor and ceiling levels of the first floor.

The building is well maintained as a functioning commercial building and is in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Modern signage*
- Replacement of display windows with aluminium frames*
- Replacement of entry door and frame*
- Strip lighting to underside of awning*
- One air conditioning unit to one window on first floor*

While the ground floor of the building has been modified, the first floor is relatively intact. The building appears to retain a moderate level of integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	Between 1900 - 1925

Regents Park lies on the land that was originally part of the Hyde Park Estate, a grant of 1,110 acres given to HG Douglas in 1833. A large part of this estate was purchased by Joseph Hyde Potts in 1834 and 1835 who subdivided the area into farm lots and subsequently into residential lots. Regents Park was first subdivided in the 1880s.

On 11 November 1912, a single line on the railway was opened at Regents Park. With the coming of the railway, Regents Park expanded as a residential suburb along with the neighbouring suburb of Berala. The commercial building at 20 Amy Street would have been constructed between 1900 and 1925, as a direct consequence of this growth and expansion of the retail centre. Today, the building remains in use as a commercial property.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Commercial Building	I232
Heritage Study	Commercial Building	I232
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images	
None.	

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Regents Park Railway Station Group		
Recommended Name	Regents Park Railway Station Group		
Site Image			
Address	Park Road, Regents Park NSW 2143		
Lot/Section/DP	31	-	1221455
Current LEP ID	I233 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I44 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Transport – Rail	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

Regents Park Railway Station has local significance for its historic, aesthetic, social and representative values. The station represents the significant reconstruction of the original Lidcombe-Regents Park line and its extension to Cabramatta that occurred in 1924. The 1920s platform building has been altered but it retains the basic architectural features which characterise station buildings of this period. The overall station complex has, however, been impacted by modern developments which have reduced its ability to effectively demonstrate the era of travel between the 1920s and 1930s. The station has aesthetic significance with its 1920s 'initial island' platform building which exhibits characteristic features of this design of station building, namely the linear form, gable roof and integrated awnings. The extant platform building retains characteristic features of this type of standard railway design platform building and is therefore representative of this type. The place has the potential to contribute to the local community's sense of place and can provide a connection to the local community's past.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Regents Park Railway Station is historically significant at the local level as a station which is part of the significant reconstruction of the original Lidcombe-Regents Park line and its extension to Cabramatta in 1924. The extant early 20th century platform building and the 1920s footbridge superstructure date from the opening of the station and demonstrate the 1920/1930s period of suburban railway travel. However, the highly altered former overhead booking and parcels office, the alterations to the footbridge and the addition of canopies to the platform and footbridge reduce the ability of the station to demonstrate this era comprehensively.

b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Regents Park Railway Station has local aesthetic significance with its 1920s 'initial island' platform building which has retained characteristic features of this design of station building, namely the linear form, gable roof and integrated awnings. The 1920s footbridge with stairs leading down the platform and street has been altered considerably in terms of the replacement of the timber deck and stairs with in-situ concrete, modern steel handrails and modern awnings. However, the superstructure of the footbridge comprising of steel beams, columns and trestles is the original 1920s fabric and is typical of such footbridges within the suburban network. The form, fabric and detailing of the platform building and footbridge characterises the type of construction and architectural style employed in early 20th century railway station buildings in the Sydney region. The 1920s former overhead booking and parcels office has little significance as it has been altered extensively and it no longer retains any characteristic features of this type of building.
d) Social	The place has the potential to contribute to the local community's sense of place and can provide a connection to the local community's past.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	Regents Park Railway Station has a platform building which has been altered but retains characteristic features of this type of standard railway design platform building and is therefore representative of this type. Although the footbridge has been altered, it retains a characteristic superstructure and is representative of standard railway footbridge design. The footbridge was identified as an item of little heritage significance in the 2016 'Railway Footbridges Heritage Conservation Strategy'. However, the strategy recommended detailed physical analysis prior to any change to confirm the significance of the structure. The former overhead booking office has been altered extensively and it does not retain any characteristics features of this type it is not a good representation of this type of railway structure. The Overhead Booking Office at Regents Park was identified as an item of little heritage significance in the 2014 'Railway OHBO Heritage Conservation Strategy'. The overhead booking office has been altered to such an extent that it no longer retains characteristic features of the type and has little or no aesthetic significance or representative value.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Regents Park Railway Station Group' (2009). The description is comprehensive and matches the condition visible during the site inspection.

BUILDINGS
Platform building, Platform 1/2 (Type 11) (1924)
Former Overhead Booking & Parcels Office, (c.1920)

STRUCTURES
Platform 1-/2, (1924)
Canopies, (1999)

Footbridge, (1922, 1999)

CONTEXT
Regents Park Railway Station is accessed from the west from the junction of Rose Street, Carlingford Street and Park Road and from the east from Auburn Road and Amy Street. It has one island platform, a footbridge and a building on the platform which incorporates the booking office. There are commercial strips on either side of the station.

PLATFORM BUILDING (1924)
External: Rectangular building six bays long with stretcher bond brickwork. The bays are defined by engaged brick piers that have decorative concrete corbels and standard steel double bowed brackets which support cantilevered awnings. The awnings which have curtain board fascia are integrated with the gable roof of the building and the roofing material for both the awning and the roof is corrugated steel. The roof has original timber finials.

The external walls rise from a projecting brick plinth with a decorative two part cement dado moulding which is continuous between door and window openings. Cement window and door frames rise from the dado moulding. Most of the door and window openings are original and the windows feature a decorative moulded cement sill. The original timber windows were double hung with a double paned lower sash and a multi-paned upper sash. This detail continued through in the fanlights above the doors. The doors were timber panelled. The northern end brick gable wall feature a louvre within a round brick window framed in voussoir shaped bricks, with four cement keystones. Some of the original windows have been retained with aluminium framed safety wire meshes fitted to their outer side. Others have been altered, some windows have been removed and openings have been bricked in, whereas other windows have been boarded up and fitted with steel grills and some have been fixed with opaque, safety wire mesh incorporated glass. All the doors have all been replaced with flat panelled timber doors, and some have additional steel grill gates fitted to the outer edge of the door opening. One of the doors has an original fanlight whereas others have been refitted with opaque, safety wire mesh incorporated glass and one has an air-conditioning unit fitted within it. The original door opening to the northern end of the building has been removed and replaced by two flat panelled timber doors. The upper part of the original cement door frame has been retained and a new continuous cement door frame bridging the two new doors has been inserted below it.

Internal: The building comprises a booking office, a Station Manager's room, a general waiting area with a family accessible toilet and ladies toilet, a store, a unisex toilet and a staff toilet. The original internal configuration of the building is not known as there is no documentary evidence available. Original cast iron ventilators and pressed metal ceilings with square ceiling ventilators have been retained.

FORMER OVERHEAD BOOKING & PARCELS OFFICE (c.1920)
External: The former overhead booking and parcels office is located on the footbridge north-east of the stairs that lead down to the platforms. It currently accommodates a newsagent's kiosk. Originally constructed of timber the existing building (which was refurbished in 1945) comprises of a timber framed structure with fibre cement sheet walls and a flat corrugated metal roof with wide metal fascia. The position of the original window openings has been retained but original door openings have been blocked up and a new opening has been made at the centre of the western face of the building. The windows are small, aluminium horizontal sliding winnows with steel safety grills fitted to the outside.

Internal: The kiosk has been altered completely internally and has no original fabric.

Extensively remodelled prior to installation of lift access to platforms; Booking office function removed from building and space converted to concession; Dutch gable roof replaced with flat roof, siding replaced; Ticket windows removed; Doors and windows removed; new windows unsympathetic to original style and character of building.

PLATFORM (1924)
Platform 1 (Up) and Platform 2 (Down) have in-situ concrete faces and form an island platform arrangement. Both the platforms have asphalt surfaces and steeped brick coping.

CANOPIES (1999)
There is a modern canopy at the edge of the stairs that leads down from the footbridge onto the platform and it provides shelter to the space between the stairs and the booking office ticket window located on the south face of the original building. The canopy has three roof sections, with two skillion roofs on either sides of a curved roof and all the roofs are made of Colorbond steel resting on steel I beam and columns. A smaller version of this three section canopy covers the area between the footbridge and the lift.

FOOTBRIDGE (1922, 1999)
The footbridge comprises of a bridge connecting either sides of the station, a set of stairs that lead down to the platform, entrance canopies and a disabled access ramp from Carlingford Street. The entire structure rests on the original 1920s superstructure of steel columns, beams and trestles. The stairs and the deck are constructed of in-situ concrete and have painted steel handrails. There are a series of gable roof awnings made of Colorbond steel that cover the footbridge, the stairs, the entrances to the station and the ramp.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
Based on the surviving documentation and the evidence on site it is unlikely there would be any potential archaeological remains at Regents Park Railway Station.

All elements were noted to be in good condition during the site visit.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

The following modifications have been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Regents Park Railway Station Group' (2009).

- *1922: station footbridge constructed.*
- *1924: new station on line deviation.*
- *1929: railway electrified.*
- *1945: overhead parcels office constructed.*
- *1995: footbridge constructed.*
- *2000: access upgrade, including footbridge modifications.*

The overall station complex has been impacted by modern developments which have reduced its ability to effectively demonstrate the era of travel between the 1920s and 1930s. The site has moderate integrity overall.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1912; reconstructed in 1924

The following history has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Regents Park Railway Station Group'.

The Lidcombe to Regents Park line was originally built by the Public Works Department as a tramway to service construction of the second Potts Hill reservoir. The line was opened as such in 1912 and was part-funded by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board. Industrial and suburban development along the line caused it to transform into a general freight and passenger line. By the 1920s a decision had been made to extend the railway from Regents Park to Cabramatta as a relief to

the Main West and Main South via Granville and this was completed in 1924. The work involved major reconstruction of the original Lidcombe-Regents Park section of the line.

A station was opened at Regents Park on 11 November 1912. The line reconstruction in 1924 involved a deviation and, accordingly, a new station was opened on the deviated line on 8 October 1924. The old station was demolished. The new station featured an island platform and brick platform building. A footbridge was constructed in 1922, being a steel beam structure with stairs down to an island platform.

The station was once the junction for a branch line to Potts Hill reservoir and for a series of sidings that served an adjacent large factory complex belonging to the Commonwealth Government.

A new overhead parcels office (now a kiosk) was constructed in 1945 and the platform building modified. The station was upgraded c.2000 with a new lift and platform canopies.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The heritage curtilage should be revised to match the RailCorp Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register curtilage for the station; see item #4802060 and plan below. Should the

revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Regents Park Railway Station Group	I233
Heritage Study	Regents Park Railway Station Group	I233
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, RailCorp Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for Regents Park Railway Station Group, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4802060
- Australian Museum Consulting. 2015. *Heritage Platforms Conservation Management Strategy*, prepared for Sydney Trains.
- Australian Museum Consulting. 2016. *Railway Footbridges Conservation Management Strategy*, prepared for Sydney Trains.
- Australian Museum Consulting. 2014. *Railway Overhead Booking Offices Heritage Conservation Strategy*, prepared for Sydney Trains.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Platform footbridge and modern lift.



Platform footbridge.



Platform building (Source: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Railcorp S170 Listing Sheet for Regents Park Railway Station Group).



Underside of platform canopy (Source: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Railcorp S170 Listing Sheet for Regents Park Railway Station Group).



Platform canopy leading down to platform from footbridge (Source: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Railcorp S170 Listing Sheet for Regents Park Railway Station Group).



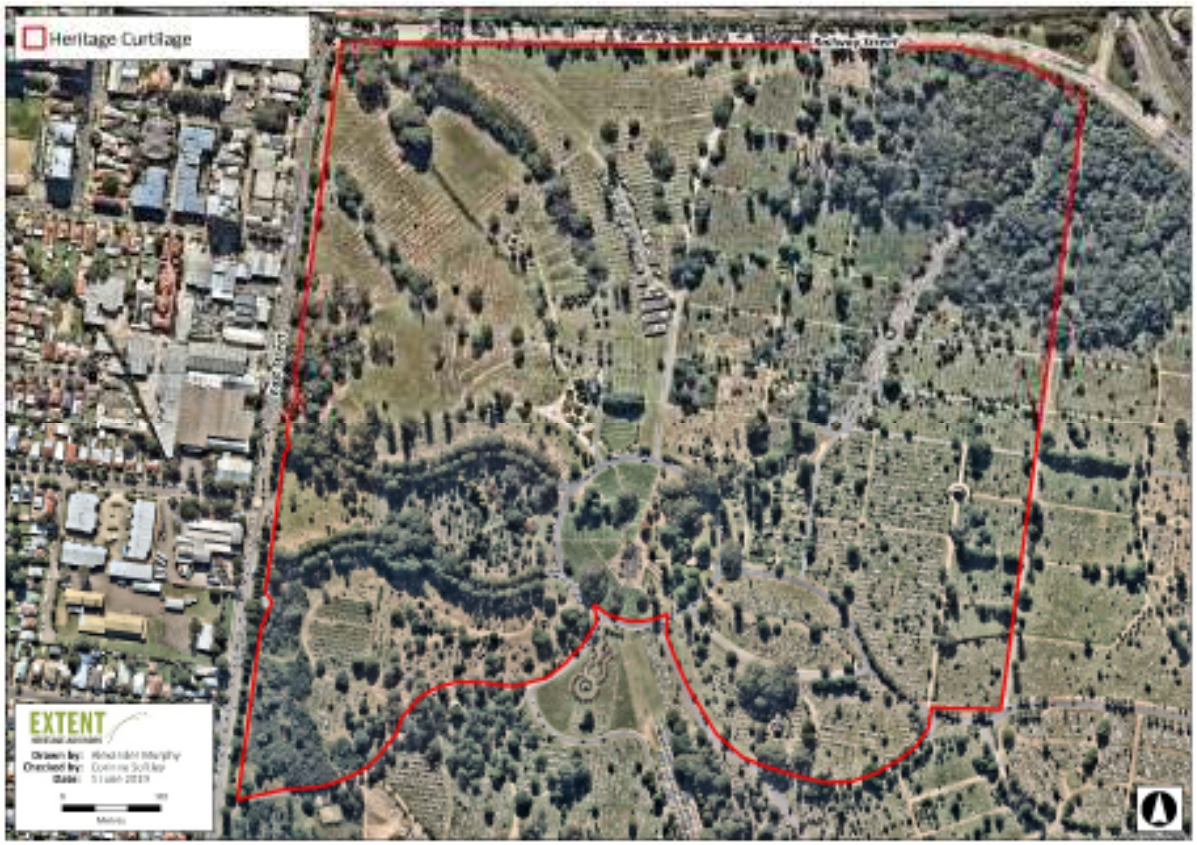
Footbridge (Source: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Railcorp S170 Listing Sheet for Regents Park Railway Station Group).

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	No 1 Section buildings, relics and place		
Recommended Name	Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis, No 1 Section Buildings, Relics and Place		
Site Image			
Address	East Street, Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	Crown Land	-	-
	7	-	46563
	490	-	48319
	492	-	48441
Current LEP ID	I00718 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I00718 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	STATE		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape / Archaeology – Terrestrial	

	Level 2	Cemeteries and Burial Sites

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The 'Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis, No 1 Section Buildings, Relics and Place' item has State heritage significance. The following Statement of Significance has been quoted from the *Rookwood - Conservation Management Plan* prepared by GML (2016):

- *Rookwood Necropolis is one of the largest burial grounds in the world and contains the largest 19th century cemetery in Australia;*
- *The scale of design, design features, use of plants, gardenesque layout, high quality and diversity of structures, monuments and details of Rookwood represent a rare surviving example of mid-late 19th century ideals for a major public cemetery. The choices of plants in these sections also demonstrate 19th century funerary etiquette and fashion by way of plant symbolism;*
- *The imagination and expertise of a number of prominent individuals are manifest in the historic fabric and design of Rookwood …This includes its original design and subsequent development over almost 150 years. The Necropolis was designed as a pleasant setting both for the dead and a comforting site for visiting mourners. The landscape was equipped with visitor amenities such as carriageways, paths, plantings, fences, signs, chapels, shelters and drainage.*
- *The historical archaeological resource of Rookwood is vast and represents a wide array of domestic, industrial, spiritual and recreational activities for the greater Sydney population from the mid-nineteenth century onwards. Structural remains and sealed artefact deposits*

associated with use of the site have the potential to provide insight into the more intricate details of lifeways for those living, working and burying friends and family at Rookwood. Internments themselves can provide a rich source of data and coffins, other grave hardware, burial goods, and burial styles can inform our understandings of life and death for a cross-section of cultural groups within Sydney.

- *Rookwood's memorials form a collection of architectural and monumental craftsmanship without parallel in Australia. They include examples that are unique in themselves or display a high degree of technical accomplishment, and others which represent changes in social burial customs since 1867; Rookwood contains a number of significant buildings, including the Frazer mausoleum, a rare example of mausoleum architecture in NSW.*
- *As a social document and genealogical resource, Rookwood is unique in its scale and comprehensiveness. The Necropolis is the burial place of a large number of noteworthy individuals; the Necropolis contains a rare collection of memorials moved from the Devonshire Street burial ground in the city (1901), and the old Petersham cemetery in the (1926-7). Headstones record members of the First Fleet, convicts, bushrangers, artists, scientists, businessmen and politicians alongside victims of accident, drowning, fire, epidemics and mass disasters. The cemetery has served a diverse range of faith communities throughout its history and is an important repository of the history of multicultural Sydney and resource for present day communities.*
- *Rookwood is of significance in providing habitats for two Threatened Ecological Communities (Cumberland Plain Woodlands and Cook's River Castlereagh Ironbark Forest) as well as threatened flora of Commonwealth and/or State significance. It also contains an unusual ecotone where a pocket of Sydney sandstone associated vegetation occurs in the midst of predominantly Wianamatta shale associated vegetation.*

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Rookwood is one of the largest burial grounds in the world and contains the largest 19th century cemetery in Australia. The scale of design, gardenesque layout, high quality and diversity of structures, monuments and details of the oldest sections of Rookwood represent a rare surviving example of mid to late 19th century ideals for a major public cemetery.
b) Associative	Rookwood is the known burial place of almost a million citizens, including scores of noteworthy individuals of importance to the growth and development of the city and suburbs of Sydney and NSW. Rookwood has strong associations with the diverse religious, social and ethnic communities of Greater Sydney and the presence, growth and impact of these communities on the society and culture of NSW.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Many of the monuments are of outstanding aesthetic quality. Rookwood is so large that vistas can be found within it that are completely contained within the cemetery landscape, providing an aesthetic retreat for the senses of the viewer.
d) Social	Rookwood is a diverse cultural landscape that has provided a setting for burial and memorial traditions of many different faiths and denominations. Rookwood is a tangible manifestation of the social history of Sydney, documenting the cultural and religious diversity of Australian communities since 1867. Prominent individuals and families are recorded in memorials containing significant biographical information. The progressive layering, development and diversity of styles of memorialisation document the conceptual move away from the nineteenth century perception of death and dying to the more rationalist view prevailing at the present time. As a social document and genealogical resource Rookwood Necropolis is unique in its scale and comprehensiveness.
e) Scientific	The monumental masonry and other types of craftsmanship, including cast and wrought ironwork are fine examples of craft processes and reflect social attitudes to death and fashions in funerary ornamentation

	since 1867. The Necropolis provides a habitat for two rare and endangered plant species. As an extensively used internment site, Rookwood Necropolis has exceptional research potential. The site's historical archaeological resource has the potential to answer a wide range of research questions that would provide insight into the treatment of life and death by a cross-section of cultural groups in the greater Sydney region from the mid-nineteenth century through to the present.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis' (2015). As the description features a comprehensive physical description, no amendment has been made to the physical description.

Rookwood Necropolis is the largest cemetery in Australia, the Southern Hemisphere (Jacquet, 2015, 8) and one of the largest in the world, having an area of 288 hectares and approximately 1,000,000 epitaphs recorded on 600,000 graves and 200,000 crematoria niches. It is a multi-denominational cemetery dating from 1867 onwards, with landscaped layout with a focus of a circular hub or roadway.

It is a suburb in its own right, perched on ridges 15km west of the Sydney CBD (ibid, 2015, 8).

Early Design
The original 200 acre layout is located in the north-western corner of the site. The road pattern radiates from a central hub and two different approaches to design are exemplified. The Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Independent, General and Catholic Cemeteries uses a curvilinear layout whereas the Anglican Cemetery uses a grid layout. The original designers followed a garden design, which was continued in the layout of individual sections.

Located in the Church of England No.1 Cemetery is an extensive system of serpentine drains and ponds The open drain is brick-lined and approximately 1800mm deep. Extensive shelters, urns, bridges, fountains, and gardens ornament the serpentine drains. The paths, gardens and carriageways throughout the older sections are formed between finely detailed brick gutters which remain largely intact.

The Crematorium
The grounds are dominated by the Spanish Mission style building which is laid out in cruciform pattern to accommodate three separate chapels. The earlier parts of the garden are enclosed by a rendered brick wall with tiles capping that gives it an attractive unified appearance as viewed from the rest of the cemetery. Within the wall, formal gardens are laid out in an axial pattern using brick and stone to negotiate changes of levels. Ponds mark the intersection of the main pathways. The major axes terminate in wrought iron gates which afford attractive views over the rest of the cemetery.

Plants and Design
What remains on the site is an accretion of introduced and remnant native plants. Some of the introduced planting dates from the original layout of the cemetery. These include Araucaria pines (A.cunninghamii - hoop pine; A.bidwillii - Bunya pine; A.columnaris - Cook's pine; A.heterophylla - Norfolk Island pine), Magnolia grandiflora - evergreen magnolia / bull bay and Pinus spp. trees and Phoenix (P.canariensis - Canary Island date palms); P.dactylifera - date palm); P.senegalensis - clumping date) palms and Washingtonia robusta (Californian desert fan) palms. These have been planted in an ordered goemetric grid which is transected by gardenesque curvilinear roads in turn bordered by avenue planting. Within this layout are pavilions, fountains and shelters that are important elements in the landscape.

The more recent cemetery areas in the south and eastern portions of the site revert to informal arrangements of native trees and shrubs. The cemetery provides a habitat for two rare and endangered plant (shrub) species, Acacia pubescens and Dillwynia parvifolia. It also contains an unusual ecotone where a pocket of Sydney sandstone associated vegetation occurs in the midst of predominantly Wianamatta shale associated vegetation. It also supports populations of 19 species of frogs and reptiles and a large number of bird species. (CALM) (National Trust 1988)

Archaeological potential
The main features of archaeological significance include:
- monumental masonry;
- former railway siding and site of Mortuary Station, sites of 3 other Stations;
- cast iron section markers on Necropolis Circuit;
- drainage channels, roads, bridges, paths;
- other buildings, works and sites. (Schwager Brooks et al, 1996).

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

The following alterations and additions have been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis' (2015).

- 1862 - Government purchases 200 acres near Haslem's Creek station (later Lidcombe) (in north west of current Necropolis lands). Originally six denominations: Roman Catholic, Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Jews and Independent (Schwager Brooks et al, 1996)
- 1866 - Entire cemetery enclosed, access roads built and denominational subsections cleared.
- 1864 - branch railway line to cemetery handed over - first record of funeral train 4/1864
- 1867 - Necropolis first dedicated (Schwager Brooks & Partners, 19..), Necropolis Act and burials commenced, railway line and siding provided, and opens. 7th April 1868 - All land dedicated as cemetery.
- 1869 Mortuary Station number one opens.
- 1874-1882 - Serpentine drain constructed in Church of England Section.
- 1878-9 Necropolis enlarged with purchase of additional 577 acres to accomodate demand for burial plots (Schwager Brooks et al, 1996)
- 1869 - two sandstone receiving houses (for funeral trains) built, one at Regent St., Redfern, one in the Necropolis
- 1879 - Government purchases 577 acres of adjoining land.
- 1890 - St Michael the Archangel Chapel built.
- 1897 - Railway branch line extended.
- 1901 - Railway branch line extended with (now) four cemetery stations.
- 1908 - Railway branch line extended
- 1923 - Crematorium opens.
- 1948 - Railway branch line closes - Lidcombe station services Mortuary trains
- 1952 - Railway line pulled up and stations sold.
- 1957 - No 1 Mortuary Railway Station removed (to become the North Ainslie Anglican Church, Canberra, ACT)
- 1980s - construction of Railway Street on the Necropolis and Cemetery's northern side alongside the main western railway. 1990s - new East Street main entrance constructed
- 2006 9 mature maritime pines (Pinus pinaster) removed, Independent Cemetery near Haslem's Drive, West. Also 28 matured (1989) she oak (Casuarina sp.) trees removed between southern wall of NSW Garden of Remembrance and AWG Boundary with Section 20 of the Anglican Cemetery (JCNTrustees, meeting 10-01, Executive Manager's Report, 5/7/06).

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1862

The following history is comprehensive and has therefore been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis' (2015).

Prior to European settlement, the traditional owners of the area now occupied by Rookwood were the Wangal people, a Darug language-speaking 'clan' group. The Wangal group original extended from Sydney Cove westerly to Parramatta (POM, 23). Aboriginal occupation of this region dates back well into the Pleistocene period (over 10,000 years ago)(Jacquet, 2015, 27).

The Haslem Creek Cemetery, as Rookwood was originally known, was the result of urban encroachment. By the 1840s, only half a century after the arrival of the First Fleet, Sydney's third cemetery at Devonshire Street (now the site of Central Station and railway yards) was facing the same fate as its predecessors: it was running out of space and suffering from urbanisation. Land values were increasing, and for a young city there were better uses for the space it occupied (DPI, 23).

By the mid 1850s the need for a new cemetery was becoming urgent. In response the NSW Government embarked on a great Victorian enterprise - mirrored only 10 years earlier at Brookwood outside London - the search for a large-enough parcel of land to bury Sydney's dead in perpetuity (DPI, 23). In 1860 the Government advertised that it wanted to purchase land along the railway for a cemetery. After a number of site inspections the Government had narrowed its choice to two possible sites, the Wentworth's Homebush Estate and the Hyde Park Estate.

On the 18th September 1862 the Government of New South Wales purchased 200 acres of the Hyde Park Estate owned by Mr Edward Cohen. During the same month Surveyor Heady sketched the site for the cemetery. By November 1862 Charles Moore, Director of the Botanical Gardens had begun supervising the fencing of the land. In 1863 the Lands Department invited the major denominations to nominate trustees for portions of the cemetery. The area was divided among the denominations according to their proportion in the population in the 1861 census. Roman Catholic, Church of England, Independent (Congregational), Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Jews were invited to name their trustees. Within the area allocated, preparation of the cemetery grounds was to be at the expense of each denomination. At this time the area was known as Haslem's Creek Necropolis.

In June 1864 Colonial Architect, James Barnet, submitted plans for the construction of a lodge for a manager and this was constructed by mid 1865. In December 1865 the Government surveyor, John Armstrong, surveyed the route for the railway into the cemetery and it was opened in April 1867. Rookwood was unusual internationally in having two specially designed 'necropolis' railway stations to cater for funerals and visitors - one at Sydney (Regent Street), which still survives and one in the cemetery, since dismantled and re-erected as a church in Ainslie, Canberra.

Management of the Haslem's Creek Necropolis was resolved by the passing of the Necropolis Act of 1867, which specified that the internal arrangements and ornamentation of each section of the cemetery were to be managed by the nominated trusts. Burials commenced in January 1867 under the authority of this Act.

David Jones, (b.1793) founder of the well-known department store, died in 1873 and was buried at Rookwood.

Between 1874 and 1882 the serpentine drain was constructed in the Church of England No.1 cemetery.

More ground was soon needed so in July 1879 the government purchased 577 acres of adjoining land to the south and east. The new trust areas were gazetted in February 1889. As a result of the cemetery expansion, the railway was extended in 1897 and again in 1908.

In 1881 bushfire caused extensive damage to property at Rookwood. (Daily Telegraph archive)

By 1890 one of the most impressive buildings was the St Michael the Archangel Chapel built by Sims and Devitt.

A major change to the Necropolis was the introduction of facilities for cremation. After ten years of lobbying against public opposition - not just to a crematorium in Rookwood but to the very idea of creation itself (GML, 2017, 23).

The scale of loss in World War 1 had been attributed as contributing to a decline in the elaborate memorialisation and rituals that had been a feature of Victorian-era cemeteries like Rookwood, while the regimented rows of graves adopted by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission for the vast war cemeteries in Europe also promoted a simpler style of graves in civil ceremonies in Australia. In this atmosphere, the NSW Cremation Co., Ltd., formed in 1915, was able to convince the government that as part of amendments to the Necropolis Act in 1923, four acres were set aside at Rookwood for a crematorium. Designed by architect F. l'Anson Bloomfield, the crematorium was to include a Spanish mission or Mediterranean style building, with red-tiled roof and white-rendered walls. The chimney was disguised as a belltower, with chapel, and columbarium inside and an entrance loggia opening into a garden at the rear. It opened in 1925 and was the first crematorium in Australia. Bloomfield had detailed designs for the building and landscaped gardens, which were implemented as money became available. In 1926 the chapel, known as the East Chapel, was completed, devoid of overt religious symbolism so it would be appropriate for all denominations. In the first year of operation there were 122 cremations. By 1929 there were 500. A sale of shares in the company in 1928 and 1929 raised funds to enable completion of much of the design, with the columbarium, furnace room extended (including two new furnaces), and completion of the Garden of Remembrance. Such was its popularity a second chapel was added in 1934, with a special AIF Memorial columbarium unveiled in 1936. This was reserved for returned servicemen of WW2 who had died of wounds or illness since their return (ibid, 2017, 23).

In 1943 a section on the cemetery's western boundary was set aside to serve as a war cemetery, maintained by the Army Graves registration unit. At first graves were marked by simple wooden crosses, but after the war these were replaced with standard marble headstones, representing equality in death of all soldiers that the Imperial War Graves Commission, later the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, had set forth on their establishment in 1918. Rookwood's war cemetery was primarily the resting place for servicemen and women who died at nearby Concord Military hospital from wounds received in combat or from illness. In total 732 burials from WW2 were carried out here. Rookwood was used as temporary cemetery for American service personnel, with 466 buried there during WW2 years. Their remains were removed to America from Rookwood in 1947 (ibid, 2017, 24).

The years after WW2 saw a change in burial practice in Australia away from the elaborate memorialisation of the Victorian and Edwardian eras, with large imposing monuments in the older sections of Rookwood. A new style of low, unpretentious monument became prevalent throughout newer sections. From the 1920s on, these graves, known as 'slab and desk' (with details of the deceased inscribed on a low headstone) allowed long lines of sight over an ordered, uncluttered landscape. From the 1950s, as well as this style of monuments, new lawn cemetery areas were being used at Rookwood, further distancing the new styles from those of the 19th century (ibid, 2017, 25).

With the advent of motor cars and buses the cemetery railway closed in 1948 and the line and station buildings were sold in 1952 (CALM 1993) (National Trust of Australia (NSW), 1988).

New migrant communities began to be buried together, much as denominational groups had from the beginning. Russian and Greek Orthodox, Croatians, Vietnamese and Muslim sections all appeared, reflecting ever-increasing diversity of Sydney's population in the second half of the 20th century. A growing Chinese community expanded the Chinese section away from the small area set aside in the 1870s with small, austere headstones, to larger monuments often in red or black granite and marble. Many of the recent graves from the 1980s have also appropriated the Italian custom of inserting a photograph of the deceased into the headstone, showing a divergence of cultural practices in the

cemetery landscape. The three-barred crosses of the Orthodox faith and extensive garden plantings on Muslim graves also add distinctive character to these sections (ibid, 2017, 26).

In 1987 the entire cemetery was enclosed behind secure fencing for the first time, which led to a drop off in illegal dumping in the grounds. The same year a second Necropolis Amendment Act (1987) saw the formation of a Joint Committee, with representatives of the state government, the National Trust of Australia (NSW), the Heritage Council of NSW, the crematorium and members of the seven trusts to manage the upkeep, maintenance and heritage values of the cemetery. One of their first tasks was commissioning a plan of management for the Necropolis to assess its heritage significance and begin coordinated planning for protection and growth of the site. The growing awareness of the cemetery as a site of heritage value saw it classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW) in 1981. Formal government recognition followed in 1989 with a Permanent Conservation Order gazetted under the NSW Heritage Act by the Heritage Council of NSW, upgraded in 1999 to State Heritage Register listing (ibid, 2017 27-28).

In 1993 the Friends of Rookwood was formed by concerned and interested community members keen to help restore and preserve the Necropolis. They set about raising funds to conserve important monuments, restoring landscape and garden areas and promoting the cemetery to a wider public. By instigating a series of walking tours through the cemetery, the Friends highlighted the site's importance via the social history of its inhabitants and raised the profile of Rookwood as a place to visit and contemplate, as had been the idea behind its earliest incarnation as a gardenesque public landscape (ibid, 2017, 28).

In 1993 the East Street new entry/gates were built and primary road implementation - Necropolis Drive and Cohen Avenue were upgraded with avenue tree plantings. That year the indigenous vegetation of the cemetery was surveyed, and identified as significant (POM, 15).

In 1996 a boundary planting program commenced and the road heirarchy was confirmed - Hawthorne Avenue (part) was upgraded including avenue tree plantings (POM, 15).

In 1998 the Catholic Trust Mausoleum opened. In 1999 the Independent Trust Mausoleum opened and the Flora & Fauna Survey of the cemetery was updated. From 1999-2001 the Serpentine Drain was restored in the No. 1 Anglican cemetery. An interpretive structure was installed at Mortuary Station No. 1, with grant funding. Also in 2001 Memorial Avenue (part) Primary Road was upgraded including avenue tree plantings. In 2002 cemetery identified Vegetation Conservation Areas were ground-truthed - and a Property Management Plan (for vegetation) was adopted. Bush regeneration works continued (POM, 15).

In 2006 the Quong Sin Tong monument was restored. In 2007 part of Necropolis Drive was upgraded including avenue tree plantings. Also that year the Catholic Trust Crematorium started operating. In 2008 the Catholic Trust John Paul 11 Cryp0t on Sheehy Avenue was completed. In 2009 Sheehy Avenue was upgraded. That year the Jewish Trust commenced restoration of No.1 Jewish cemetery areas, Reflections Cafe and flower shop opened near the Strathfield entry gate. In 2010 Lot 10 construction commenced and in 2011 crypts were completed in the Independent Trust area and the Jewish Trust office opened (POM, 15).

The Necropolis' management has also evolved. In 2012 the Rookwood General Cemeteries Reserve Trust (RGCRT) was formed, amalgamating the former Anglican, General, Independent, Jewish and Muslim Trusts into one management unit, with the Catholic Metropolitan Cemeteries Trust (CMCT) managing the Catholic sections and new Catholic crematoria. Between them these two Trusts manage over 90 different religious and cultural groups that use the cemetery grounds (ibid, 2017, 28).

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Manage in accordance with the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW).

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis	00718
Local Environmental Plan	No 1 Section buildings, relics and place	I00718
Heritage Study	No 1 Section buildings, relics and place	I00718
National Trust Australia Register	Listed, no item number.	S9531 S11492

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- GML Heritage. 2016. *Rookwood Conservation Management Plan*.
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- Archaeological Heritage and Management Solutions Pty Ltd. 2010. *Aboriginal Archaeological Potential Desktop Assessment*.
- Tallents, C and Rawling, J. 2015. *Rookwood Necropolis - Property Management Plan*. UBM Consultants
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- DEM (Aust.) Pty Ltd. 2010. *Rookwood Visual Significance Study*.
- Design 5 Architects. 2003. *Quong Sin Tong monument No.1 General Cemetery, Rookwood Cemetery, Rookwood, Sydney, NSW 2141 : Conservation Management Plan*.
- Devine, M. 2000. *The Necropolis at Rookwood - the garden of mourning*.
- Jacquet, F. Landscape Architect, Cemetery Specialist. 2015. *Rookwood Necropolis Trust - Landscape Masterplan*.
- NSW Department of Primary Industries - Catchments & Lands. 2014. *Rookwood Necropolis - Plan of Management*.
- P & J Smith Ecological Consultants. 1999. *Flora & Fauna Survey of Rookwood Necropolis*.
- Lavelle, S. 1996. *Rookwood Necropolis: archaeological appraisal of sites of former buildings and abandoned and derelict buildings, ruins and structures*.
- Society of Australian Genealogists. 1989. *The Sleeping city: the story of Rookwood Necropolis*.
- Zammit, J. 2001. *Conserving the Roses of Rookwood*.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of Old Presbyterian section showing Frazer Mausoleum in background.



Old Presbyterian section of Rookwood.



View to Mausoleum within Rookwood cemetery.



The Serpentine Canal.



View of significant landscapes within No. 1 Section.



Overview of Rookwood No. 1 Section showing built and natural landscape.



Rookwood No. 1 Section.



Rookwood No. 1 Section.



Plaque marking site of No 1 Mortuary Receiving Railway Station.



Plaque detailing restoration of No 1 Mortuary Receiving Railway Station.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Rookwood Cemetery or Necropolis		
Recommended Name	Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis		
Site Image			
Address	East Street, Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	Crown Land	-	-
	7	-	46563
	490	-	48318
	492	-	48411
	493-494	-	48448
	502, 505-506	-	1016919
	507-511	-	1029770
	472	-	45130
	2-6	-	1140277
	482-483	-	47759
	470	-	752036

	484-485	-	48201
	10	-	829656
	Part 1	-	1184042
Current LEP ID	A2 and I299 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	A00718 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	Part LOCAL / Part STATE (refer to SHR item 00718 and Cumberland LEP)		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape / Archaeology – Terrestrial	
	Level 2	Cemeteries and Burial Sites	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

The following statement of significance has been adapted from GML Heritage (2016) *Rookwood - Conservation Management Plan*:

Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis is a significant cultural landscape at the local and State level for its historic, associative, aesthetic, social and scientific heritage values. The cemetery is the largest cemetery in Australia and one of the largest in the world, covering an area of 280 hectares with approximately 1,000,000 epitaphs recorded on 600,000 graves and 200,000 crematoria niches. The site contains significant buildings and structures that date from all of Rookwood's history. They have historical significance for being representative of the growth and development of the Necropolis; aesthetic significance as landmarks or important examples of architecture in their own right, and are associated with cultural landscape areas that reflects the spiritual significance of the place to the different faith communities represented there.

The original 200-acre layout followed a gardenesque design, which was continued in the layout of individual sections is historically and socially significant as emblematic features of a nineteenth-century commemorative garden landscape. The remainder of the cemetery includes a great variety of commemorative landscapes and structures illustrating an evolution of visual languages of death and mourning. It is a major natural, archaeological and genealogical resource, containing unique records of early colonial Sydney such as monuments transplanted from pre-existing burial grounds. It contains innovative engineering, including a system of canals and ponds, and landforms and historical archaeology that clearly reveal the original railway link to the city and changing patterns of use, growth and occupation.

The area outside the SHR curtilage also contains cultural landscapes and memorials, which have been created and sustained by a host of different ethnic and religious communities, and is representative of the exceptional cultural diversity of Sydney. Rookwood is a tangible manifestation of the social history of Sydney, documenting the cultural and religious diversity of Australian communities since 1867 to present-day. It is one of Sydney's largest public open spaces and a major resource in terms of biodiversity.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Rookwood is one of the largest burial grounds in the world and contains the largest 19th century cemetery in Australia. The scale of design, gardenesque layout, high quality and diversity of structures, monuments and details of the oldest sections of Rookwood represent a rare surviving example of mid to late 19th century ideals for a major public cemetery.
b) Associative	Rookwood is the known burial place of almost a million citizens, including scores of noteworthy individuals of importance to the growth and development of the city and suburbs of Sydney and NSW. Rookwood has strong associations with the diverse religious, social and ethnic communities of Greater Sydney and the presence, growth and impact of these communities on the society and culture of NSW.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Many of the monuments are of outstanding aesthetic quality. Rookwood is so large that vistas can be found within it that are completely contained within the cemetery landscape, providing an aesthetic retreat for the senses of the viewer.
d) Social	Rookwood is a diverse cultural landscape that has provided a setting for burial and memorial traditions of many different faiths and denominations. Rookwood is a tangible manifestation of the social history of Sydney, documenting the cultural and religious diversity of Australian communities since 1867. Prominent individuals and families are recorded in memorials containing significant biographical information. The progressive layering, development and diversity of styles of memorialisation document the conceptual move away from the nineteenth century perception of death and dying to the more rationalist view prevailing at the present time. As a social document and genealogical resource Rookwood Necropolis is unique in its scale and comprehensiveness.
e) Scientific	The monumental masonry and other types of craftsmanship, including cast and wrought ironwork are fine examples of craft processes and reflect social attitudes to death and fashions in funerary ornamentation since 1867. The Necropolis provides a habitat for two rare and endangered plant species. As an extensively used internment site, Rookwood Necropolis has exceptional research potential. The site's historical archaeological resource has the potential to answer a wide range of research questions that would provide insight into the treatment of life and death by a cross-section of cultural groups in the greater Sydney region from the mid-nineteenth century through to the present.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis' dated 2015. As the description features a comprehensive physical description, no amendment has been made to the physical description.

Rookwood Necropolis is the largest cemetery in Australia, the Southern Hemisphere (Jacquet, 2015, 8) and one of the largest in the world, having an area of 288 hectares and approximately 1,000,000 epitaphs recorded on 600,000 graves and 200,000 crematoria niches. It is a multi-denominational cemetery dating from 1867 onwards, with landscaped layout with a focus of a circular hub or roadway.

It is a suburb in its own right, perched on ridges 15km west of the Sydney CBD (ibid, 2015, 8).

Early Design
The original 200 acre layout is located in the north-western corner of the site. The road pattern radiates from a central hub and two different approaches to design are exemplified. The Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Independent, General and Catholic Cemeteries uses a curvilinear layout whereas the Anglican Cemetery uses a grid layout. The original designers followed a garden design, which was continued in the layout of individual sections.

Located in the Church of England No.1 Cemetery is an extensive system of serpentine drains and ponds The open drain is brick-lined and approximately 1800mm deep. Extensive shelters, urns, bridges, fountains, and gardens ornament the serpentine drains. The paths, gardens and carriageways throughout the older sections are formed between finely detailed brick gutters which remain largely intact.

The Crematorium
The grounds are dominated by the Spanish Mission style building which is laid out in cruciform pattern to accommodate three separate chapels. The earlier parts of the garden are enclosed by a rendered brick wall with tiles capping that gives it an attractive unified appearance as viewed from the rest of the cemetery. Within the wall, formal gardens are laid out in an axial pattern using brick and stone to negotiate changes of levels. Ponds mark the intersection of the main pathways. The major axes terminate in wrought iron gates which afford attractive views over the rest of the cemetery.

Plants and Design
What remains on the site is an accretion of introduced and remnant native plants. Some of the introduced planting dates from the original layout of the cemetery. These include Araucaria pines (A.cunninghamii - hoop pine; A.bidwillii - Bunya pine; A.columnaris - Cook's pine; A.heterophylla - Norfolk Island pine), Magnolia grandiflora - evergreen magnolia / bull bay and Pinus spp. trees and Phoenix (P.canariensis - Canary Island date palms); P.dactylifera - date palm); P.senegalensis - clumping date) palms and Washingtonia robusta (Californian desert fan) palms. These have been planted in an ordered goemetric grid which is transected by gardenesque curvilinear roads in turn bordered by avenue planting. Within this layout are pavilions, fountains and shelters that are important elements in the landscape.

The more recent cemetery areas in the south and eastern portions of the site revert to informal arrangements of native trees and shrubs. The cemetery provides a habitat for two rare and endangered plant (shrub) species, Acacia pubescens and Dillwynia parvifolia. It also contains an unusual ecotone where a pocket of Sydney sandstone associated vegetation occurs in the midst of predominantly Wianamatta shale associated vegetation. It also supports populations of 19 species of frogs and reptiles and a large number of bird species. (CALM) (National Trust 1988)

Archaeological potential
The main features of archaeological significance include:
- monumental masonry;
- former railway siding and site of Mortuary Station, sites of 3 other Stations;
- cast iron section markers on Necropolis Circuit;

- drainage channels, roads, bridges, paths;
- other buildings, works and sites. (Schwager Brooks et al, 1996).

In addition to above, the follow areas are located outside of the SHR listed area. This text has been quoted from the GML Heritage (2016) *Rookwood - Conservation Management Plan*:

Moving east from Necropolis Drive towards the Strathfield Gates, Rookwood is made up of the following areas:

Northeastern Area

- *Anglican Unit 4, which continues the characteristics and patterns of Old Anglican No. 1. Its grid arrangement is punctuated by circular nodal features sometimes occupied by rest houses, these becoming smaller and less decorative moving further east. This area also contains long axial views towards Necropolis Drive, and towards the Anglican buildings and chapel along Hawthorne Avenue.*
- *Anglican Unit 5, which is predominantly open in character. It has 'slab and desk' burials dating from 1940–1970 and is also the site of:*
    - *Mortuary Station 4;*
    - *the 1940's US War Cemetery and former office;*
    - *the merchant navy walled burial area; and*
    - *the RGCRT monuments and maintenance staff shed, which is found at the base of this*
    - *area.*
- *Anglican, Russian/Serbian Orthodox Unit 6, which is visible from Necropolis Drive adjacent to the entry gates and is characterised by mid-twentieth-century slab and desk burials in gridded formation.*
- *Jewish (Unit 14 A, B and C), which has a finer grain enclosed character necessitated by the surrounding circulation network and features a .variety of highly significant early and twentieth century Jewish burials and an intimate war memorial*

Southwestern Area

Moving south from Necropolis Circuit out of the SHR area and into the southwestern portion of the site there is a distinct transition of cemetery character as burials and layouts become notably twentieth century in style and form.

The main precincts of the southwestern portion of the site are:

- *Unit 10 Independent, which retains distinct characteristics in its various areas, including a gentle modified grid and original circular gardenesque layouts, but also marks a transitional area of Rookwood as it opens up in the southern area of the unit, leading into the dominant twentieth century character of the area beyond.*
- *Unit 11 Independent and Catholic, which is a low-rise area dominated by burials dating from the 1940s–1960s in slab/desk form. It also contains a biodiversity pocket of protected vegetation at its centre up to where it borders with Independent Unit 10 (Cooks River Castlereagh Ironbark Forest).*
- *Unit 13 and 13C Independent, which occupies the centre of Rookwood and contains a vast variety of monument typologies from many ethnicities including Russian Orthodox, Muslim, Ukrainian and Greek Orthodox originating from throughout the twentieth-century.*
- *Unit 9 Catholic No 2, which is characterised by dense twentieth-century burial patterns laid out in a north to south and east to west grid pattern within the main road alignment. A significant Canary Island palm avenue is located along Freeman Street and the Southern Canal.*
- *Unit 16 Lutheran, which adopts a rectilinear mid-twentieth century burial pattern within which intricate planting schemes create 'outdoor rooms', with a focus around a central tree-lined avenue leading to the World War I memorial.*
- *Unit 17 Catholic and Lutheran, which is punctuated by the Catholic Crown of Thorns shrine built in late-twentieth century Ecclesiastical style. It includes a semicircular lawn burial area, the Sacred Heart Chapel, the Catholic Crematorium and the former site of Mortuary Station 3.*
- *Unit 18 Catholic (A, B and C), which forms three subsections that dominate the southern end of Rookwood and contains predominantly post-1940 burials and memorials. These are laid out*

in a skewed grid form of northeast and southeast alignment, with rhomboid shapes between intersections that are legible when viewed from on high elsewhere in the site.

Southeastern Area

Moving back up north from the Catholic administrative hub and large southern Catholic sections, the southeastern portion of Rookwood splits again into a wide variety of denominational sections and burial styles, branching out from the central spine of Memorial Avenue and the notable activity hub made up by Rookwood Crematorium and Gardens. This portion of the site is made up of:

- *Unit 15 Crematorium and Gardens, which is characterised by the intricate landscape pattern of the 1930s-era walled and sunken gardens filled with ornamental shrubs, clipped bushes and flowering plant forms that surround the Interwar Mediterranean style crematorium building (the oldest of its kind in Australia).*
- *Unit 19 Catholic, which is directly south of Memorial Avenue and is one of the newest areas of burial at Rookwood being generally open and low-rise with uniform lawn burials and looping circulation routes delineated by recent planting schemes.*
- *Unit 20 Anglican (A, B and C), which is predominately modern in character and form, contains subsets of Chinese, Serbian and Muslim burials displaying a cross-section of recent monumental trends.*
- *Unit 21 Sydney War Cemetery and NSW Garden of Remembrance, which is defined by an entrance off Memorial Avenue via a sandstone-clad loggia with pointed arch entryways and uniform white marble headstones, set in a manicured lawn landscape.*
- *Unit 22 Anglican, one of the most recent burial areas defined by a cross-section of recent monumental trends in a gridded layout.*
- *Unit 23 Muslim, which is defined by medium densities of burials oriented to Mecca (northwest) and also contains the Muslim office.*
- *Unit 24, known as Lot 10, which is a narrow corridor of land at the southern extremity of Rookwood half of which is Vegetation Conservation Area whilst the other half has been allocated for new burials which have commenced at the time of writing.*

Appended to the listing sheet for this item are two maps prepared by GML Heritage (2016) for *Rookwood- Conservation Management Plan* showing significant cultural landscapes and heritage items, and an assessment of archaeological potential for the entirety of Rookwood Cemetery.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

The following alterations and additions have been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis' (2015).

- 1862 - Government purchases 200 acres near Haslem's Creek station (later Lidcombe) (in north west of current Necropolis lands). Originally six denominations: Roman Catholic, Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Jews and Independent (Schwager Brooks et al, 1996)
- 1866 - Entire cemetery enclosed, access roads built and denominational subsections cleared.
- 1864 - branch railway line to cemetery handed over - first record of funeral train 4/1864
- 1867 - Necropolis first dedicated (Schwager Brooks & Partners, 19..), Necropolis Act and burials commenced, railway line and siding provided, and opens. 7th April 1868 - All land dedicated as cemetery.
- 1869 Mortuary Station number one opens.
- 1874-1882 - Serpentine drain constructed in Church of England Section.
- 1878-9 Necropolis enlarged with purchase of additional 577 acres to accomodate demand for burial plots (Schwager Brooks et al, 1996)
- 1869 - two sandstone receiving houses (for funeral trains) built, one at Regent St., Redfern, one in the Necropolis
- 1879 - Government purchases 577 acres of adjoining land.
- 1890 - St Michael the Archangel Chapel built.
- 1897 - Railway branch line extended.

- 1901 - Railway branch line extended with (now) four cemetery stations.
- 1908 - Railway branch line extended
- 1923 - Crematorium opens.
- 1948 - Railway branch line closes - Lidcombe station services Mortuary trains
- 1952 - Railway line pulled up and stations sold.
- 1957 - No 1 Mortuary Railway Station removed (to become the North Ainslie Anglican Church, Canberra, ACT)
- 1980s - construction of Railway Street on the Necropolis and Cemetery's northern side alongside the main western railway.
  1990s - new East Street main entrance constructed
- 2006 9 mature maritime pines (Pinus pinaster) removed, Independent Cemetery near Haslem's Drive, West. Also 28 matured (1989) she oak (Casuarina sp.) trees removed between southern wall of NSW Garden of Remembrance and AWG Boundary with Section 20 of the Anglican Cemetery (JCNTrustees, meeting 10-01, Executive Manager's Report, 5/7/06).

This area of the cemetery has high heritage integrity, as shown by the landscape and intactness of historic elements.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1862

The following history is comprehensive and has therefore been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis', dated 2015. This includes a brief summary of the history of the entire site.

Prior to European settlement, the traditional owners of the area now occupied by Rookwood were the Wangal people, a Darug language-speaking 'clan' group. The Wangal group original extended from Sydney Cove westerly to Parramatta (POM, 23). Aboriginal occupation of this region dates back well into the Pleistocene period (over 10,000 years ago) (Jacquet, 2015, 27).

The Haslem Creek Cemetery, as Rookwood was originally known, was the result of urban encroachment. By the 1840s, only half a century after the arrival of the First Fleet, Sydney's third cemetery at Devonshire Street (now the site of Central Station and railway yards) was facing the same fate as its predecessors: it was running out of space and suffering from urbanisation. Land values were increasing, and for a young city there were better uses for the space it occupied (POM, 23).

By the mid-1850s the need for a new cemetery was becoming urgent. In response the NSW Government embarked on a great Victorian enterprise - mirrored only 10 years earlier at Brookwood outside London - the search for a large-enough parcel of land to bury Sydney's dead in perpetuity (POM, 23). In 1860 the Government advertised that it wanted to purchase land along the railway for a cemetery. After a number of site inspections the Government had narrowed its choice to two possible sites, the Wentworth's Homebush Estate and the Hyde Park Estate.

On the 18th September 1862 the Government of New South Wales purchased 200 acres of the Hyde Park Estate owned by Mr Edward Cohen. During the same month Surveyor Heady sketched the site for the cemetery. By November 1862 Charles Moore, Director of the Botanical Gardens had begun supervising the fencing of the land. In 1863 the Lands Department invited the major denominations to nominate trustees for portions of the cemetery. The area was divided among the denominations according to their proportion in the population in the 1861 census. Roman Catholic, Church of England, Independent (Congregational), Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Jews were invited to name their trustees. Within the area allocated, preparation of the cemetery grounds was to be at the expense of each denomination. At this time the area was known as Haslem's Creek Necropolis.

In June 1864 Colonial Architect, James Barnet, submitted plans for the construction of a lodge for a manager and this was constructed by mid 1865. In December 1865 the Government surveyor, John Armstrong, surveyed the route for the railway into the cemetery and it was opened in April 1867. Rookwood was unusual internationally in having two specially designed 'necropolis' railway stations to cater for funerals and visitors - one at Sydney (Regent Street), which still survives and one in the cemetery, since dismantled and re-erected as a church in Ainslie, Canberra.

Management of the Haslem's Creek Necropolis was resolved by the passing of the Necropolis Act of 1867, which specified that the internal arrangements and ornamentation of each section of the cemetery were to be managed by the nominated trusts. Burials commenced in January 1867 under the authority of this Act.

David Jones, (b.1793) founder of the well-known department store, died in 1873 and was buried at Rookwood.

Between 1874 and 1882 the serpentine drain was constructed in the Church of England No.1 cemetery.

More ground was soon needed so in July 1879 the government purchased 577 acres of adjoining land to the south and east. The new trust areas were gazetted in February 1889. As a result of the cemetery expansion, the railway was extended in 1897 and again in 1908.

In 1881 bushfire caused extensive damage to property at Rookwood. (Daily Telegraph archive)

By 1890 one of the most impressive buildings was the St Michael the Archangel Chapel built by Sims and Devitt.

A major change to the Necropolis was the introduction of facilities for cremation. After ten years of lobbying against public opposition - not just to a crematorium in Rookwood but to the very idea of creation itself (GML, 2017, 23).

The scale of loss in World War 1 had been attributed as contributing to a decline in the elaborate memorialisation and rituals that had been a feature of Victorian-era cemeteries like Rookwood, while the regimented rows of graves adopted by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission for the vast war cemeteries in Europe also promoted a simpler style of graves in civil ceremonies in Australia. In this atmosphere, the NSW Cremation Co., Ltd., formed in 1915, was able to convince the government that as part of amendments to the Necropolis Act in 1923, four acres were set aside at Rookwood for a crematorium. Designed by architect F. l'Anson Bloomfield, the crematorium was to include a Spanish mission or Mediterranean style building, with red-tiled roof and white-rendered walls. The chimney was disguised as a belltower, with chapel, and columbarium inside and an entrance loggia opening into a garden at the rear. It opened in 1925 and was the first crematorium in Australia. Bloomfield had detailed designs for the building and landscaped gardens, which were implemented as money became available. In 1926 the chapel, known as the East Chapel, was completed, devoid of overt religious symbolism so it would be appropriate for all denominations. In the first year of operation there were 122 cremations. By 1929 there were 500. A sale of shares in the company in 1928 and 1929 raised funds to enable completion of much of the design, with the columbarium, furnace room extended (including two new furnaces), and completion of the Garden of Remembrance. Such was its popularity a second chapel was added in 1934, with a special AIF Memorial columbarium unveiled in 1936. This was reserved for returned servicemen of WW2 who had died of wounds or illness since their return (ibid, 2017, 23).

In 1943 a section on the cemetery's western boundary was set aside to serve as a war cemetery, maintained by the Army Graves registration unit. At first graves were marked by simple wooden crosses, but after the war these were replaced with standard marble headstones, representing equality in death of all soldiers that the Imperial War Graves Commission, later the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, had set forth on their establishment in 1918. Rookwood's war cemetery was primarily the resting place for servicemen and women who died at nearby Concord Military hospital from wounds received in combat or from illness. In total 732 burials from WW2 were carried out here. Rookwood

was used as temporary cemetery for American service personnel, with 466 buried there during WW2 years. Their remains were removed to America from Rookwood in 1947 (ibid, 2017, 24).

The years after WW2 saw a change in burial practice in Australia away from the elaborate memorialisation of the Victorian and Edwardian eras, with large imposing monuments in the older sections of Rookwood. A new style of low, unpretentious monument became prevalent throughout newer sections. From the 1920s on, these graves, known as 'slab and desk' (with details of the deceased inscribed on a low headstone) allowed long lines of sight over an ordered, uncluttered landscape. From the 1950s, as well as this style of monuments, new lawn cemetery areas were being used at Rookwood, further distancing the new styles from those of the 19th century (ibid, 2017, 25).

With the advent of motor cars and buses the cemetery railway closed in 1948 and the line and station buildings were sold in 1952 (CALM 1993) (National Trust of Australia (NSW), 1988).

New migrant communities began to be buried together, much as denominational groups had from the beginning. Russian and Greek Orthodox, Croatians, Vietnamese and Muslim sections all appeared, reflecting ever-increasing diversity of Sydney's population in the second half of the 20th century. A growing Chinese community expanded the Chinese section away from the small area set aside in the 1870s with small, austere headstones, to larger monuments often in red or black granite and marble. Many of the recent graves from the 1980s have also appropriated the Italian custom of inserting a photograph of the deceased into the headstone, showing a divergence of cultural practices in the cemetery landscape. The three-barred crosses of the Orthodox faith and extensive garden plantings on Muslim graves also add distinctive character to these sections (ibid, 2017, 26).

In 1987 the entire cemetery was enclosed behind secure fencing for the first time, which led to a drop off in illegal dumping in the grounds. The same year a second Necropolis Amendment Act (1987) saw the formation of a Joint Committee, with representatives of the state government, the National Trust of Australia (NSW), the Heritage Council of NSW, the crematorium and members of the seven trusts to manage the upkeep, maintenance and heritage values of the cemetery. One of their first tasks was commissioning a plan of management for the Necropolis to assess its heritage significance and begin coordinated planning for protection and growth of the site. The growing awareness of the cemetery as a site of heritage value saw it classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW) in 1981. Formal government recognition followed in 1989 with a Permanent Conservation Order gazetted under the NSW Heritage Act by the Heritage Council of NSW, upgraded in 1999 to State Heritage Register listing (ibid, 2017 27-28).

In 1993 the Friends of Rookwood was formed by concerned and interested community members keen to help restore and preserve the Necropolis. They set about raising funds to conserve important monuments, restoring landscape and garden areas and promoting the cemetery to a wider public. By instigating a series of walking tours through the cemetery, the Friends highlighted the site's importance via the social history of its inhabitants and raised the profile of Rookwood as a place to visit and contemplate, as had been the idea behind its earliest incarnation as a gardenesque public landscape (ibid, 2017, 28).

In 1993 the East Street new entry/gates were built and primary road implementation - Necropolis Drive and Cohen Avenue were upgraded with avenue tree plantings. That year the indigenous vegetation of the cemetery was surveyed, and identified as significant (POM, 15).

In 1996 a boundary planting program commenced and the road hierarchy was confirmed - Hawthorne Avenue (part) was upgraded including avenue tree plantings (POM, 15).

In 1998 the Catholic Trust Mausoleum opened. In 1999 the Independent Trust Mausoleum opened and the Flora & Fauna Survey of the cemetery was updated. From 1999-2001 the Serpentine Drain was restored in the No. 1 Anglican cemetery. An interpretive structure was installed at Mortuary Station No. 1, with grant funding. Also in 2001 Memorial Avenue (part) Primary Road was upgraded including avenue tree plantings. In 2002 cemetery identified Vegetation Conservation Areas were ground-truthed - and a Property Management Plan (for vegetation) was adopted. Bush regeneration works continued (POM, 15).

In 2006 the Quong Sin Tong monument was restored. In 2007 part of Necropolis Drive was upgraded including avenue tree plantings. Also that year the Catholic Trust Crematorium started operating. In 2008 the Catholic Trust John Paul 11 Cryp0t on Sheehy Avenue was completed. In 2009 Sheehy Avenue was upgraded. That year the Jewish Trust commenced restoration of No.1 Jewish cemetery areas, Reflections Cafe and flower shop opened near the Strathfield entry gate. In 2010 Lot 10 construction commenced and in 2011 crypts were completed in the Independent Trust area and the Jewish Trust office opened (POM, 15).

The Necropolis' management has also evolved. In 2012 the Rookwood General Cemeteries Reserve Trust (RGCRT) was formed, amalgamating the former Anglican, General, Independent, Jewish and Muslim Trusts into one management unit, with the Catholic Metropolitan Cemeteries Trust (CMCT) managing the Catholic sections and new Catholic crematoria. Between them these two Trusts manage over 90 different religious and cultural groups that use the cemetery grounds (ibid, 2017, 28).

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- A comparison between the Auburn LEP heritage curtilage (A00718) and the curtilage identified in the GML Heritage "Rookwood Conservation Management Plan" shows that the Auburn LEP curtilage excludes a small section of the cemetery to the south. Refer below for the study area shown in the CMP. The heritage curtilage may need to be extended for the Cumberland LEP. As this includes new land not previously covered by an LEP, this will form part of the Stage 2 assessment of Cumberland Heritage Study.



(Source: GML Heritage, CMP 2016, 3).

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis	Inclusive of 00718
Local Environmental Plan	Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis	A2 and I300
Heritage Study	Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis	A2 and I300
National Trust Australia Register	Listed, no name.	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland Council Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- GML Heritage. 2016. *Rookwood Conservation Management Plan.*
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- Archaeological Heritage and Management Solutions Pty Ltd. 2010. *Aboriginal Archaeological Potential Desktop Assessment.*
- Carolyn Tallents Landscape Architect and Judie Rawling, UBM Consultants. 2015. *Rookwood Necropolis - Property Management Plan.*
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- Devine, M. 2000. *The Necropolis at Rookwood - the garden of mourning.*
- Florence Jacquet, Landscape Architect, Cemetery Specialist. 2015. *Rookwood Necropolis Trust - Landscape Masterplan.*
- NSW Department of Primary Industries - Catchments & Lands. 2014. *Rookwood Necropolis - Plan of Management.*
- P & J Smith Ecological Consultants. 1999. *Flora & Fauna Survey of Rookwood Necropolis*.
- Lavelle, S. 1996. *Rookwood Necropolis: archaeological appraisal of sites of former buildings and abandoned and derelict buildings, ruins and structures*.
- Society of Australian Genealogists. 1989. *The Sleeping city: the story of Rookwood Necropolis*.
- Zammit, J. 2001. *Conserving the Roses of Rookwood*.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of Section No. 1 of Rookwood Cemetery.



Overview of Old Presbyterian section showing Frazer Mausoleum in background.



View to significant plantings along main road through within Rookwood.



Overview of Rookwood Cemetery 20th Century burials.



Overview of 20th Century burials.



Overview of 20th Century burials.



View to 20th Century burials.



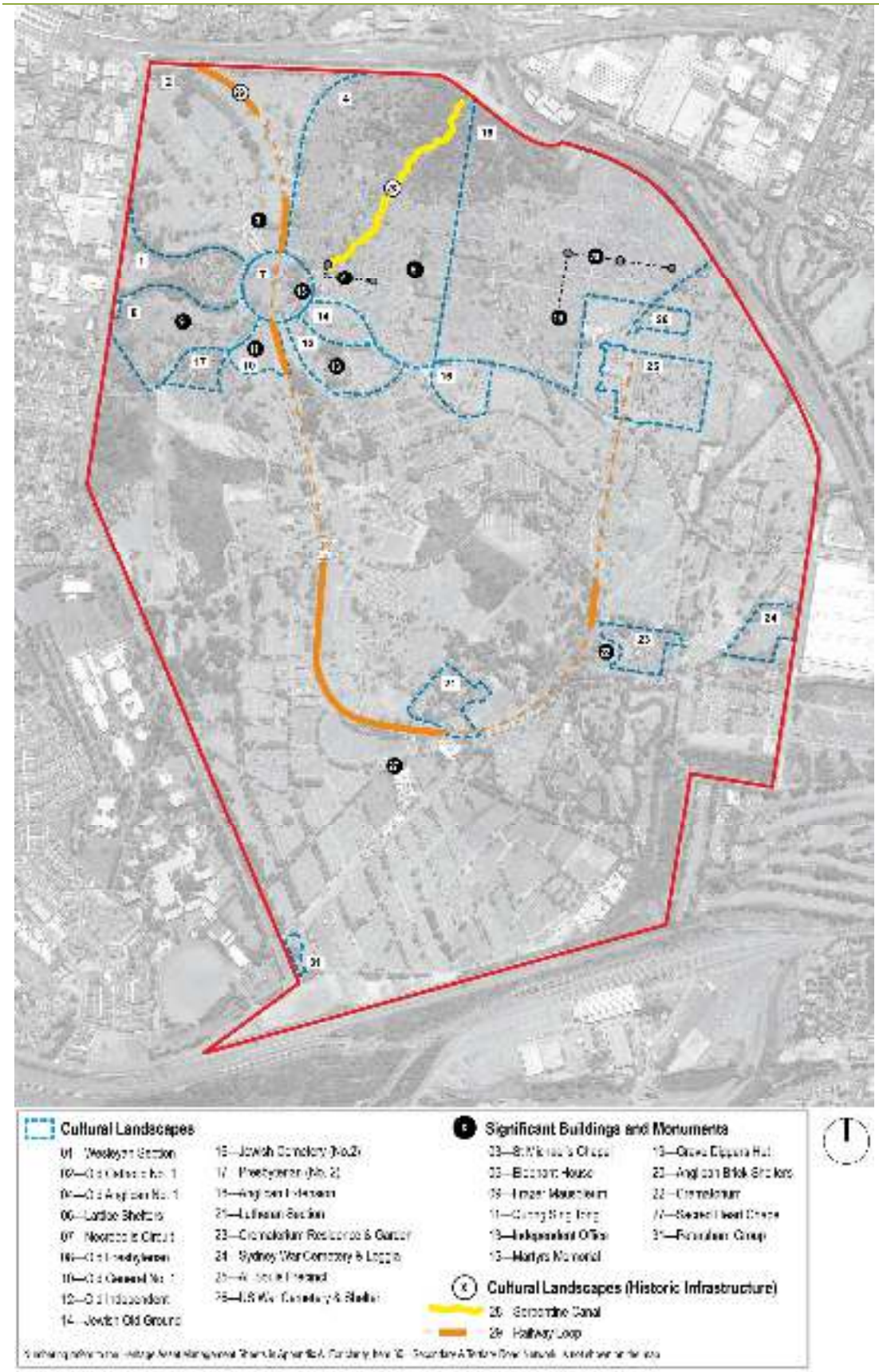
View to 20th Century mausoleums and burials.



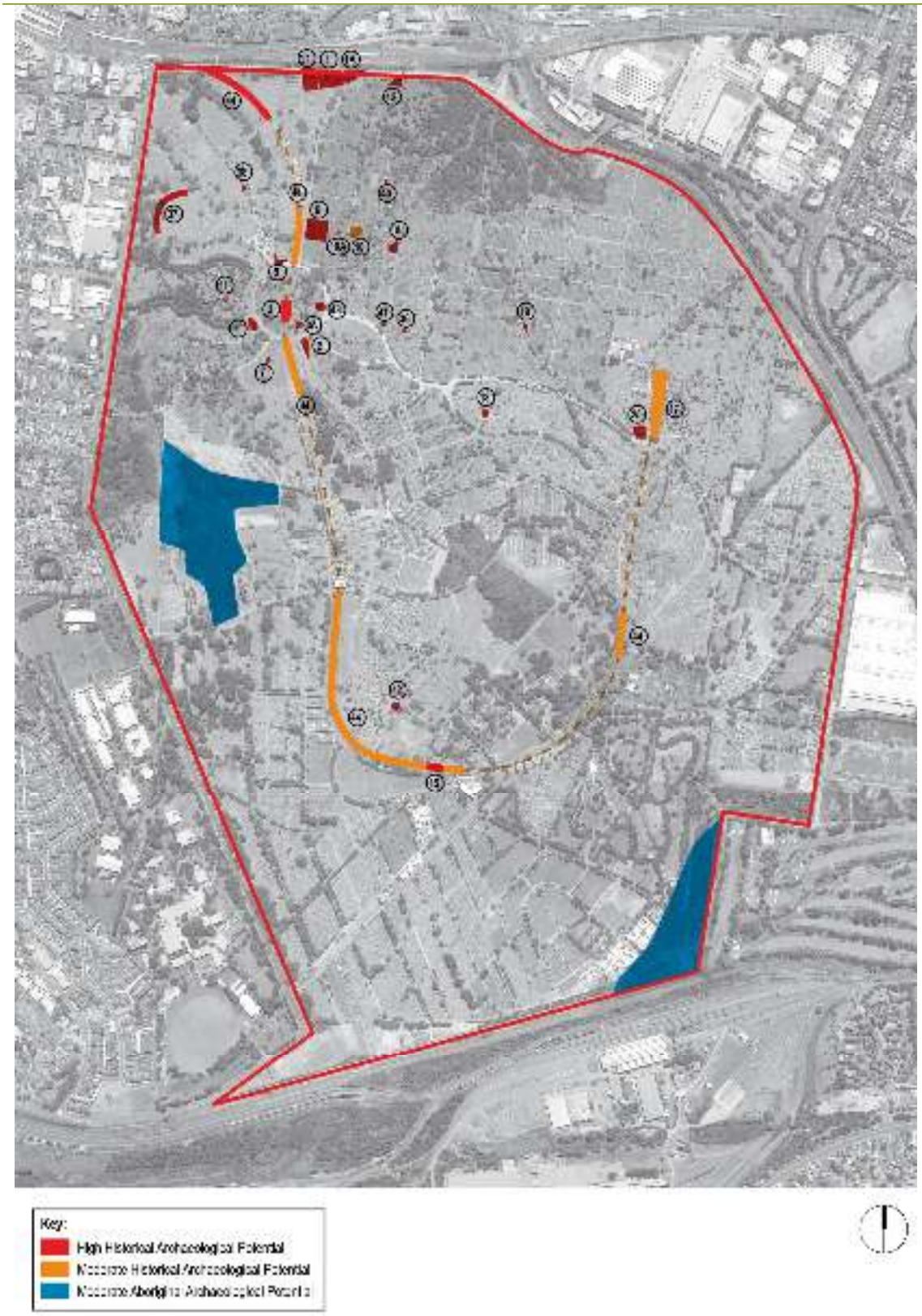
View to Mausoleums.



Overview of 20th Century burials.



Significant cultural landscapes, buildings and monuments (Source: GML Heritage, CMP, 2016, 64).



Assessment of Historical and Aborginal Archaeological Potential (Source: GML Heritage, CMP 2016, 65).

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Colquhoun Park, including palm trees and monument		
Recommended Name	Colquhoun Park, including palm trees and monument		
Site Image			
Address	196 Blaxcell Street, South Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	136166
	11	-	136168
	52 and 53	-	192747
Current LEP ID	I234 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I600 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	

	Level 2	Monuments and Memorials

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Colquhoun Park is of local significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic and social values. The item is historically significant as an open space, opened under the patronage of Mayor John Colquhoun in 1926. Its use as an open community park has been maintained since its opening. The item is associated with John Colquhoun. He served as a Granville Municipal alderman for a number of years, and Mayor of Granville four times. John Colquhoun was patron of the park, but unexpectedly died on the day of its opening. The item is locally significant for its aesthetic values as a picturesque park with a remnant avenue of trees and a varied collection of plantings including tall palms, silky oak, fig and jacaranda. The park is socially significant as the community's representation of its regard for Mayor John Colquhoun. The memorial, erected in commemoration of him, was built by public subscription. The park also represents the rapid growth and subdivision of the area following WW1, forcing the need to reserve areas for public recreation.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant as an open space, opened under the patronage of Mayor John Colquhoun. Colquhoun saw that as a result of the rapid growth and subdivision of the area in the Inter-War period, the provision of parklands for children and families in the community

	was lacking. Its use as an open community park has been maintained since its opening.
b) Associative	The item is associated with John Colquhoun, a Scottish immigrant who came from humble beginnings to build the successful Colquhoun's Bag Company. He served as a Granville Municipal Alderman for a number of years, and Mayor of Granville four times. A prominent and well-respected member of the Granville community, the park is directly connected to the life and death of Mayor John Colquhoun, who was patron of the park but had unexpectedly died on the day of its opening.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is locally significant for its aesthetic values as a picturesque park with a remnant avenue of trees and a varied collection of plantings, including tall palms, silky oak, fig and jacaranda.
d) Social	The item is socially significant as the community's representation of its regard for Mayor John Colquhoun. The memorial, erected in commemoration of him, was built by public subscription. The park also represents the rapid growth and subdivision of the area following WW1, forcing the need to reserve areas for public recreation.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The item consists of two key components:

The park itself is a large open area reserved for public recreation. The park offers significant landscaping elements such as an avenue of landscaped exotic trees including tall palms, silky oak, one fig and recent complementary replacement planting of two jacarandas, which all appear to be complementary to the memorial in the front of the park. The park also features asphalted netball courts, concreted footpaths, a children's playground, cricket nets, and an amenities building.

At the eastern boundary of the park by Blaxcell Street is a rotunda style memorial constructed locally of Benedict stone, a polished pebbled concrete material. The memorial is an open classical temple form with a domed roof supported by five columns, set on a pebble concrete circular pedestal raised on four steps. A new aluminium dedication plaque has been applied which reads:

"To the memory of Alderman John Colquhoun
A worthy citizen and public benefactor
An Alderman of the Municipality of Granville for 18 years and 4 times Mayor
Born 18th October 1857
Died on 12 May 1929
This memorial erected by citizens of Granville"

Both the memorial and park appear to be in good condition, the memorial has recently had a new aluminium dedication plaque affixed.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- A new replacement aluminium dedication plaque has been installed on the memorial.
- Elements such as playground equipment and amenities are modernised.
- Some plantings have been replaced; others potentially removed.

The integrity of the park is intact, the thoroughfare through the park appears to follow its original alignment.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1926-1935

This land was acquired for Colquhoun Park in 1926. An aerial photograph of 1930 shows what appears to be an access way into the park. In 1932, in reply to a request for the planting of Australian native trees in the park, Granville Council noted that many trees had already been planted in the park and that they would consider planting more at a future date.

The memorial is dedicated to memory of former Mayor, John Colquhoun, born 18 October 1857 and died 12 May 1929. He was a Scottish immigrant who arrived in Australia as a miner with no wealth. He started selling second-hand bags, bottles, cans and other goods. The bags were bought from the produce markets and re-sold to the public. Once John had generated some money, he was able to send for his family in Scotland. They arrived in 1890 and amongst his children was Alexander, who would go on to inherit the company.

The second-hand bag business grew ever larger as the NSW and Australian agricultural sectors found their feet. Around the turn of the century, John Colquhoun and his son Alexander Colquhoun were not only purchasing the second-hand bags from the markets. When the shipments of jute bags arrived from the sub-continent, ships carrying the goods were not always watertight. John Colquhoun and Alexander Colquhoun were able to purchase the wet and damaged items directly from the wharf. The bags were then dried out and repaired if necessary. These repaired bags were then sold to the public to satisfy the ever-increasing demand. Alexander Colquhoun took over the day to day running of the business in 1920, whilst John Colquhoun moved into politics. During the first of John Colquhoun's four (4) terms as mayor of Granville, he built the company's first ever premises located on Parramatta Road in Granville.

John Colquhoun saw that as a result of the rapid growth and subdivision of the area in the inter-war period, the provision of parklands for children and families in the community was lacking. He purchased the land to be reserved as a park for the recreational use of the many residents in the area in 1926. On the day of the park's official opening, John Colquhoun suddenly died at St Joseph's Hospital in Auburn one hour before the park was to be opened.

A monument was erected in 1935, designed by architect Sir Charles Rosenthal. The monument was built of Benedict Stone, an artificial stone produced by Goodlet and Smith in Merrylands in the early 1930s. The 5 September 1935 edition of the *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate (Parramatta, NSW)* contains details of the dedication ceremony:

The romance of the Colquhoun bag industry, which started in a humble way and became the largest of its kind in Australia, was recalled at the dedication of the John Colquhoun memorial at Granville on Saturday afternoon. Executed in Benedick stone, the monument stands in an attractive garden plot near the railway station. It was built by public subscription. Mr. John Colquhoun's name is a household word in Granville. He lived there about 35 years. He played a prominent part in public affairs, was an alderman for sixteen years and Mayor on four occasions, and was noted for his philanthropy.

At the dedication ceremony, the secretary of the Colquhoun Memorial Committee (Alderman Brophy), who presided, read apologies from Sir Charles Rosenthal (designer of the monument), Sir Joseph Cook (an old friend of Mr. Coquhoun), and Alderman W. S. Kay (president of the memorial committee). Dedicating the memorial, the Mayor (Alderman Fielding) paid a warm tribute to Mr. Colquhoun's work for the town. His record of public service was an honourable one. An example of his generosity was his gift of Colquhoun Park to the town. Even in retirement he continued to take a keen interest in local affairs.

Documents within the National Trust (Parramatta Branch) state that it is possible the dedication plaque has been renewed. The 'chrome metal plaque' appears to have been placed with an aluminium plaque, stating:

"To the memory of Alderman John Colquhoun
A worthy citizen and public benefactor
An Alderman of the Municipality of Granville for 18 years and 4 times Mayor
Born 18th October 1857
Died on 12 May 1929
This memorial erected by citizens of Granville"

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Colquhoun Park, including palm trees and monument	I234
Heritage Study	Colquhoun Park, including palm trees and monument	I234
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Liberty Plains Parish A Map, Department of Lands, Sydney (c.1800s)
- Author unidentified 2008, Granville, retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Kass T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report*, *Volume 2 Historical Context Report*, Sydney, Auburn Council.
- *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* (Parramatta, NSW), 5 September 1935.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View northwest from Blaxcell Street to monument in Colquhoun park.



View west from Blaxcell Street to Colquhoun park.



View northeast from Blaxcell Street to monument in Colquhoun park.



View of established trees lining footpaths throughout Colquhoun park.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Houses built for Housing Commission		
Recommended Name	Blaxcell Street Houses Built for Housing Commission		
Site Image			
Address	347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359 and 361 Blaxcell Street, South Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	13-16 and 35-38	-	35007
Current LEP ID	I235 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I601 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Blaxcell Estate Conservation Area		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

The dwellings at 347-361 Blaxcell Street, South Granville are locally significant for their historical, associative and social values. Alongside the houses in Montgomery Avenue, Oakleigh Avenue, Clyde Street and Chiswick Road, this group of cottages were part of the first group developments constructed by the newly formed Housing Commission in 1944. As opposed to the brick houses within the area, the fibro houses are reflective of the cost-effective measures undertaken by the Housing Commission to produce the quantity of houses when post war shortages of labour and materials threatened the building program. The item is associated with the Government Housing Commission, who built the cottages. The Blaxcell Street cottages have social value to the community as public housing. As the dwellings have been heavily modified with respect to fabric, they are generally not representative of Government Housing Commission dwellings other than through their overall form.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Alongside the houses in Montgomery Avenue, Oakleigh Avenue, Clyde Street and Chiswick Road, this group of cottages were part of the first group developments constructed by the newly formed Housing Commission in 1944. As opposed to the brick houses within the area, the fibro houses are reflective of the cost-effective measures undertaken by the Housing Commission to produce the quantity of houses when post war shortages of labour and materials threatened the building program.
b) Associative	The item is associated with the Government Housing Commission, who built the cottages.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.

d) Social	The Blaxcell Street cottages have social value to the community as public housing.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	As the dwellings have been heavily modified with respect to fabric, they are generally not representative of Government Housing Commission dwellings other than through their overall form.

Physical Description

The subject site consists of eight (8) Housing Commission dwellings in fibro with tiled roofs. The Housing Commission style from the 1940s is distinguished by its materiality and form which consist of brick, fibro-sheeting and weatherboard clad single storey dwellings, in either an L shape or rectangular form. Many of the dwellings have been re-clad in Hardiplank or aluminium imitation 'weatherboards' and most now have aluminium windows as opposed to timber. They do however generally retain their scale and form.

347 Blaxcell Street
The dwelling at 347 Blaxcell Street is an L shaped Inter-War bungalow in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling is located on a street corner between Blaxcell Street and Oakleigh Avenue and features a deep setback from the street, in alignment with other dwellings.

The dwelling has fibro sheet walls and a cement tiled hipped roof with a face brick chimney, cement tile ridging and modern guttering. Windows are timber double hung with flyscreens and four long panes of glass to each. The entrance has a square face brick arch over the doorway, a concrete porch with two concrete steps leading from the yard, a raised concrete garden bed with succulents and a fly screen over the door.

A concrete footpath leads from the gate, along the front of the dwelling to the porch. The front yard is neat and tidy, containing several mature trees and grassed areas. The property is bound by a wire mesh loop top fence.

The dwelling is in a good condition.

349 Blaxcell Street
The dwelling at 349 Blaxcell Street presents a highly modified rectangular shaped Inter-War dwelling in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling faces Blaxcell Street and features a deep setback from the street, in alignment with other dwellings.

The dwelling has contemporary stone clad walls and a cement tiled gabled roof with a rendered brick chimney, cement tile ridging and modern guttering. The gable ends contain aluminium cladding imitating weatherboard. Windows are rectangular and aluminium framed, with flyscreens. The front entrance is centred on the façade and is framed by stone cladding. It is entered via a new concrete porch which is painted. The dwelling has been extended to the rear with a large single-storey skillion. The dwelling has been given a modern colour scheme.

A concrete driveway has been provided along the southern boundary, leading to an open carport with a flat metal roof. A footpath leads from the driveway to the front porch. The front yard is neat and tidy, containing only a grassed area. The property is bound by a rendered brick fence with timber slat inserts. The fence has been given a modern colour scheme.

The dwelling is in a good condition.

351 Blaxcell Street
The dwelling at 351 Blaxcell Street presents a highly modified rectangular shaped Inter-War dwelling in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling faces Blaxcell Street and features a deep setback from the street, in alignment with other dwellings.

The dwelling has painted fibro sheeting walls (recently replaced) and a modern roof with black tiles and modern guttering. There is no chimney extant. There are large aluminium framed windows to the facade. Four small lights have been fixed to the front façade either side of the windows. The front entrance is centred on the façade and is covered by a security door. It is entered via a new concrete porch which is painted and sheltered by a flat roof metal awning. The dwelling has been extended to the rear with a large hipped roof extension. A modern granny flat has also been provided in the back yard. The dwelling has been given a modern colour scheme.

The front setback has been paved. There is no landscaping to the front. The property is bound by a rendered brick fence with timber slat inserts. The fence has been given a modern colour scheme.

The dwelling is in a good condition.

353 Blaxcell Street
The dwelling at 353 Blaxcell Street is an L shaped Inter-War bungalow in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling is located on a street corner between Blaxcell Street and Montgomery Street and features a deep setback from the street, in alignment with other dwellings.

The dwelling has aluminium or vinyl clad walls to imitate weatherboard, and a cement tiled gable roof with a projecting gable to the front. The roof contains a face brick chimney, cement tile ridging and modern guttering. Windows are aluminium framed with steel security screens, all painted white. The entrance has a concrete porch, covered with a flat metal roof held up on one steel pole. The front door is a modern four panelled door with a security screen. A flat roof extension has been added to the rear of the dwelling which is visible from Montgomery Street.

A concrete footpath leads from the gate directly to the porch. The front yard is neat and tidy, containing several mature trees and grassed areas. The property is bound by an aluminium loop and spearhead palisade fence.

The dwelling is in a fair condition.

355 Blaxcell Street
The dwelling at 355 Blaxcell Street is an L shaped Inter-War bungalow in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling is located on a street corner between Blaxcell Street and Montgomery Street and features a deep setback from the street, in alignment with other dwellings. The site has been subdivided at the rear and a new single-storey dwelling constructed at the rear facing Montgomery Street.

The dwelling has asbestos fibro sheet walls and a cement tiled hipped roof with a face brick chimney, cement tile ridging and modern guttering. Windows are timber double hung with flyscreens and four long panes of glass to each. The entrance has a modern concrete porch, covered with a modern flat roof shelter attached to the dwelling. It is unclear if the front door has been replaced.

A concrete footpath leads from the corner of the property straight to the concrete porch. The front yard is neat and tidy, containing a large low-lying palm street and grassed areas. The property is bound by a wire mesh loop top fence.

The dwelling is in a fair condition.

357 Blaxcell Street
The dwelling at 357 Blaxcell Street is a rectangular shaped Inter-War dwelling in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling faces Blaxcell Street and features a deep setback from the street, in alignment with other dwellings.

The dwelling has aluminium or vinyl clad walls (painted yellow) to imitate weatherboard, and a cement tiled gable roof with a small projecting hip to the front. The roof features modern guttering, cement tile ridging and a face brick chimney which extends down the front the façade to the ground. Windows are rectangular and aluminium framed, with flyscreens and aluminium awnings/shutters. The front entrance

is off-set from the centre of the façade and sits adjacent to the chimney breast. The front porch is brick topped with concrete, sheltered by a flat metal roof on three poles. The dwelling has been extended to the rear with a small flat roof extension.

A concrete driveway has been provided along the southern boundary. A footpath leads from the driveway to the front porch. The front yard is neat and tidy, containing one established tree and a large grassed area. There is no front boundary fence.

The dwelling is in good condition.

359 Blaxcell Street
The dwelling at 359 Blaxcell Street is a rectangular shaped Inter-War dwelling in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling faces Blaxcell Street and features a deep setback from the street, in alignment with other dwellings.

The dwelling has aluminium or vinyl clad walls (painted white) to imitate weatherboard, and a cement tiled gable roof with a small projecting hip to the front. The roof features modern guttering, cement tile ridging and a face brick chimney which extends down the front the façade to the ground. The chimney breast is clad with stone. Windows are rectangular and aluminium framed, with flyscreens and aluminium awnings. The front entrance is off-set from the centre of the façade and sits adjacent to the chimney breast. The front porch is brick topped with terracotta coloured tiles. It is sheltered by a flat metal roof on three Corinthian style poles. The dwelling has not been extended to the rear.

A concrete driveway has been provided along the northern boundary which leads to a Colourbond garage at the rear. A footpath leads from the driveway to the front porch. The front yard is neat and tidy, containing some hedges and a large grassed area. There is no front boundary fence.

The dwelling is in good condition.

361 Blaxcell Street
The dwelling at 361 Blaxcell Street is an L shaped Inter-War bungalow in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling is located on a street corner between Blaxcell Street and Chiswick Road and features a deep setback from the street, in alignment with other dwellings.

The dwelling has aluminium or vinyl clad walls to imitate weatherboard, and a cement tiled gable roof with a projecting gable to the front. There is no chimney extant, though the roof contains cement tile ridging and modern guttering. Windows are aluminium framed with flyscreens. The entrance has a concrete porch accessed by three concrete stairs and a steel balustrade. The door is framed by a square brick arch. The dwelling has a large skillion extension in fibro to the side (north) which is visible from Blaxcell Street. It is considered to be an intrusive addition with regards to form which reduces the overall significance of the dwelling and group of dwellings in general.

A concrete footpath leads from the street corner to the porch. The front yard is neat and tidy containing only grassed areas. The property is bound by an aluminium loop and spearhead palisade fence.

The dwelling is in fair condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

347 Blaxcell Street

- Wire mesh loop top fence*
- Integrity = High

349 Blaxcell Street

- Aluminium windows*
- New guttering
- Stone cladding*
- Imitation weatherboard to gable ends*
- New paint scheme
- Rendered front boundary fence with timber slat inserts*
- Single-storey rear extension
- Integrity = Low

351 Blaxcell Street

- New fibro wall sheeting
- New roof and guttering
- Aluminium windows*
- Façade lights x 4*
- New paint scheme
- Paved front setback*
- Rendered front boundary fence with timber slat inserts*
- Single-storey rear extension
- Granny flat to the rear
- Integrity = Low

353 Blaxcell Street

- Aluminium windows, painted white, with security screens*
- Front door replaced
- Flat roof, single-storey extension
- Aluminium loop and spearhead palisade fence*
- Integrity = High

355 Blaxcell Street

- New guttering
- Contemporary flat roof porch shelter*
- Wire mesh loop top fence*
- Subdivision of site and construction of a new single-storey dwelling at the rear, facing Montgomery Street*
- Integrity = High

357 Blaxcell Street

- Imitation weatherboard*
- Aluminium windows*
- Flat roof porch shelter*
- Rear extension
- Integrity = Moderate

359 Blaxcell Street

- Imitation weatherboard*
- Stone cladding to chimney breast*
- Aluminium windows*
- Flat roof porch shelter and Corinthian posts*
- Tiled porch
- Garage at rear
- Integrity = Moderate

361 Blaxcell Street

- Fibro skillion extension*
- Imitation weatherboard*
- Aluminium windows*
- Aluminium loop and spearhead palisade fence
- Balustrade to stairs

- Integrity = Moderate

Overall, the integrity of the item is considered to be moderate. Many of the dwellings have undergone significant alterations to fabric, although they generally retain their form and scale.

349 Blaxcell Street and 351 Blaxcell Street have a significantly lower grading of integrity due to the level of external modifications that have been undertaken. The buildings have a low level of integrity and are no longer demonstrative of this building type.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1944

The suburb of South Granville lies along the western bank of the Duck River and is bounded by Granville to the north, Auburn to the east., Guildford to the west and Chester Hill to the south. Westwards from present day Clyde Street, this portion of land in South Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided.

To the east of Clyde Street, lies part of 250 acres of land by the Duck River that was granted to Darcy Wentworth, an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Other early land grants to the south of the area were given to James Chisolm and Charles Frazer.

In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared which included the suburb of South Granville. Many of the first buyers in the area were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas.

Compared to Granville, South Granville experienced a greater industrial expansion and is consequently a mixture of industrial and residential buildings. The formation of South Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, the Municipality of Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the worker's and substantial residences were built for the manager's and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s. In the post-war period there was a large-scale Housing Commission Scheme through South Granville which also impacted the development and layout of the suburb.

The land on which the Blaxcell Street cottages are located on had been privately acquired and subdivided as early as 1922, but very few of the lots had sold. The Commission bought a portion of Blaxcell Estate, kept the proposed street pattern, re-subdivided the lots, leaving a few private lots (all at the end of streets). This was the first of the Commission's group developments in New South Wales and the buildings in Montgomery Street were completed in December 1944. They were constructed in full double brick with Marseilles tiled roofs, decorative use of bricks around front porches and identical front fences.

This item on Blaxcell Street, alongside the houses in Montgomery Avenue, Oakleigh Avenue, Clyde Street and Chiswick Road, represents one of the earliest Housing Commission group developments. The fibro houses are reflective of the cost-effective measures undertaken by the Housing Commission to produce the quantity of houses when post war shortages of labour and materials threatened the building program. All of these dwellings are shown on the Water Board plan of December 1944. The dwellings remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The fibro extension to 361 Blaxcell Street is visible from Blaxcell Street and is considered to be a highly intrusive addition which reduces the overall significance of the dwelling and group of dwellings in general. Should the opportunity arise, this should be removed, and a sympathetic addition provided in its place.

- Due to a range of modern alterations and additions, the dwellings at 349 and 351 Blaxcell Street have low heritage integrity. While they can continue to contribute to the overall significance of the Blaxcell Estate Conservation Area, their inclusion as part of an individual heritage item is no longer warranted due to the extensive changes to both places on the façades, to the landscapes and to the rears. Therefore, the heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the 'Houses built for Housing Commission' on Blaxcell Street in the Cumberland LEP. The dwellings at 349 and 351 Blaxcell Street should continue to be managed as part of the conservation area. Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Houses built for Housing Commission	I235
Heritage Study	Houses built for Housing Commission	I235
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Liberty Plains Parish A Map, Department of Lands, Sydney (c.1800s)
- Author unidentified 2008, Granville, retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



No. 347 Blaxcell Street



No. 349 Blaxcell Street



No. 351 Blaxcell Street



No. 353 Blaxcell Street



No. 355 Blaxcell Street



No. 357 Blaxcell Street



No. 359 Blaxcell Street



No. 361 Blaxcell Street

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Electrical Substation		
Recommended Name	Electricity Substation		
Site Image			
Address	415-417 Blaxcell Street, South Granville		
Lot/Section/DP	19	-	11886
Current LEP ID	I236 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I602 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Utilities - Electricity	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Blaxcell Street Electricity Substation is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, technological and representative heritage values. The item illustrates the early-mid twentieth century technology utilised in the generation and distribution of electricity supply in the area by the former Parramatta & Granville Electricity Supply Co. The item has technical value as it illustrates the early-mid twentieth century technology utilised in the generation and distribution of electricity supply in the area. The item is an intact and representative example of the standardised electrical substations constructed in the Inter-War period, designed and built to harmonise with surrounding houses.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item illustrates the early-mid twentieth century technology utilised in the generation and distribution of electricity supply in the area by the former Parramatta & Granville Electricity Supply Co.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The substation illustrates the early-mid twentieth century technology utilised in the generation and distribution of electricity supply in the area.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is an intact and representative example of the standardised electrical substations constructed in the Inter-War period, designed and built to harmonise with surrounding houses.

Physical Description

The substation is a single-storey shed-form common brick building, with a gabled roof of terracotta tile. It has a central front entry door with a triple vent above and tumbled courses of one and half bricks of soldiers standing to tiled line of roof edge. Plaques to each side of the door and the central shield/escutcheon indicate creation by "P & GES Co Ltd" (Parramatta and Granville Electricity Supply Co Ltd). Later additions include attached mono-pitch skillion form to the Rawson Street side and exposed machinery and units between substation and Blaxcell street.

A black open-mesh steel security fence has been installed between the substation and Blaxcell Street, topped with barbed wire. Signage has been installed on this fence to dissuade access and to warn of high voltage, and several steel light poles have been installed adjacent to the item.

The electrical substation is still in operation. The brickwork and terracotta tiling all appear to be in very good condition. The item is in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Weatherboard extension to site
- Black open-mesh steel security fence*
- Brick skillion roof extension

Although the security fencing detracts from the overall significance of the item, the building itself retains a high level of integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1934

The suburb of South Granville lies along the western bank of the Duck River and is bounded by Granville to the north, Auburn to the east., Guildford to the west and Chester Hill to the south. Westward from present day Clyde Street, this portion of land in South Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided.

Compared to Granville, South Granville experienced a greater industrial expansion and is consequently a mixture of industrial and residential buildings. The formation of South Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, the Municipality of Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the worker's and substantial residences were built for the manager's and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s. In the post-war period there was a large-scale Housing Commission Scheme through South Granville which also impacted the development and layout of the suburb.

The substation is not visible on a 1930 aerial photograph. In 1938, the Parramatta and Granville Electricity Supply Co Ltd stated in their advertising that "Substations [were] built to harmonise with

surrounding houses." This policy is evident in the attempt to design a pleasant sub-station on this site, utilising brickwork and terracotta tiling.

Parramatta and Granville Electricity Supply Co Ltd acquired this site in March 1933. On 9 April 1934, Parramatta builders Muston and Lavor applied to Granville Council to erect a brick sub-station on this site worth 350 pounds. The building remains in use as an electricity substation.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- It is understood that as the substation is still operational, some unsympathetic alterations such as open-mesh steel security fencing are unable to be removed or altered. If possible, in future, any additions and/or alterations should respect the historic aesthetic of the item.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Electrical Substation	I236
Heritage Study	Electrical Substation	I236
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Liberty Plains Parish A Map, Department of Lands, Sydney (c.1800s)
- Author unidentified 2008, Granville, retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Kass T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report*, *Volume 2 Historical Context Report*, Sydney, Auburn Council.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View from Blaxcell Street to Electricity Substation

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Houses Built for Housing Commission		
Recommended Name	Chiswick Road Houses Built for Housing Commission		
Site Image			
Address	27, 29, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 and 47 Chiswick Road, South Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	39, 41-46 and 48-50	-	35007
Current LEP ID	I237 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I603 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Blaxcell Estate Conservation Area		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

The dwellings at 27, 29, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 and 47 Chiswick Road, South Granville are locally significant for their historic, associative, social and representative values. Alongside the houses in Montgomery Avenue, Oakleigh Avenue, Clyde Street and Blaxcell Street, this group of cottages were part of the first group development constructed by the newly formed Housing Commission in 1944. As opposed to the brick houses within the area, the fibro houses are reflective of the cost-effective measures undertaken by the Housing Commission to produce the quantity of houses when post war shortages of labour and materials threatened the building program. The item is associated with the Government Housing Commission, who built the cottages. The Chiswick Road Houses have social value to the community as public housing. As dwellings retain much of their original fabric and form and are therefore representative of Government Housing Commission dwellings.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Alongside the houses in Montgomery Avenue, Oakleigh Avenue, Clyde Street and Blaxcell Street, this group of cottages were part of the first group development constructed by the newly formed Housing Commission in 1944. As opposed to the brick houses within the area, the fibro houses are reflective of the cost-effective measures undertaken by the Housing Commission to produce the quantity of houses when post war shortages of labour and materials threatened the building program.
b) Associative	The item is associated with the Government Housing Commission, who built the cottages.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.

d) Social	The Chiswick Road Houses have social value to the community as public housing.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	As dwellings retain much of their original fabric and form, and are therefore representative of Government Housing Commission dwellings.

Physical Description

The subject site consists of nine (9) Housing Commission dwellings in fibro with tiled roofs and brick features. The Housing Commission style from the 1940s is distinguished by its materiality and form which consist of brick, fibro-sheeting and weatherboard clad single storey dwellings, in either an L shape or rectangular form. The group generally retains their scale, form and materiality.

27 Chiswick Road
The building at 27 Chiswick Road is unlike any of the other housing commission dwellings on the street. This single-storey building includes four separate apartments, orientated to the east and addressing the park adjacent to the site rather than Chiswick Road. The building includes a cement tile gable roof timber with vertical timber boards to the gable end, double-hung sash windows, fibro sheeting walls, concrete steps (some of which have been tiled) and unornamented timber doors with modern flyscreens. The building has been modified with the inclusion of a large concrete ramp along the western elevation, set on top of a brick base. The ramp includes a painted steel balustrade. Due to the style of the building, it is likely that it was constructed at a later date than the other commissioning housing dwellings on the street.

A modern, single-storey brick dwelling is currently under constructed on the site, between the original dwelling and 29 Chiswick Road.

The dwelling is in a good condition.

29 Chiswick Road
The dwelling at 29 Chiswick Road is a rectangular shaped Inter-War bungalow in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling has a consistent setback with other dwellings along the street.

The dwelling has been built on a brick base, with fibro sheet walls and a cement tiled gabled roof with cement tile ridge capping. Windows are timber double hung with flyscreens and four long panes of glass to each. One window on the eastern (side) elevation has a mounted air conditioning unit. The porch is tiled and has been partially enclosed with fibro sheeting and two large sections of clear acrylic. The porch is sheltered by a flat Corrugated iron roof and is entered via three stairs which lead from the footpath. The dwelling has a small, single-storey extension with a flat roof.

The concrete footpath leads from a concrete driveway which runs along the eastern boundary of the site. There are several established trees in the front yard, though it is largely a grassed area. There is no front boundary fence.

The dwelling is in a good condition.

33 Chiswick Road
The dwelling at 33 Chiswick Road is a rectangular shaped Inter-War bungalow in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling has a consistent setback with other dwellings along the street.

The dwelling has been built on a brick base, with fibro sheet walls and a cement tiled gabled roof with cement tile ridge capping. There is a single face brick chimney to the eastern side of the roof. Windows are timber double hung with flyscreens and four long panes of glass to each. There is no covered porch, though the front entrance is located just inside an enclave. The dwelling has been extended to the rear with a single-storey flat roof structure.

The front yard is not well maintained, with overgrown grass and tree cuttings. Two circular, painted brick garden beds are located on either side of the entrance, containing overgrown plantings. There are several established trees adjacent to the street which screen views of the building. There is no front boundary fence.

The dwelling is in a fair condition, with some elements such as the fibro noted to be in poor condition.

35 Chiswick Road
The dwelling at 35 Chiswick Road is a rectangular shaped Inter-War bungalow in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling has a consistent setback with other dwellings along the street.

The dwelling has been built on a brick base, with aluminium clad walls to imitate wide weatherboards and a modern tiled hipped roof. The roof also has a new guttering system. There is a single face brick chimney to the front of the roof, with a chimney breast visible down the front elevation that has been recently repointed. It is unclear if the timber windows are extant as they are now covered by modern fly screens with aluminium framing. There is no covered porch, although the front entrance is located just inside a brick enclave that appears to have been recently repointed. The dwelling has been extended to the rear with a single-storey flat roof structure. It appears as though a granny flat has also been added to the rear yard.

The front yard is well maintained. There are no established plantings though the front yard contains several small garden beds. There is no front boundary fence.

The dwelling is in a good condition, having undergone renovations recently.

37 Chiswick Road
The dwelling at 37 Chiswick Road is a rectangular shaped Inter-War bungalow in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling has a consistent setback with other dwellings along the street.

The dwelling has been built on a brick base, with fibro sheet walls and a terracotta tiled gabled roof with a projecting gable to the front. There is a single face brick chimney to the western side of the roof and the chimney breast is visible down the western elevation. Windows are timber double hung, with four long panes of glass to each. There is a concrete porch next to the front door, partially covered by a circular awning. The dwelling has not been extended to the rear.

The front yard is well maintained grass with a concrete footpath leading to the front door. There are no established plantings. There is no front boundary fence.

The dwelling is in a good condition.

39 Chiswick Road
The dwelling at 39 Chiswick Road is a rectangular shaped Inter-War bungalow in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling is setback closer to the street than most buildings along Chiswick Road.

The dwelling has been built on a brick base, with fibro sheet walls and a cement tile gabled roof. There is a single face brick chimney to the eastern side of the roof and the chimney breast is visible down the western elevation. The original timber windows to the front facade have been replaced with three large aluminium frames which is disproportionate to the scale of the dwelling. The front porch is set on a brick base with a concrete topping. The porch is covered by a recent flat roof awning set on two brick piers. The dwelling has been extended to the rear with a large flat-roof extension which is a similar size to the original dwelling.

The front yard is well maintained grass with a concrete footpath leading to the front door. There are no established plantings. Unlike most dwellings along the northern side of Chiswick Road, the site has a face brick boundary wall.

The dwelling is in a good condition.

41 Chiswick Road
The dwelling at 41 Chiswick Road is a rectangular shaped Inter-War bungalow in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling has a consistent setback with other dwellings along the street.

The dwelling has been built on a brick base, with fibro walls and a cement tile hipped roof. There is a single face brick chimney to the front of the roof, with a chimney breast visible down the front elevation. The chimney breast appears to have been cleaned and repointed recently, otherwise the brick has been replaced. Windows are timber double hung with aluminium framed flyscreens and four long panes of glass to each window. There is no covered porch, though the front entrance is located just inside a brick enclave. The dwelling has not been extended to the rear.

The front yard is well maintained. There are no established plantings though the front yard contains a garden bed which runs along the front of the building. There is no front boundary fence.

The dwelling is in a good condition.

43 Chiswick Road
The dwelling at 43 Chiswick Road is a rectangular shaped Inter-War bungalow in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling has a consistent setback with other dwellings along the street.

The dwelling has been built on a brick base, with fibro walls and a cement tile gable roof. There is a single face brick chimney to the eastern side of the roof and the chimney breast is visible down the eastern elevation. Windows are timber double hung with aluminium framed flyscreens and four long panes of glass to each window. There is no covered porch, though the front entrance is located just inside an enclave. The dwelling has been extended to the rear with a single-storey, flat roof addition.

The front yard is well maintained. There are several young trees in the front yard as well as a garden bed directly in front of the dwelling. There is no front boundary fence.

The dwelling is in a good condition.

47 Chiswick Road
The dwelling at 47 Chiswick Road is a rectangular shaped Inter-War bungalow in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling has a consistent setback with other dwellings along the street.

The dwelling has been built on a brick base, with fibro walls and a cement tile hipped roof. There is a single face brick chimney to the front of the roof, with a chimney breast visible down the front elevation. Timber windows have been replaced with wide aluminium framed windows. There is no covered porch, though the front entrance is located just inside a brick enclave. There is a set of five tiled stairs leading up to the front entrance with a simple steel balustrade. The dwelling has been extended several times to the rear. A large granny flat or shed has also been added to the rear north west corner of the site.

The front yard is well maintained. There are no established plantings though the front yard contains a garden bed which runs along the front of the building. There is no front boundary fence.

The dwelling is in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

27 Chiswick Road

- Modern dwelling constructed on site*
- Integrity = Nil

29 Chiswick Road

- Air-conditioning unit in window*
- Tiled porch
- Partially enclosed porch*
- Single-storey extension to the rear
- Integrity = Moderate

33 Chiswick Road

- Single-storey extension to the rear
- Integrity = High

35 Chiswick Road

- Aluminium clad walls to imitate wide weatherboards*
- Replaced roof and guttering
- Repointed brickwork
- Aluminium framed flyscreens to the outside*
- Single-storey extension to the rear
- Granny flat to the rear
- Recent garden beds to the front yard
- Integrity = Moderate

37 Chiswick Road

- None
- Integrity = High

39 Chiswick Road

- Timber windows replaced with large aluminium framed windows to façade*
- Flat roof awning to porch*
- Large single-storey extension to the rear
- Integrity = Moderate

41 Chiswick Road

- Aluminium framed flyscreens to the outside*
- Repointing or reconstruction of chimney breast to the front façade
- Integrity = High

43 Chiswick Road

- Aluminium framed flyscreens to the outside*
- Single-storey rear extension
- Integrity = High

47 Chiswick Road

- Aluminium windows*
- Several single-storey extensions to the rear
- Granny flat or shed in north west corner
- Integrity = Moderate

Overall, the integrity of the item is considered to be high. Though some modifications have occurred, the dwellings generally retain their scale, form and materiality.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1944

The suburb of South Granville lies along the western bank of the Duck River and is bounded by Granville to the north, Auburn to the east, Guildford to the west and Chester Hill to the south. Westwards from present day Clyde Street, this portion of land in South Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided.

To the east of Clyde Street, lies part of 250 acres of land by the Duck River that was granted to Darcy Wentworth, an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Other early land grants to the south of the area were given to James Chisolm and Charles Frazer.

In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared which included the suburb of South Granville. Many of the first buyers in the area were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas.

Compared to Granville, South Granville experienced a greater industrial expansion and is consequently a mixture of industrial and residential buildings. The formation of South Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, the Municipality of Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the worker's and substantial residences were built for the manager's and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s. In the post-war period there was a large-scale Housing Commission Scheme through South Granville which also impacted the development and layout of the suburb.

The land on which the Chiswick Road Houses are located on had been privately acquired and subdivided as early as 1922, but very few of the lots had sold. The Commission bought a portion of the Blaxcell Estate, kept the proposed street pattern, re-subdivided the lots, leaving a few private lots (all at the end of streets). This was the first of the Commission's group developments in New South Wales and the buildings in Montgomery Street were completed in December 1944. They were constructed in full double brick with Marseilles tiled roofs, decorative use of bricks around front porches and identical front fences.

This item on Chiswick Road, alongside the houses in Montgomery Avenue, Oakleigh Avenue, Clyde Street and Blaxcell Street, represents one of the earliest Housing Commission group developments. The fibro houses are reflective of the cost-effective measures undertaken by the Housing Commission to produce the quantity of houses when post war shortages of labour and materials threatened the building program. All of these dwellings are shown on the Water Board plan of December 1944. The dwellings remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- A new dwelling has been constructed at 27 Chiswick Road, adjacent to an original but highly modified Housing Commission dwelling. The heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the Cumberland LEP. Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Houses Built for Housing Commission	I237
Heritage Study	Houses Built for Housing Commission	I237
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Liberty Plains Parish A Map, Department of Lands, Sydney (c.1800s)
- Author unidentified 2008, Granville, retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



No. 27 Chiswick Road.



No. 29 Chiswick Road.



No. 29 Chiswick Road.



No. 33 Chiswick Road.



No. 35 Chiswick Road.



No. 37 Chiswick Road.



No. 39 Chiswick Road.



No. 41 Chiswick Road.



No. 43 Chiswick Road.



No. 47 Chiswick Road.



Streetscape view, Chiswick Road.



Streetscape view, Chiswick Road.



Streetscape view, Chiswick Road.



Streetscape view, Chiswick Road.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Houses built for Housing Commission		
Recommended Name	Clyde Street Houses Built for Housing Commission		
Site Image			
Address	278, 286 - 288 Clyde Street, South Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	2	-	877380
	53 - 54	-	35007
Current LEP ID	I238 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I604 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Blaxcell Estate Conservation Area		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

The houses at 286 and 288 Clyde Street, South Granville are of significance for the local area for historic and social reasons, and as a representative example of Government provision of housing undertaken by the Housing Commission. Alongside the houses in Montgomery Avenue, Oakleigh Avenue, Chiswick Road and Blaxcell Street, this group of cottages were the first group development constructed by the newly formed Housing Commission in 1944. This group of houses show the standard of early Housing Commission development. The item is socially significant for its connection to the Government Housing Commission, who built the cottages.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is of significance as part of the first group development constructed by the newly formed Housing Commission in 1944.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item is socially significant for its connection to the Government Housing Commission, who built the cottages.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item meets the local criteria as a representative example of Government provision of housing undertaken by the Housing Commission.

Physical Description

The houses on Clyde Street form part of an estate of Housing Commission houses which includes both brick and fibro dwellings. The Housing Commission style from the 1940s is distinguished by its materiality and form which consist of brick, fibro-sheeting and weatherboard clad single storey dwellings, in either an L shape or rectangular form. There were originally six houses, all of which were fibro clad, however, only two remain extant.

278 Clyde Street
The original dwelling at 278 Clyde Street has been demolished and replaced with a modern dwelling. The new dwelling built c. 2014 is not a heritage item and should be removed from the listing.

286 Clyde Street
The dwelling at 286 Clyde Street has stretcher bond brick walls with a terracotta tiled roof. The roof has a gable with projecting gable front, with a brick external chimney with steps and string line. A vent is installed within the wall underneath the projecting gable. The original low brick fence with bullnose brick coping and dentils below with a wrought iron gate has been added to, with a horizontal aluminium slat fence adding height to the fencing. Heavy vegetation cover within the road-facing portions of the house impede the view from the public domain.

288 Clyde Street
The dwelling at 288 Clyde Street has stretcher bond brick walls with a terracotta tiled roof. The roof has a gable with weatherboard boxed ends and a brick external chimney with steps and string line. The original low brick fence with bullnose brick coping and dentils below with a wrought iron gate is extant, and a box hedge has been planted behind this fence to provide an additional visual buffer. A weatherboard extension has been erected to the rear of the dwelling.

Overall, the two dwellings are well maintained, and their condition is good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

No. 286

- Aluminium slat fence*
- Heavy vegetation

No. 288

- Rear weatherboard extension

Overall, the integrity of 286 and 288 Clyde Street, South Granville is high. With the exception of the installation of the aluminium slat fence at 286 Clyde Street, modifications have been sympathetic in nature and do not detract from the significance of the group of items.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1944

The suburb of South Granville lies along the western bank of the Duck River and is bounded by Granville to the north, Auburn to the east., Guildford to the west and Chester Hill to the south. Westwards from present day Clyde Street, this portion of land in South Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided.

To the east of Clyde Street, lies part of 250 acres of land by the Duck River that was granted to Darcy Wentworth, an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Other early land grants to the south of the area were given to James Chisolm and Charles Frazer.

In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared which included the suburb of South Granville. Many of the first buyers in the area were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas.

Compared to Granville, South Granville experienced a greater industrial expansion and is consequently a mixture of industrial and residential buildings. The formation of South Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, the Municipality of Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the worker's and substantial residences were built for the manager's and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s. In the post-war period there was a large-scale Housing Commission Scheme through South Granville which also impacted the development and layout of the suburb.

The land on which the two houses at 286 and 288 Clyde Street, South Granville are located on had been privately acquired and subdivided as early as 1922, but very few of the lots had sold. The Commission bought a portion of Blaxcell Estate, kept the proposed street pattern, re-subdivided the lots, leaving a few private lots (all at the end of streets). This was the first of the Commission's group developments in New South Wales and the buildings in Montgomery Street were completed in December 1944. They were constructed in full double brick with Marseilles tiled roofs, decorative use of bricks around front porches and identical front fences.

This item on Clyde Street, alongside the houses in Blaxcell Street, Oakleigh Avenue, Montgomery Avenue and Chiswick Road, represents one of the earliest Housing Commission group developments. The brick houses within this estate demonstrate the ideals of the Housing Commission which was established to build comfortable and well-appointed dwellings within the resources and capacity of the state. Many of these dwellings are shown on the Water Board plan of December 1944. The dwellings remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The original dwelling at 278 Clyde Street has been demolished and replaced and the new build has no heritage significance. The heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the 'Houses built for Housing Commission' on Clyde Street in the Cumberland LEP. Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Houses built for Housing Commission	I238
Heritage Study	Houses built for Housing Commission	I238
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Liberty Plains Parish A Map, Department of Lands, Sydney (c.1800s)
- Author unidentified 2008, Granville, retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Kass T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report*, *Volume 2 Historical Context Report*, Sydney, Auburn Council.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



No. 286 Clyde Street.



No. 286 Clyde Street.



No. 288 Clyde Street.



New dwelling at 278 Clyde Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Dellwood Shopping Centre		
Recommended Name	Dellwood Shopping Centre		
Site Image			
Address	12 Dellwood Street, South Granville NSW 2124		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	221074
	-	-	SP43874
Current LEP ID	I239 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I605 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Retail and Wholesale	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Dellwood Shopping Centre is of local significance for its historic and social values. The item is historically significant as a local shopping centre built during the Post-War period to service the growing local community placed in housing commission residences, and as the first planned shopping centre built by the Housing Commission of NSW. The item is historically associated with the Post-War and baby boomer period where there was a sudden growth in population and the need for public housing was high. The item is socially significant for its connection to the Government Housing Commission who built the shops for the local community.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant as a local shopping centre built during the Post-War period to service the growing local community placed in housing commission residences, and as the first planned shopping centre built by the Housing Commission of NSW. The item is associated with the Post-War and baby boomer period where there was a sudden growth in population and the need for public housing was high.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item is socially significant for its connection to the Government Housing Commission who built the shops for the local community.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The item is a Post-War (c. late-1940s) two-storey brick-veneer building with a shopping strip on the ground floor and apartment-style residences above. The building exterior features decorative banded brick walls with a gabled terracotta tile roof. The main long building is intersected at the western end by a gable-ended L-shaped wing. There is a flat cantilevered awning running the length of the main building. There is a mix of original and modern elements along the façade fenestration, including modern aluminium infill windows, window grilles, air conditioning units, signage and steel roller shutters. Signage on the awnings and glazed shopfronts have been provided directly onto the brickwork, detract from the significance of the building.

Along the Dellwood Street frontage, there is a wide-open verge with rectangular garden beds planted with perennial maples. On the northern side of Dellwood Street is William Lamb Park, an open public park with a set of typical, Post-War three-storey housing commission apartment block.

There are detached garages at the rear of main building accessed by a rear lane parallel to Dellwood Street. Many of these have been infilled with carports and shelters to enclose the rear yards completely.

The item appears to be in fair condition, with a number of later additions and alterations.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Modern elements including modern aluminium infill windows, window grilles, air conditioning units, signage and steel roller shutters*.
- Signage on the awnings, glazed shopfronts and directly onto the brickwork*.
- Structures enclosing the yards in the rear of the building

While the building maintains its original form, there are many modern accretions that detract from the significance of the building. The integrity is noted as moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1948

The suburb of South Granville lies along the western bank of the Duck River and is bounded by Granville to the north, Auburn to the east, Guildford to the west and Chester Hill to the south. Westwards from present day Clyde Street, this portion of land in South Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided.

To the east of Clyde Street, lies part of 250 acres of land by the Duck River that was granted to Darcy Wentworth, an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Other early land grants to the south of the area were given to James Chisolm and Charles Frazer.

In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared which included the suburb of South

Granville. Many of the first buyers in the area were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas.

Compared to Granville, South Granville experienced a greater industrial expansion and is consequently a mixture of industrial and residential buildings. The formation of South Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, the Municipality of Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s. In the Post-War period, there was a large-scale Housing Commission Scheme through South Granville which also impacted the development and layout of the suburb.

The Dellwood Street Shopping centre was the first planned shopping centre built by the Housing Commission of NSW. It was designed by architect, W. Watson Sharp for the Housing Commission, as a set of ten shops with flats overhead. The design was influenced by the New Towns development in United Kingdom. It was built in 1948. Today, the site remains in use as for commercial premises.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Dellwood Shopping Centre	I239
Heritage Study	Dellwood Shopping Centre	I239
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Liberty Plains Parish A Map, Department of Lands, Sydney (c.1800s)
- Author unidentified 2008, Granville, retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Kass T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report*, *Volume 2 Historical Context Report*, Sydney, Auburn Council.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of shopfronts from Dellwood Street.



Detail of the awnings along the north elevation.



View from the corner of Dellwood Street and Pegler Avenue.



View of east elevation from Pegler Avenue.



View from the corner of Dellwood Street and Pegler Avenue of north elevation.



Detail of north elevation from Dellwood Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Acrow Building		
Recommended Name	Acrow Building		
Site Image			
Address	7-11 Ferndell Street, South Granville NSW 2124		
Lot/Section/DP	4	-	541981
Current LEP ID	I240 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I606 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	October 2019		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Acrow Building is of local significance for its aesthetic and rarity values. The Acrow Building retains its aesthetic significance as a Post-War modernist commercial building of pronounced styling, that represents a major design effort in presentation by the company, Felt & Textiles of Australia Ltd in 1948. The item's aesthetic significance is enhanced by the landmark qualities of the building reflected in the architectural form. The item is a rare example of a Post-War modernist commercial building. There are very few industrial sites built in the Post-War modernist style in South Granville and more broadly in the Cumberland LGA.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item does not meet this criterion.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Acrow Building retains its aesthetic significance as a Post-War modernist commercial building of pronounced styling that represents a major design effort in presentation by the company, Felt & Textiles of Australia Ltd in 1948. The item's aesthetic significance is enhanced by the landmark qualities of the building reflected in the architectural form.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item is a rare example of a Post-War modernist commercial building. There are very few industrial sites built in the Post-War modernist style in South Granville and more broadly in the Cumberland LGA.

g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The Acrow factory complex is presented as an elongated two storey form spread north/south along the site, with the central landmark tower bearing vertical strip windows under a clock face on the main front. The main features are the rendered wall surfaces with lifts visible in the tower, and the horizontal tower fins. The ground floor windows have vertical proportions with squared steel frames inset with green glass. The windows are sheltered by a continuous strip hoop façade, which is plain with string courses to give shadow lines.

The heritage item was identified as having a large, formally planted and grassed forecourt of palms cypress, eucalypts and brush box. It appears as if part of this landscaping has been removed for the construction of a carpark.

The item is in good condition overall.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Carpark and carpark shelters
- Palisade fence
- Signage
- Extension to original set of buildings along South Ferndell Street

The integrity of the item is moderately intact. The extension to the original set of buildings along South Fernadell Street is of sensitive design. However, the installation of a carpark and carpark shelters appears to have removed part of the large formally planted and grassed forecourt mentioned in pervious documentary evidence. The overall integrity of the item is moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1948

The suburb of South Granville lies along the western bank of the Duck River and is bounded by Granville to the north, Auburn to the east., Guildford to the west and Chester Hill to the south. Westwards from present day Clyde Street, this portion of land in South Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided.

To the east of Clyde Street, lies part of 250 acres of land by the Duck River that was granted to Darcy Wentworth, an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Other early land grants to the south of the area were given to James Chisolm and Charles Frazer.

In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared which included the suburb of South Granville. Many of the first buyers in the area were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas.

Compared to Granville, South Granville experienced a greater industrial expansion and is consequently a mixture of industrial and residential buildings. The formation of South Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, the Municipality of Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the worker's and substantial residences were built for the manager's and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s. In the post-war period there was a large-scale Housing Commission Scheme through South Granville which also impacted the development and layout of the suburb.

This site was transferred to Felt & Textiles of Australia Ltd in June 1948. In March 1948, the company had expanded its capital by the issue of an additional 1,260,000 shares valued at £1 each, which was likely used to finance expansion. An aerial photo from May 1951 shows a range of saw-toothed industrial buildings on this site, though the characteristic tower does not appear to be part of this building. In 1953 and 1955, the company took out mortgages over this site, likely to finance further expansion. The company was the manufacturer of Feltex, an inexpensive floor covering which was very popular in the 1950s and 1960s.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Acrow Building	I240
Heritage Study	Acrow Building	I240
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Liberty Plains Parish A Map, Department of Lands, Sydney (c.1800s)
- Author unidentified 2008, Granville, retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Kass T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report*, *Volume 2 Historical Context Report*, Sydney, Auburn Council.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View southeast from carpark off Ferndell Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Houses Built for Housing Commission		
Recommended Name	Montgomery Street Houses Built for Housing Commission		
Site Image			
Address	2–24 and 7–29 Montgomery Avenue, South Granville		
Lot/Section/DP	17-25, 55-66, 68 and 69	-	35007
	B	-	413055
Current LEP ID	I241 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I608 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Blaxcell Estate Conservation Area		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

The dwellings at 2–24 and 7–29 Montgomery Avenue, South Granville are locally significant for their historic, associative, social and representative values. Alongside the houses in Oakleigh Avenue, Clyde Street and Chiswick Road, this group of cottages form part of the first group development constructed by the newly formed Housing Commission in 1944. The brick houses within this estate demonstrate the ideals of the Housing Commission which was established to build comfortable and well-appointed dwellings within the resources and capacity of the state. The item is associated with the Government Housing Commission, who built the cottages. The Montgomery Street houses have social value to the community as public housing. The area is remarkable for the totally intact core area of Montgomery Street which has kept all its fencing and all original houses without second storey additions, which are representative of Government Housing Commission dwellings.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Alongside the houses in Montgomery Avenue, Oakleigh Avenue, Clyde Street and Chiswick Road, this group of cottages were part of the first group development constructed by the newly formed Housing Commission in 1944. The brick houses within this estate demonstrate the ideals of the Housing Commission which was established to build comfortable and well-appointed dwellings within the resources and capacity of the state.
b) Associative	The item is associated with the Government Housing Commission, who built the cottages.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.

d) Social	The Montgomery Street houses have social value to the community as public housing.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The area is remarkable for its totally intact core area of Montgomery Street which has kept all its fencing and all original houses without second storey additions, which are representative of Government Housing Commission dwellings.

Physical Description

The subject site consists of twenty-four (24) dwellings in the brick Housing Commission style. The Housing Commission style from the 1940s is distinguished by its materiality and form which consist of brick, fibro-sheeting and weatherboard clad single storey dwellings, in either an L shape or rectangular form. Dwellings along both the northern and southern sides of the road have a consistent setback with their neighbours which creates a consistent streetscape setting, though the dwellings on the northern side are generally setback closer to the street. While some dwellings have undergone alterations and additions to the fabric, they are highly intact and generally retain their form and scale.

SOUTH SIDE OF STREET

2 Montgomery Avenue
The dwelling at 2 Montgomery Avenue is a highly intact single storey rectangular brick dwelling, laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The residence has a traverse gable roof clad with Marseilles tiles. The dwellings feature a tall face brick chimney on the east (side) elevation which include patterned bricks, visible chimney breasts on the east elevation and a brick entrance accessed by a small brick porch. Some dwellings retain their original timber windows with brick window boxes. In many instances timber windows have been replaced with painted aluminium sliding sash windows, either in the same size as existing or in larger sizes which has resulted in the loss of some brickwork to install.

The front yard is neat and well maintained, with a small a grassed front lawn and small garden beds. The property boundary is marked by a low brick wall with a bullnose brick coping and dentils below.

The condition of the building is good.

4 Montgomery Avenue
The dwelling at 4 Montgomery Avenue is a highly intact single storey L shaped brick dwelling, laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The roof form is a projecting gable clad with Marseilles tiles. There is no chimney present on this building. The dwelling has two projecting gables with a triple set timber framed sash window fronted by lightweight aluminium flyscreens. A pressed metal awning is cantilevered over the windows on each projecting gable. A vent is located at the apex of the gable end. The entrance was not visible from the public domain.

The dwelling has a well-maintained garden setting with an established row of conifers along the western boundary of the property. A concrete slab driveway is also located along the west elevation of the property and leads to a concrete ramp with steel post balustrade at the rear of the property. The property boundary is marked by a low brick wall with a bullnose brick coping and dentils below.

The condition of the building is good.

6 Montgomery Avenue
The dwelling at 6 Montgomery Avenue is a highly intact single storey rectangular brick dwelling, laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The residence has a traverse gable roof clad with Marseilles tiles and a replaced guttering system. The dwelling features a tall face brick chimney on the west (side) elevation which include patterned bricks, visible chimney breasts on the west elevation and a brick entrance accessed by a small brick porch. The brick porch has a flat roof with a boxed eave and is accessed by two steps clad in contemporary tiles. Some dwellings retain their original timber windows with brick

window boxes. In many instances timber windows have been replaced with painted aluminium sliding sash windows, either in the same size as existing or in larger sizes which has resulted in the loss of some brickwork to install. The residence at 6 Montgomery Avenue retains its timber framed sash windows, which are now fronted by lightweight flyscreens. The front door is a contemporary security screen door. An air conditioning unit is affixed to the front facade.

The front yard is neat and well maintained, with a small a grassed front lawn, small garden beds and a concrete footpath leading to the front porch. The property shares established row of conifers with 4 Montgomery Avenue. A concrete strip driveway is located along the western boundary of the property with a lightweight pressed metal carport at the rear. The property boundary to Montgomery Avenue is marked by a low brick wall with a bullnose brick coping and dentils below.

The condition of the building is good.

8 Montgomery Avenue
The dwelling at 8 Montgomery Avenue is a highly intact single storey rectangular brick dwelling, laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The residence has a hipped roof clad with Marseilles tiles and a replaced guttering system. The dwelling features a tall face brick chimney on the east (side) elevation which include patterned bricks, visible chimney breasts on the east elevation and a brick entrance accessed by a small brick porch with a flat roof and boxed eave. The porch of 8 Montgomery Avenue is fronted by a painted brick patio with a steel balustrade that matches the windows and doors. Some dwellings retain their original timber windows with brick window boxes. The timber windows at 8 Montgomery Avenue have been replaced with painted aluminium sliding sash windows and are fronted by painted steel bars. An air conditioning unit is fixed through a window on the front facade. The front door has a matching security screen door.

The dwelling has a small rear extension and a battle axe subdivision at the rear.

The front yard is neat and well maintained, with a small a grassed front lawn and a concrete footpath leading to the front patio/porch. A concrete strip driveway is located along the eastern boundary of the property leads to a weatherboard garage with a gabled roof. The property boundary to Montgomery Avenue is marked by a low brick wall with a bullnose brick coping and dentils below with a similar steel gate, matching the pattern on the windows, door and patio balustrade.

The condition of the building is good.

10 Montgomery Avenue
The dwelling at 10 Montgomery Avenue is a highly intact single storey rectangular brick dwelling, laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The residence has a hipped roof clad with Marseilles tiles and a small projecting gable to Montgomery Street. The roof has a replaced guttering system. The dwelling features a tall face brick chimney on the front elevation which include patterned bricks and a visible chimney breast. The front façade features a brick entrance accessed by a small brick porch with a flat roof and boxed eave. The porch of 10 Montgomery Avenue is fronted by a glazed brick patio. The timber windows at 10 Montgomery Avenue have been replaced with painted aluminium sliding sash windows. The window on the projecting gable has a pressed metal awning cantilevered over. An air conditioning unit is fixed to the front façade.

The front yard is neat and well-maintained, with a large established Norfolk Island Pine. A large portion of the front yard is dominated by a new concrete slab driveway along the east elevation. The dwelling has a small rear extension and a battle ace subdivision at the rear not visible from the public domain. The property boundary to Montgomery Avenue is marked by a low brick wall with a bullnose brick coping and dentils below.

The condition of the building is good overall, however has a deteriorated timber fascia.

12 Montgomery Avenue
The dwelling at 12 Montgomery Avenue is a highly intact single storey rectangular brick dwelling, laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The residence has a hipped roof clad with Marseilles tiles and a small

projecting gable to Montgomery Street. The roof guttering has been replaced. The dwelling features a tall face brick chimney on the front elevation which include patterned bricks and a visible chimney breast. The front façade features a brick entrance accessed by a small brick porch with a flat roof and boxed eave. The porch of 12 Montgomery Avenue is fronted by a glazed brick patio area accessed via two brick steps. The dwelling retains its original timber framed sash windows with brick window boxes. An air conditioning unit is located in window on front facade.

The front yard is neat consisting of a grassed lawn and no plantings. A concrete strip driveway is located along the eastern boundary and a small concrete footpath that leads to the porch. The property boundary to Montgomery Avenue is marked by a low brick wall with a bullnose brick coping and dentils below.

The condition of the building is good.

14 Montgomery Avenue
The dwelling at 14 Montgomery Avenue is a highly intact single storey rectangular brick dwelling, laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The residence has a traverse gable roof clad with Marseilles tiles and a new guttering system. The dwelling features a short brick chimney on the east elevation which includes patterned bricks and a visible chimney breast. The front façade features a brick entrance accessed by a small brick porch with a flat roof and boxed eave. The brick porch entry features decorative brick inserts. The dwelling retains its original timber framed sash windows with brick window boxes. They are fronted by lightweight flyscreens. The east and west gable ends are part brick and part timber weatherboard at the gable end.

A concrete slab driveway is located along the east elevation. The front yard is neat, consisting of a grassed lawn and no planting and a small concrete footpath that leads to the porch. The property boundary to Montgomery Avenue is marked by a low brick wall with a bullnose brick coping and dentils below.

The condition of the building is good.

16 Montgomery Avenue
The dwelling at 16 Montgomery Avenue is a highly intact single storey rectangular brick dwelling, laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The residence has a traverse gable roof clad with Marseilles tiles and a new guttering system. The dwelling features a short brick chimney on the east elevation which include patterned bricks and a visible chimney breast. The front façade features a brick entrance accessed by a small brick porch with a flat roof and boxed eave. The brick porch entry features recessed brick inserts. Some dwellings retain their original timber framed sash windows with brick window boxes. The timber windows at 16 Montgomery Avenue have been replaced with painted aluminium sliding sash windows. They are fronted by lightweight flyscreens. The east and west gable ends are part brick and part timber weatherboard at the gable end.

A concrete slab driveway is located along the east elevation. The front yard consisting of a grassed lawn, some informal plantings and a small concrete footpath that leads to the porch. The property boundary to Montgomery Avenue is marked by a low brick wall with a bullnose brick coping and dentils below.

The condition of the building is good overall, although some paint is peeling from the gable end.

18 Montgomery Avenue
The dwelling at 18 Montgomery Avenue is a highly intact single storey rectangular brick dwelling, laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The residence has a hipped roof clad with Marseilles tiles, with a replaced guttering system. The roof also features solar panels and a large aerial. The dwelling features a tall face brick chimney on the east elevation which include patterned bricks and a visible chimney breast. The front façade features a brick entrance accessed by a small brick porch with a flat roof, boxed eave and glazed tile flooring. The timber windows at 18 Montgomery Avenue have been replaced with painted aluminium sliding sash windows with security screens.

The rear of the dwelling has a large flat roofed brick extension. The east elevation features a brick garage. A large portion of the front yard is dominated by a new concrete slab driveway along the east elevation. The property boundary to Montgomery Avenue is marked by a low brick wall with a bullnose brick coping and dentils below.

The condition of the building is good.

20 Montgomery Avenue
The dwelling at 20 Montgomery Avenue is a highly intact single storey rectangular brick dwelling, laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The residence has a hipped roof clad with Marseilles tiles and a small projecting gable to Montgomery Street and a replaced guttering system. The dwelling features a tall face brick chimney on the front elevation which include patterned bricks and a visible chimney breast. The front façade features a brick entrance accessed by a small brick porch with a flat roof clad with pressed metal sheets and a rendered brick floor. The dwelling retains its original painted timber sash windows with brick window boxes. The timber windows at 20 Montgomery Avenue have been fronted by lightweight flyscreens. An air conditioning unit is fixed to the front façade.

The front yard is neat and well-maintained with a low-lying hedge along the front façade and small garden beds. A new garden bed with red gravel surrounds a palm tree stump. A large portion of the front yard is dominated by a new concrete slab driveway along the east elevation. The property's boundary to Montgomery Avenue is marked by a low brick wall with a bullnose brick coping and dentils below.

The condition of the building is good.

22 Montgomery Avenue
The dwelling at 22 Montgomery Avenue is a highly intact single storey L shaped brick dwelling, laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The roof form is a projecting gable clad with Marseilles tiles. A tall brick chimney is located on the front façade with patterned bricks and a visible chimney breast. The projecting gable to Montgomery Avenue has a triple set timber framed sash window. The projecting gable to the west has a corner window that consists of timber framed sash windows fronted by lightweight flyscreens. The front façade features a brick entrance accessed by a concrete ramp.

The dwelling has a well-maintained garden setting, with a concrete strip driveway located along the west elevation of the property. The property's boundary is marked by a low brick wall with a bullnose brick coping and dentils below.

The condition of the building is good.

24 Montgomery Avenue
The dwelling at 24 Montgomery Avenue is a highly intact single storey rectangular brick dwelling, laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The residence has a traverse gable roof clad with Marseilles tiles and a new guttering system. The east and west gable ends are part brick and part timber weatherboard at the gable end. The dwelling features a short brick chimney on the east elevation which include patterned bricks and a visible chimney breast. The front façade features a brick entrance accessed by a small brick porch with a flat roof and boxed eave. The brick porch entry is accessed via a concrete ramp. The dwelling retains some original timber framed sash windows with brick window boxes. They are fronted by lightweight flyscreens. The larger window opening on the front façade consists of a fixed aluminium framed window.

A concrete strip driveway is located along the east elevation and joins a concrete footpath that leads to the porch. The front yard is neat, consisting of a grassed lawn with several plantings along the property boundary. Several pot plants are located along the porch.

The condition of the building is good overall, although there is paint peeling from weatherboards at the gable ends.

NORTH SIDE OF STREET

7 Montgomery Avenue
The dwelling at 7 Montgomery Avenue is a highly intact single storey L shaped brick dwelling, laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The roof form is a projecting hip clad with Marseilles tiles, with a Colorbond guttering system. A tall simple brick chimney is located on the front façade with a visible chimney breast. The projecting hip to Montgomery Avenue has a triple set timber framed, sash window with the easternmost sash fronted by a lightweight flyscreen. The projecting gable to the west also has a triple set timber framed sash window. The southern elevation of the western projecting hip has a single timber framed sash window. The front façade features a brick entrance accessed by a curved brick step.

The dwelling has a well-maintained garden setting with a concrete strip driveway located along the west elevation of the property. The property boundary is marked by an established garden bed with young trees. The garden bed is constructed of roughly spaced, jiggered stones.

The condition of the building is good.

9 Montgomery Avenue
The dwelling at 9 Montgomery Avenue is a highly intact single storey rectangular brick dwelling, laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The residence has a traverse gable roof clad with Marseilles tiles and a new guttering system. The east and west gable ends are construction of just brick with two window openings. A tall brick chimney on the front façade which includes patterned bricks and a visible chimney breast. The front façade features a brick entrance accessed by a small brick porch with a flat roof and boxed eave. The porch is enclosed with a low-lying, black steel balustrade (matching front fence) and large grey tiles. The timber windows at 9 Montgomery Avenue have been replaced with aluminium framed slide windows. The windows are fronted by decorative steel bar, painted white.

A large portion of the front yard is dominated by a new concrete slab driveway encircling the building which has removed the garden setting of the item. The property's boundary to Montgomery Avenue is marked by a low brick wall with a bullnose brick coping and dentils below. A visually intrusive black metal gate is affixed atop the brick boundary fence.

The condition of the building is good.

11 Montgomery Avenue
The dwelling at 11 Montgomery Avenue is a highly intact single storey rectangular brick dwelling, laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The residence has a gabled roof with a small central projecting hip over the entrance, clad in Marseilles tiles and a new guttering system. A tall brick chimney is located on the west elevation of the building which includes patterned bricks and a visible chimney breast. The front façade features a stepped brick entrance with a small brick porch accessed by four brick steps. The dwelling retains its original timber framed sash windows with brick window boxes. The front façade features two triple sets of sash windows, fronted by lightweight flyscreens. An air conditioning unit is fixed to the lower sash opening of one window.

The front yard is neat, consisting of a grassed lawn with some informal plantings. A concrete slab driveway is located along western boundary and lead to a flat roof carport at the rear. A small concrete footpath leads from the driveway to the porch. The property boundary to Montgomery Avenue is marked by a low brick wall with a bullnose brick coping and dentils below.

The condition of the building is good.

13 Montgomery Avenue
The dwelling at 13 Montgomery Avenue is a highly intact single storey rectangular brick dwelling, laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The residence has a gabled roof with a projecting hip to Montgomery Avenue, clad in Marseilles tiles and a new Colorbond guttering system. A tall brick chimney is located on the front elevation of the building which includes patterned bricks and a visible chimney breast. The front façade features a brick entrance with a small brick porch accessed by four brick steps. The dwelling retains its original timber framed sash windows with brick window boxes. The front façade

features two double sets of sash windows, fronted by lightweight flyscreens. An air conditioning unit is fixed to the lower sash of the window on the projecting gable.

The front yard is neat, consisting of a grassed lawn with a garden bed along the front façade and porch. A concrete slab driveway is located along western boundary and lead to a skillion roof carport at the rear. Pressed metal sheets fronting the carport have been retrofitted as a gate. A small concrete footpath leads from the driveway to the porch. The property's boundary to Montgomery Avenue is marked by a low brick wall with a bullnose brick coping and dentils below.

The condition of the building is good.

15 Montgomery Avenue
The dwelling at 15 Montgomery Avenue is a highly intact single storey rectangular brick dwelling, laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The residence has a traverse gable roof clad with Marseilles tiles and a new guttering system. The east and west gable ends are construction of just brick. A tall brick chimney on the west elevation which includes patterned bricks and a visible chimney breast, cutting into the gable end. The front façade features a central brick entrance accessed by a small brick porch with a flat roof and boxed eave. The brick entrance features a later lacework corner. The porch is accessed by three brick steps. The dwelling retains its original timber framed sash windows with brick window boxes, fronted by lightweight flyscreens.

The rear of the property appears to have a number of garages and free standing structures.

A large portion of the front yard is dominated by a concrete slab driveway along the west elevation, dissected by a white arrow topped palisade gate on wheels. The remaining front yard retains a grassed front lawn with a small garden bed. A concrete footpath leads from the driveway to the front porch. The property boundary to Montgomery Avenue is marked by a low brick wall with a bullnose brick coping and dentils below. Part of the fence has been impacted.

The condition of the building is good.

17 Montgomery Avenue
The dwelling at 17 Montgomery Avenue is a highly intact single storey rectangular brick dwelling, laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The residence has a traverse gable roof clad with Marseilles tiles and a new guttering system. A tall brick chimney is located on the front façade and includes patterned bricks and a visible chimney breast. The front façade features a central brick entrance accessed by a small brick porch with a flat roof and boxed eave. The porch is accessed by three brick steps. The dwelling retains its original timber framed sash windows with brick window boxes, fronted by lightweight flyscreens.

The front yard is neat, consisting of a grassed lawn with a garden bed along the front façade. Lemon trees line the boundary fence. A flat roofed carport is located at the front of the house over a concrete slab driveway on the western boundary. A small concrete footpath leads from the driveway to the porch. The property boundary to Montgomery Avenue is marked by a low brick wall with a bullnose brick coping and dentils below.

The condition of the building is good overall. A section of the boundary fence is in a fair condition with a missing brick and visible crumbling.

19 Montgomery Avenue
The dwelling at 19 Montgomery Avenue is a highly intact single storey rectangular brick dwelling, laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The residence has a traverse gable roof clad with Marseilles tiles and a new guttering system. The gable ends on the east and west elevations have timber weatherboard cladding. An air conditioning unit is located on the west elevation. A tall brick chimney is located on the front façade and includes patterned bricks and a visible chimney breast. The front façade features a central brick entrance accessed by a small brick porch with a flat roof and boxed eave. The porch is accessed by three brick steps. The dwelling retains one original double set timber framed sash window

with brick window boxes on the front facade, fronted by lightweight flyscreens. The other window on the front façade has a replaced aluminium framed slide window.

The front yard is neat, consisting of a grassed lawn with a garden bed along the front façade and a dwarf conifer. A concrete strip driveway is located along the western boundary of the property and leads to a large gabled roof garage with fibro walls and two timber tongue and groove doors. A small concrete footpath leads from the driveway to the porch. The property's boundary to Montgomery Avenue is marked by a low brick wall with a bullnose brick coping and dentils below.

The condition of the building is good.

21 Montgomery Avenue
The dwelling at 21 Montgomery Avenue is a highly intact single storey rectangular brick dwelling, laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The residence has a gabled roof with a projecting hip to Montgomery Avenue, clad in Marseilles tiles and a new Colorbond guttering system. The front façade features a brick entrance with a small brick porch accessed by four brick steps.

Some dwellings retain their original timber framed sash windows with brick window boxes. The windows of 21 Montgomery Avenue have been replaced with aluminium slide windows.

The front yard is neat, consisting of a grassed lawn with formal garden beds along the front façade and boundary fence. The garden beds have a small sandstone retaining wall two courses high. The garden beds contain a number of established plants and trees. The driveway consists of contemporary brick paving and leads to a flat roof carport, which fronts a brick garage (later addition to the house). A small curved brick paved footpath leads from the driveway to the porch. The property boundary to Montgomery Avenue is marked by a low brick wall with a bullnose brick coping and dentils below.

The condition of the building is good.

23 Montgomery Avenue
The dwelling at 23 Montgomery Avenue is a highly intact single storey rectangular brick dwelling, laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The residence has a hipped roof with a projecting hip to Montgomery Avenue, clad in Marseilles tiles and a new Colorbond guttering system. A tall brick chimney is located on the front façade and includes patterned bricks and a visible chimney breast. The front façade features a central brick entrance accessed by a small brick porch with a flat roof and boxed eave. The small porch accessed by three tiled steps. The windows of 23 Montgomery Avenue have replaced aluminium slide windows.

The front yard features a garden bed along the front façade, however, is dominated by a large contemporary concrete paved driveway which extends along the west elevation and front facade. A Colorbond fence is dissects the driveway. A large garage is located in the northwest corner of the property. The garage has a gabled roof clad in a corrugated metal. The property boundary to Montgomery Avenue is marked by a low brick wall with a bullnose brick coping and dentils below.

The condition of the building is good overall, although there is scattered debris in the front yard that impact on the visual aesthetic of the property.

25 Montgomery Avenue
The dwelling at 25 Montgomery Avenue is a highly intact single storey rectangular brick dwelling, laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The residence has a traverse gable roof clad with Marseilles tiles and a new guttering system. A tall brick chimney is located on the front façade and includes patterned bricks. The front façade features a central brick entrance accessed a small tiled porch with a flat roof and boxed eave. The porch is accessed by two tiled brick steps. The windows of 25 Montgomery Avenue have replaced aluminium slide windows to all elevations.

To the rear, there is a small single storey extension and granny flat/shed which appears to be a later addition.

The front yard is neat, consisting of a grassed lawn with garden beds along the front façade and front fence. Several small trees are located on the eastern side of the property. A flat roofed carport of corrugated metal is located at the front of the house over a red concrete slab driveway on the western boundary. This incorporates a footpath which surrounds the porch. The property boundary to Montgomery Avenue is marked by a low brick wall with a bullnose brick coping and dentils, and a cast iron decorative rail.

The condition of the building is good overall.

27 Montgomery Avenue
The dwelling at 27 Montgomery Avenue is a later dwelling that is similar in scale although not form to the earlier dwellings on Montgomery Street. The residence is rendered brick, triple fronted with a hip and valley roof clad in grey Marseilles tiles and a new guttering. A thin metal chimney sits on the western side of the dwelling towards the rear. The front façade features a wide verandah with a flat modern metal roof supported by square metal verandah posts and surrounded by a glass and steel balustrade. The verandah is accessed by a set of stairs the foundations are clad in faux stacked stone. The dwelling has large aluminium-framed modern sliding and sash windows to all elevations.

The front yard is neat and entirely paved in concrete. There is large red concrete paved footpath leading to the front verandah and an older concrete driveway to the east. The property boundary is marked by a hip height sandstone block boundary fence and hedging. The rear of the property is accessed via a Colorbond fence and consists of a small single-storey extension and a single-storey granny flat.

The condition of the building is good overall, although there is some loss of mortar to the sandstone block boundary fence.

29 Montgomery Avenue
The dwelling at 29 Montgomery Street is a highly intact single storey rectangular brick dwelling, laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The residence has a triple fronted façade with hipped roof and a projecting hip to Montgomery Avenue which is clad in Marseilles tiles and a new Colorbond guttering system. A tall brick chimney is located to the western elevation and includes patterned bricks and a visible chimney breast. The front façade features a central brick entrance framed by a landscaped archway and accessed by a small brick porch with three brick steps and aluminium picket balustrade. The front door has modern security grills. The windows of 29 Montgomery Avenue retain their original sash windows.

To the rear there is a large single-storey extension to the rear in addition to other ancillary structures.

The front yard features an extensive landscaping including garden beds along the front façade, and to the east and west elevations. There are a mixture of mature trees and hedging. A narrow concrete footpath leads from the west of the property to the central front entrance. The property boundary to Montgomery Avenue is marked by a low brick wall with a bullnose brick coping and dentils below. There is a modern steel double rail fence with mesh wire constructed on top of the original brick fence.

The condition of the building is good overall.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

SOUTH SIDE OF STREET
2 Montgomery Avenue

- Painted aluminium windows*
- Air-conditioning unit to window on front façade*
- Integrity = High

4 Montgomery Avenue

- Awning on front window
- Balustrade and ramp to the rear, accessed from the concrete driveway
- Integrity = High

6 Montgomery Avenue

- Air-conditioning units to western elevation*
- Lightweight flyscreens to windows on the front facade
- New guttering
- Integrity = High

8 Montgomery Avenue

- Small single-storey extension to the rear
- Battle axe subdivision at the rear with new dwelling*
- Air-conditioning unit to window on front façade*
- Security grills to front windows and door*
- Painted aluminium sliding windows*
- Integrity = High

10 Montgomery Avenue

- Small single-storey extension to the rear
- Battle axe subdivision at the rear with new dwelling*
- Air-conditioning unit to side of chimney breast on front façade*
- Concrete driveway
- Small garage to the rear building brick and tile
- Security screen to front door*
- Awning over front window
- Satellite dish to roof*
- Aluminium windows*
- Integrity = High

12 Montgomery Avenue

- Air-conditioning unit to window on front façade*
- Satellite dish to roof*
- Integrity = High

14 Montgomery Avenue

- Air-conditioning unit to window on front façade*
- Air-conditioning unit to window on eastern elevation*
- New guttering
- Integrity = High

16 Montgomery Avenue

- Aluminium windows to front façade and side elevations*
- New guttering
- Antenna to roof
- Integrity = High

18 Montgomery Avenue

- Large single-storey extension to the rear
- Solar panels to front roof plane
- Solar panels to rear extension
- Satellite dish to rear roof plane
- Aluminium windows to front façade with security grills*
- Flat roof metal shelter of front door and porch*
- New concrete driveway and front yard
- Integrity = Moderate

20 Montgomery Avenue

- Small single-storey extension to the rear
- Flat roof metal shelter over front door and porch*
- Re-landscaped front yard
- Integrity = Moderate

22 Montgomery Avenue

- Ramp with balustrade to front entry
- Colourbond fence section between front and rear yard
- Integrity = High

24 Montgomery Avenue

- Small single-storey extension to the rear
- Aluminium windows to one section of front façade*
- Re-landscaped front yard
- Satellite dish*
- Integrity = High

NORTH SIDE OF STREET

7 Montgomery Avenue

- None
- Integrity = High

9 Montgomery Avenue

- Moderately sized single-storey extension to the rear
- Security bars to windows*
- Concrete front yard and driveway
- Timber panelling (painted black) on top of front boundary fence*
- Integrity = Moderate

11 Montgomery Avenue

- Air-conditioning unit to window on front façade*
- Antenna to roof
- Flat roof metal carport to rear
- Integrity = High

13 Montgomery Avenue

- Air-conditioning unit to window on front façade*
- New guttering
- Timber gate to driveway
- Integrity = High

15 Montgomery Avenue

- Large single-storey extension to the rear, in addition to other ancillary structures
- Three large aluminium windows to front façade*
- Flume along front façade and through roof tiles
- Metal palisade gate to driveway*
- Decorative brackets to entry*
- Air-conditioning unit to western elevation*
- Part of brick front boundary fence removed*
- Integrity = Moderate

17 Montgomery Avenue

- Painted brick porch*
- Flat roof metal carport
- Integrity = High

19 Montgomery Avenue

- Air-conditioning unit to eastern elevation*
- Air-conditioning unit to window on western elevation*
- Satellite dish to roof*
- Two aluminium windows to front façade*
- Integrity = High

21 Montgomery Avenue

- Small single-storey extension to the rear
- Shed or granny flat to rear yard
- Pool to rear yard
- Flat roof metal carport
- Re-landscaped front yard, including faux sandstone garden bed edging*
- Aluminium windows*
- Integrity = High

23 Montgomery Avenue

- Small single-storey extension to the rear
- Ancillary structures to the rear yard
- Security grills to windows*
- Re-landscaped front yard (in progress)
- Lattice fence between eastern side of the house and rear yard*
- Air-conditioning unit to front elevation*
- Integrity = Moderate

25 Montgomery Avenue

- Small single-storey extension to the rear
- Air-conditioning unit to front elevation*
- New concrete driveway, including part of front yard
- Colourbond fence between eastern side of the house and the rear yard
- Antenna to roof
- Integrity = High

27 Montgomery Avenue

- Small single-storey extension to the rear
- Single-storey granny flat to the rear yard
- Modern renovation including new aluminium framed windows, a glass and steel balustrade to a front verandah, rendered brick and a modern paint scheme*
- Sandstone block boundary fence*
- Integrity = Low

29 Montgomery Avenue

- Large single-storey extension to the rear, addition to other ancillary structures
- Modern steel double rail fence with mesh wire
- Integrity = High

While there have been many small changes to the dwellings, in addition to some large rear extensions, the buildings all have high integrity with respect to form, fabric and detailing.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1944

The suburb of South Granville lies along the western bank of the Duck River and is bounded by Granville to the north, Auburn to the east., Guildford to the west and Chester Hill to the south. Westwards from present day Clyde Street, this portion of land in South Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided.

To the east of Clyde Street, lies part of 250 acres of land by the Duck River that was granted to Darcy Wentworth, an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Other early land grants to the south of the area were given to James Chisolm and Charles Frazer.

In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared which included the suburb of South Granville. Many of the first buyers in the area were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas.

Compared to Granville, South Granville experienced a greater industrial expansion and is consequently a mixture of industrial and residential buildings. The formation of South Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, the Municipality of Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the worker's and substantial residences were built for the manager's and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s. In the post-war period there was a large-scale Housing Commission Scheme through South Granville which also impacted the development and layout of the suburb.

The land on which the Montgomery Street houses are located were privately acquired and subdivided as early as 1922, but very few of the lots had sold. The Commission bought a portion of the Blaxcell Estate, kept the proposed street pattern, re-subdivided the lots, leaving a few private lots (all at the end of streets). This was the first of the Commission's group developments in New South Wales and the buildings in Montgomery Street were completed in December 1944. They were constructed in full double brick with Marseilles tiled roofs, decorative use of bricks around front porches and identical front fences.

This item on Montgomery Avenue, alongside the houses in Blaxcell Street, Oakleigh Avenue, Clyde Street and Chiswick Road, represents one of the earliest Housing Commission group developments. The brick houses within this estate demonstrate the ideals of the Housing Commission which was established to build comfortable and well-appointed dwellings within the resources and capacity of the state. Many of these dwellings are shown on the Water Board plan of December 1944. The dwellings remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Due to a range of modern alterations and additions, the dwelling 27 Montgomery Avenue has low heritage integrity. While it can continue to contribute to the overall significance of the Blaxcell Estate Conservation Area, its inclusion as part of an individual heritage item is no longer warranted due to the extensive changes to façade, landscapes and rear. Therefore, the heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the 'Houses built for Housing Commission' on Montgomery in the Cumberland LEP. The dwellings 27 Montgomery Avenue should continue to be managed as part of the conservation area. Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Houses Built for Housing Commission	I241
Heritage Study	Houses Built for Housing Commission	I241
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Liberty Plains Parish A Map, Department of Lands, Sydney (c.1800s)
- Author unidentified 2008, Granville, retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Kass T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report*, *Volume 2 Historical Context Report*, Sydney, Auburn Council.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images

SOUTH SIDE OF STREET



2 Montgomery Avenue.



4 Montgomery Avenue.



6 Montgomery Avenue.



8 Montgomery Avenue.



10 Montgomery Avenue.



12 Montgomery Avenue.



14 Montgomery Avenue.



16 Montgomery Avenue.



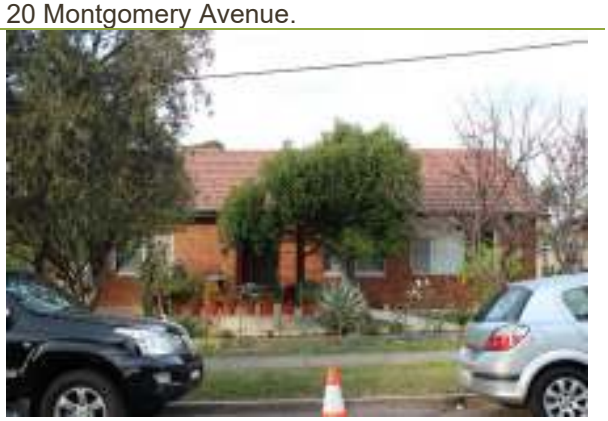
18 Montgomery Avenue.



20 Montgomery Avenue.



22 Montgomery Avenue.



24 Montgomery Avenue.

NORTH SIDE OF STREET



7 Montgomery Avenue.



9 Montgomery Avenue.



11 Montgomery Avenue.



13 Montgomery Avenue.



15 Montgomery Avenue.



17 Montgomery Avenue.



19 Montgomery Avenue.



21 Montgomery Avenue.



23 Montgomery Avenue.



25 Montgomery Avenue.



27 Montgomery Avenue.



29 Montgomery Avenue.



Streetscape view, Montgomery Avenue.



Streetscape view, Montgomery Avenue.



Streetscape view, Montgomery Avenue.



Streetscape view, Montgomery Avenue.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Stone Cottage		
Recommended Name	Stone Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	24 Nobbs Street, South Granville NSW 2124		
Lot/Section/DP	35	-	1305
Current LEP ID	I242 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I609 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage at 24 Nobbs Street, South Granville is of local significance for its historical, rarity and representative values. Built c.1892, the cottage is historically linked with the residential development of South Granville in association with the industrial and commercial improvement of Granville from 1880 onwards. The building has rarity values for its sandstone construction, which is an uncommon building material in Granville. There were very few stone cottages built in Granville, as brick and timber weatherboards were the predominate materials used. Although rare for its use of sandstone, the item demonstrates representative qualities as a Victorian period cottage.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1892, the property is historically linked with the early residential development of South Granville in association with the industrial and commercial improvement of Granville from 1880 onwards.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The cottage is a rare example of stone cottage built in Granville.
g) Representativeness	The item is a representative example of a Victorian period cottage.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey rendered stone masonry cottage with a gabled roof. The roofing material appears to have been replaced with pressed metal sheets, imitating concrete tiles. The gabled roof extends to cover the verandah. The verandah roof is supported on stop-chamfered posts with a metal valance and a simple timber spandrel, atop a coloured concrete floor. The roof also extends over the rear skillion addition. The house has two 12-paned sash windows on the front facade (which may be original) and a mix of replacement 12-pane sash windows at the side.

Alterations and additions include a rear extension, later shutters to the front windows, metal cladding to the gable end and verandah spandrel, and modern tubular palisade fence and letterbox. The small front garden comprises of a lawn and mature shrubs located along the palisade fencing.

The cottage appears to be in good condition, with a number of later alterations and additions.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear extension
- Replaced roof cladding
- Replaced verandah spandrel
- Shutters installed on front windows
- Modern tubular white palisade fence and letterbox*
- Electric box*
- AC unit to the side of the building*
- Barge boards to side

The integrity of the item is impacted and reduced by the accumulative impacts of minor alterations to the front façade and the installation of a modern white palisade fence and letterbox. Overall, the integrity of the item is considered to be moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1892

The suburb of South Granville lies along the western bank of the Duck River and is bounded by Granville to the north, Auburn to the east, Guildford to the west and Chester Hill to the south. Westwards from present day Clyde Street, this portion of land in South Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s, when it was subdivided.

In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and, in 1885, the Municipality of Granville was declared which included the suburb of South Granville. Many of the first buyers in the area were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. Compared to Granville, South Granville experienced a greater industrial expansion and is consequently a mixture of industrial and residential buildings. The formation of South Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde.

For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, the Municipality of Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the worker's and substantial residences were built for the manager's and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s. In the post-war period there was a large-scale Housing Commission Scheme through South Granville which also impacted the development and layout of the suburb.

This allotment was transferred to William Muston of the North Shore in 1888. A house is listed in the Sands Directory as being occupied by tenants in 1892. Sometime between 1892 and 1895, the property was mortgaged; it was described as a 'stone cottage' in March 1895 when the mortgagee offered it for sale. Stone was an uncommon building material in Granville. Thomas Fowlie, in his 'The History of Granville' wrote that after Elizabeth Farm House, this residence was the next stone cottage to be built in Granville.

The dwelling remains in use as a residential property.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the palisade fence should be removed and replaced with a more historically sympathetic fencing style, e.g. a timber picket fence.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Stone Cottage	I242
Heritage Study	Stone Cottage	I242
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Liberty Plains Parish A Map, Department of Lands, Sydney (c.1800s)
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 The History of Granville 1919. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Author unidentified 2008, Granville, retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Kass T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report*, *Volume 2 Historical Context Report*, Sydney, Auburn Council.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to Stone Cottage from Nobbs Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Houses built for Housing Commission		
Recommended Name	Oakleigh Avenue Houses Built for Housing Commission		
Site Image			
Address	6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 26 Oakleigh Avenue, South Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	12 and 28-33	-	35007
Current LEP ID	I243 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I610 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Blaxcell Estate Conservation Area		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The houses at 6-16 and 26 Oakleigh Avenue are of local significance for their historic, social and representative values. Alongside the houses in Montgomery Avenue, Blaxcell Street, Clyde Street and Chiswick Road, this group of cottages was the first group development constructed by the newly formed Housing Commission in 1944. This group of houses show the standard of early Housing Commission development. The use of fibro sheeting opposed to brick is reflective of the cost-effective measures undertaken by the Housing Commission to produce the quantity of houses when post war shortages of labour and materials threatened the building program. The item is socially significant for its connection to the Government Housing Commission, who built the cottages. The item demonstrates representative qualities of the types of housing provided by the Housing Commission during the 1940s.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is of significance as part of the first group development constructed by the newly formed Housing Commission in 1944. This group of houses show the standard of early Housing Commission development. The use of fibro sheeting opposed to brick is reflective of the cost-effective measures undertaken by the Housing Commission to produce the quantity of houses when post war shortages of labour and materials threatened the building program.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item is socially significant for its connection to the Government Housing Commission, who built the cottages.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.

f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of the types of housing provided by the Housing Commission during the 1940s.

Physical Description

The houses at 6-16 and 26 Oakleigh Avenue are a row of seven (7) housing commission style cottages. The Housing Commission style from the 1940s is distinguished by its materiality and form which consist of brick, fibro-sheeting and weatherboard clad single storey dwellings, in either an L shape or rectangular form. The items along Oakleigh Avenue are representative of the Housing Commission style built with fibro sheeting.

6 Oakleigh Avenue

The dwelling at 6 Oakleigh Avenue is an L-shaped cottage in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling faces Oakleigh Street and features a deep setback from the street, in alignment with other dwellings.

The dwelling has fibro walls and a cement-tiled gable roof with projecting gable to the front. The roof features modern guttering, a face brick chimney with terracotta chimney pot, with a television antenna attached to the chimney. The chimney flashing is in poor condition and is covered with lichen. Windows are rectangular and aluminium framed, with flyscreens and aluminium awnings. The exterior window architrave is timber. The front entrance is off-set from the centre of the façade, with a front porch of brick. This porch is sheltered by a flat metal roof. The porch steps have been replaced with modern tile. The dwelling has not been extended to the rear, however a 'sleep-out' secondary dwelling has been constructed to the rear of the property boundary, separate from the main house.

A concrete wheel-track driveway runs from Oakleigh Avenue alongside the dwelling. A footpath leads from the driveway to the front porch. The front yard is neat and tidy, containing a large grassed area. A timber box-planter and small tiled planter box have been installed to either side of the porch containing small box hedges and flowers. A horizontal palisade fence has been installed along the front property boundary and around the porch.

Overall the dwelling is in a good condition, however there are elements such as the chimney flashing which are in a poor condition.

8 Oakleigh Avenue

The dwelling at 8 Oakleigh Avenue is an L-shaped cottage in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling faces Oakleigh Street and features a deep setback from the street, in alignment with other dwellings.

The dwelling has fibro walls and a cement-tiled gable roof with projecting gable to the front. The roof features modern guttering and a face brick chimney with a television antenna attached. The chimney flashing is in poor condition and is covered with lichen. Windows are rectangular and timber framed, with flyscreens and AC units installed to the exterior of the front-facing windows. The front entrance is off-set from the centre of the façade, with a front porch of brick. The porch steps have been replaced with modern tile and a metal handrail, and a canvas porch awning has been installed. The dwelling has been extended to the rear with the construction of a rear shed. The fibro dwelling sits on brick footings.

A concrete wheel-track driveway runs from Oakleigh Avenue alongside the dwelling. A concrete footpath leads from the driveway to the front porch. The front yard is neat and tidy, containing a large grassed area. Two timber box-planters have been installed to either side of the porch containing overgrown hedges, obscuring a view to the porch, and an additional two timber box planters containing juvenile shrubs have been constructed in the front yard. A metal cyclone fence has been installed along the front property boundary.

Overall the dwelling is in a good condition, however there are elements such as the chimney flashing which are in a poor condition.

10 Oakleigh Avenue

The dwelling at 10 Oakleigh Avenue is a rectangular shaped cottage in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling faces Oakleigh Street and features a deep setback from the street, in alignment with other dwellings.

The dwelling has fibro walls and a cement-tiled gable roof. The roof features modern guttering. Unlike the other dwellings along Oakleigh Avenue, the dwelling at 10 Oakleigh Avenue does not appear to have a chimney. Windows are rectangular and aluminium framed, with flyscreens installed. The exterior window architrave is timber. The front entrance is constructed in the centre of the façade, with a brick-walled front porch. The porch steps are in poor condition, evidence by cracking in the brick and mortar. The porch is cement with a metal handrail and fence installed. The fibro dwelling sits on brick footings.

A concrete wheel-track driveway runs from Oakleigh Avenue alongside the dwelling. A concrete footpath leads from the driveway to the front porch. The front yard is neat and tidy, containing a large grassed area.

The dwelling is in a fair condition.

12 Oakleigh Avenue

The dwelling at 12 Oakleigh Avenue is a rectangular shaped cottage in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling faces Oakleigh Street and features a deep setback from the street, in alignment with other dwellings.

The dwelling has fibro walls and a cement-tiled gable roof. The roof features modern guttering. Unlike the other dwellings along Oakleigh Avenue, the dwelling at 12 Oakleigh Avenue does not appear to have a chimney. Windows are rectangular and aluminium framed, with flyscreens installed. The exterior window architrave is timber. The front entrance is constructed in the centre of the façade. The porch steps have been removed and replaced with a concrete ramp and guardrail, and an aluminium handle has been installed within the porch wall. The fibro dwelling sits on brick footings.

A concrete wheel-track driveway runs from Oakleigh Avenue alongside the dwelling. A concrete footpath leads from the driveway to the porch ramp. The front yard containing a large grassed area that is overgrown in several places, particularly around the porch ramp. A low single-brick fence has been laid at the front of the property boundary.

The dwelling is in a fair condition.

14 Oakleigh Avenue

The dwelling at 14 Oakleigh Avenue is an L-shaped cottage in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling faces Oakleigh Street and features a deep setback from the street, in alignment with other dwellings.

The dwelling has fibro walls and a cement-tiled gable roof with projecting gable to the front. The roof features modern guttering and a face brick chimney with a television antenna attached. The chimney flashing is in fair condition. Windows are rectangular and timber framed, with interior blinds and exterior flyscreens. The front entrance is located in the centre of the façade and does not have a porch. The stairs appear to be original, however a metal handrail has been installed. The fibro dwelling sits on brick footings. An awning has been erected to the east of the dwelling made of a corrugated iron roof and metal poles. A view down the eastern line of the dwelling indicated that the rear of the building sits on brick piles. An external AC unit has been connected to the exterior of the eastern window.

A concrete wheel-track driveway runs from Oakleigh Avenue alongside the dwelling. A concrete footpath leads from the driveway to the front porch. The front yard is slightly overgrown with grass and weeds, two large flowering box-shrubs have been planted at the front of the cottage to obscure sightlines to the front exterior of the building. A brick box-planter has been installed to the western side of the porch and contains overgrown weeds and hedges. Two timber box planters have been constructed in the front yard, one of which contains several small shrubs and the other containing a mature palm. A low single-brick fence has been laid at the front of the property boundary. To the rear, outside of the property boundary is a large mature box-brush.

The dwelling is in a fair condition.

16 Oakleigh Avenue

The dwelling at 16 Oakleigh Avenue is a T-shaped cottage in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling faces Oakleigh Street and features a deep setback from the street, in alignment with other dwellings.

The dwelling has fibro walls and a cement-tiled gable roof with projecting gable to the front. The roof features modern guttering and a face brick chimney. The chimney flashing is in poor condition and is covered with lichen. Windows are rectangular and timber framed. The front entrance is located in the centre of the façade and has a brick walled porch. The stairs appear to be original brick with concrete finish. A half-height wooden lattice wall has been installed on the porch. The fibro dwelling sits on brick footings and a view down the eastern line of the dwelling indicated that the rear of the building sits on brick piles. An external AC unit has been installed at the front of the dwelling, attached to a window.

A concrete wheel-track driveway runs from Oakleigh Avenue alongside the dwelling. A concrete footpath leads from the driveway to the front porch. The front yard is slightly overgrown with grass and weeds, a large flowering box-shrub has been planted at the front of the cottage to obscure sightlines to the front exterior of the building. A wooden box planter has been constructed against the front wal of the building and contains small flowering shrubs and pot plants. A mature bottlebrush (genus. *Callistemon)* is located in the front yard. To the west of the front yard is a stump where a mature free has been felled. To the rear, outside of the property boundary is a large mature box-brush. The front property boundary does not have a fence, however, overgrown weeds and shrubs have created a barrier between the front yard and the street.

The dwelling is in a fair condition.

26 Oakleigh Avenue

The dwelling at 26 Oakleigh Avenue is an L-shaped cottage in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling faces Oakleigh Street and features a deep setback from the street, in alignment with other dwellings.

The dwelling has fibro walls and a cement-tiled gable roof with modern guttering. Windows are rectangular and timber framed. The front entrance is located in the centre of the façade and has a brick walled porch. The stairs appear to be original brick with concrete finish. Two remnant brick piers are extant on the porch and likely held up an original porch awning, this awning is now held up by two metal poles. An external AC unit has been installed on the eastern wall of the dwelling.

The property has a contemporary dwelling located at the rear of the property, not visible from the streetscape. A concrete slab driveway runs from Oakleigh Avenue alongside the dwelling to a single storey contemporary dwelling. A concrete footpath leads from the driveway to the front porch. The front yard is neat and tidy with a large grassed portion containing one small shrub. A metal cyclone fence has been installed along the front property boundary.

The dwelling is in a fair condition.

The overall condition of these items ranges from a fair to good condition.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

No. 6 Oakleigh Avenue
- Front porch steps redone*
- Garage
- Television antenna*
- Palisade fence*
- Integrity = High

No. 8 Oakleigh Avenue
- Front porch steps redone*
- Rear shed
- AC units*
- Television antenna*
- Cyclone fence*
- Integrity = High

No. 10 Oakleigh Avenue
- Flyscreens to front façade windows
- Integrity = High

No. 12 Oakleigh Avenue
- Access ramp to front door
- Front low wall redone
- Integrity = Moderate

No. 10 Oakleigh Avenue
- Carport added
- Integrity =High

No. 16 Oakleigh Avenue
- AC unit*
- Integrity = High

No. 26 Oakleigh Avenue
- Cyclone fence*
- Construction of a dwelling at the rear of the property
- Integrity = Moderate

Overall, the integrity of the item is considered to be high. Though some modifications have occurred to reduce the integrity of the dwellings, the dwellings generally retain their scale, form and materiality.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1950

The suburb of South Granville lies along the western bank of the Duck River and is bounded by Granville to the north, Auburn to the east., Guildford to the west and Chester Hill to the south. Westwards from present day Clyde Street, this portion of land in South Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided.

To the east of Clyde Street, lies part of 250 acres of land by the Duck River that was granted to Darcy Wentworth, an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Other early land grants to the south of the area were given to James Chisolm and Charles Frazer.

In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared which included the suburb of South Granville. Many of the first buyers in the area were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas.

Compared to Granville, South Granville experienced a greater industrial expansion and is consequently a mixture of industrial and residential buildings. The formation of South Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, the Municipality of Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the worker's and substantial residences were built for the manager's and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s. In the post-war period there was a large-scale Housing Commission Scheme through South Granville which also impacted the development and layout of the suburb.

The land on which the Oakleigh Avenue houses are located had been privately acquired and subdivided as early as 1922, but very few of the lots had sold. The Commission bought a portion of the Blaxcell Estate, kept the proposed street pattern, re-subdivided the lots, leaving a few private lots (all at the end of streets). This was the first of the Commission's group developments in New South Wales and the buildings in Montgomery Street were completed in December 1944. They were constructed in full double brick with Marseilles tiled roofs, decorative use of bricks around front porches and identical front fences.

This item on Oakleigh Avenue, alongside the houses in Montgomery Avenue, Blaxcell Street, Clyde Street and Chiswick Road, represents one of the earliest Housing Commission group developments. The fibro houses are reflective of the cost-effective measures undertaken by the Housing Commission to produce the quantity of houses when post war shortages of labour and materials threatened the building program. All of these dwellings are shown on the Water Board plan of December 1944. The dwellings remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- A number of houses within this listing require minor conservation repairs. They include:
  - 10 Oakleigh Avenue – Brickwork to the base of the front porch require repointing.
  - 26 Oakleigh Avenue – Brickwork to the base of the front porch requires repointing and replacement.
  - 6 and 8 Oakleigh Avenue – repair chimney flashings.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Houses Built for Housing Commission	I243
Heritage Study	Houses Built for Housing Commission	I243
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Liberty Plains Parish A Map, Department of Lands, Sydney (c.1800s)
- Author unidentified 2008, Granville, retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Kass T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report*, *Volume 2 Historical Context Report*, Sydney, Auburn Council.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



No. 6 Oakleigh Avenue.



No. 8 and 10 Oakleigh Avenue.



No. 10 and 12 Oakleigh Avenue.



No. 14 and 16 Oakleigh Avenue.



No. 16 Oakleigh Avenue.



No. 26 Oakleigh Avenue.



Streetscape view, Oakleigh Avenue.



Streetscape view, Oakleigh Avenue.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	"The Wattles", Victorian/Georgian residence		
Recommended Name	'The Wattles' – Victorian Residence		
Site Image			
Address	245 Great Western Highway, South Wentworthville NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	100	-	878926
Current LEP ID	I244 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I98 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Victorian Residence, known as 'The Wattles' at 245 Great Western Highway, South Wentworthville, is locally significant for its historic, associative, aesthetic and rarity values. Built between 1851 and 1875 as a private residence, originally known as 'Willow Cottage' and later as 'The Wattles,' is historically significant through its associations with William Fullagar, one of Cumberland's prominent pioneer settlers and developers. The dwelling is historically significant as one of the earliest houses in the Cumberland LGA and is relatively rare. The item retains some aesthetic significance as a moderately intact early Victorian residence; however, this has been compromised to some degree by later alterations and removal of original fabric, such as the construction of dormer windows on the first floor.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built between 1851 and 1875, the building is historically significant as one of the earliest houses in Cumberland.
b) Associative	It is locally significant through its associations with William Fullagar, one of Cumberland's prominent pioneer settlers and developers.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling has aesthetic significance as a moderately intact, early Victorian residence; however, this has been compromised to some degree by later alterations and removal of original fabric.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item is locally significant as a rare example of its particular architectural style (early Victorian) within the local area.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

'The Wattles' is a large brick Victorian cottage located along the Great Western Highway. The residence is well hidden from the road and marooned between the M4 Motorway and Great Western Highway. The residence has a hipped gable roof clad with a concrete tile roof. The roofscape features small gabled dormers with simple painted timber bargeboards and four tall brick chimneys with a stepped course detail located on the east and west elevations. The dormers are not original elements but a later addition to the building, post 1943. A verandah extends along the north, east and west elevations. The verandah roof is skillion clad with tile profile sheeting, supported on paired timber posts.

Remnant original windows include two six-pane double hung sash windows, the windows to front elevation have louvred timber. The walls along the lower façade are rendered while the upper storey is face brick. The building appears to have a rear addition.

Due to the later construction of the M4 and the accessway to the M4, the landscape and orientation of the building changed. The item no longer fronts the Great Western Highway and is accessed via a driveway that extends along the northeast boundary created by the accessway to the M4. The landscape now features established plantings primarily located along the northeast boundary framing the driveway and the southern boundary. The remaining landscape consists of long grass with sections separated by a tall wire mesh fence that is a detracting element.

The condition of the dwelling appears to be fair. It appeared to be under renovation at the time of the site inspection.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Reduced allotment due to the construction of the M4, M4 accessway and widening of the Great Western Highway
- Concrete tiled roof
- Modern wire mesh fence*
- New timber verandah posts
- Revegetated landscape along the northeast and southern boundary
- Alteration of first floor with the inclusion of dormer windows*

Due to the limited visibility and access to site, the property appears to have a moderate level of integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1851-1875

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth (1762-1827) was an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of their proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents

to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

Previously known as 'Willow Cottage' in the suburb of Mays Hill, The Wattles was home to William Fullagar. Fullagar was the son of convicts John Fullagar and Esther Leadham, Fullagar was a butcher and publican turned stock agent and became a prominent early settler who opened the 'Star Inn' and cattle yards on the Western Road on the Wentworth estate in the 1840s. He later bought up large tracts of land from the subdivision of the Government Domain in present day Westmead.

William Fullagar purchased a 30-acre convict grant (to the south of Essington) in 1849, which he fenced and built his residence upon. William Fullagar went on to continuously live at this residence until the later 1880s. When he bought the 30 acres, Fullagar was the lessee of the neighbouring Burder Park estate (later Finlayson's Estate) a 95-acre property immediately west of James's grant belonging to descendants of Rowland Hassall, William Davis and John Bolger. These are all marked on a 1908 map of the Parish of St. John. He then purchased land from the Burder Park estate in two (2) lots of 67 1/4 acres in 1851 and 1854, the last section of 33 acres on the south-west corner was not acquired until 1866. He used the property as part of his business for cattle grazing and in later years for agistment as well as growing hay and other feed crops, timber cutting, making bricks and cultivating part of it as an orchard.

By the 1870s, Fullagar was one of the major landholders in the Parramatta district. The lots he acquired in 1859-61 were during the sale of an extensive portion of the Government Domain (by the 1850s 'Parramatta Park'). In fact, Fullagar owned much of present-day Wentworthville.

Although continuing his stock auction activities, Fullagar aspired to the status of a gentleman. He had time to pursue the hounds in fox hunts organised apparently under his patronage. He was reputedly a crack rider whose long riding stick is clearly visible in a portrait. He was also, for a time, one of the trustees of Parramatta Park. Fullagar's Paddock was occasionally used by others, e.g.: cadets from Sydney Grammar and The King's School combined for an encampment there on the Queen's Birthday, 22 May 1875.

Once he moved to Willow Cottage, Fullagar never lived anywhere else until he built his new residence opposite the 201-acre property some few years before he died in 1894. The date he moved over the road to his new house in Essington is vague from existing records. This move appears to have occurred in the late 1880s as his wife, Sarah Fullagar, died at Essington on 24 March 1889. At the time of the 1891 census there were two males and five females listed at Essington. William Fullagar died there on 8 August 1894, a week after signing his last will and testament. The will offers a convenient summary of his property: it required the sale of three parcels of land - the 201-acre site of his former residence, Willow Cottage; 40 acres adjoining Bailey's Orchard near Parramatta north of the railway line; and the site of Essington together with neighbouring allotments, the extensive holdings purchased from Parramatta Park. After costs the money was to be distributed, first in defined bequests - to William Fullagar the younger, to married daughters Hannah Barnes and Sarah Houison, to his grandson Thomas Barnes and to Adah Rebecca Harrex, (Sarah's cousin and possibly the family retainer). Any balance of the sale was to be divided equally between the eight surviving children from his second marriage - five daughters and three sons.

It appears it was last on the housing market in 2010 when it sold for approximately $1.6 million. A Development Application submitted in 2013 for the reconstruction of the residence and construction of a café and motel was withdrawn. The item appears to remain in use as a private residential dwelling.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- A detailed fabric analysis should be undertaken to be understand the intactness and significance of individual elements of the site.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	"The Wattles", Victorian/Georgian residence	I244
Heritage Study	"The Wattles", Victorian/Georgian residence	I244
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press.

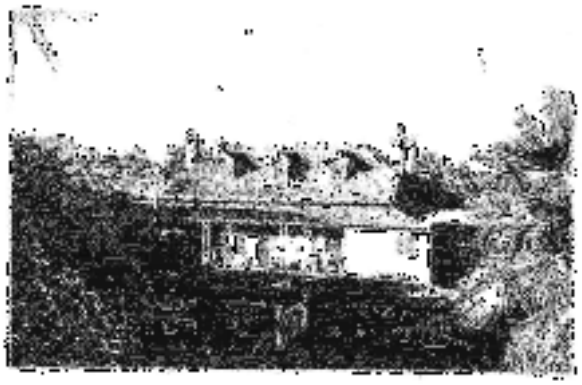
Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Original listing sheet negative, Holroyd Heritage Study 1993



William John Fullagar outside Willow Cottage, 1870 (State Library NSW P1/604)



View from Great Western Highway, 2019



View of modern fencing obscuring house, 2019



Source: https://www.allhomes.com.au/ah/research/245-great-western-highway-south-wentworthville-nsw-2145/201064150411, photograph by John Mikan International Real Estate.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	“Rosedale”, late Victorian cottage/Cumberland Model Farms Estate		
Recommended Name	‘Rosedale’ - Late Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	50 Jersey Road, South Wentworthville NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	2	-	553544
Current LEP ID	I245 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I99 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 50 Jersey Road, South Wentworthville is of local significance for its historic and representative values. The item is historically significant as a fine and largely intact external example of a residence from a semi-rural subdivision development of the area of "Cumberland Model Farms" in c. 1890. The residence is representative of many similar style houses constructed in the period but the location of this building on the model farms estate gives it further significance. The item has some aesthetic significance as a fine and largely intact example of a Late Victorian period residence.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The property is historically significant as an early residence associated with the semi-rural subdivision development of the area of "Cumberland Model Farms" in c. 1890.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has some aesthetic significance as a fine and largely intact example of a Late Victorian period residence.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The residence is representative of many similar style houses constructed in the period but the location of this building on the model farms estate gives it further significance.

Physical Description

The dwelling is a single storey brick cottage with a single steep hipped roof. The roof was originally recorded as being of Late Victorian period corrugated iron but has since been replaced with a blue Colourbond sheet roofing.

A gabled dormer extends to the south with a triple awning window and weatherboard cladding. The symmetrical front facade is face brick and features polychromatic quoins to window and door openings. The central front door is timber panelled. Adjacent to the door opening is name plate inscribed 'Rosedale'. Windows are generally timber framed double hung and have flat arched heads, however, the windows to the front only have arched timber frames to top panes and rendered stone sills.

The side walls have been painted. A curved verandah extends along the front facade and has simple timber posts and a new concrete base. A wide glazed opening on northern wall is later and opens onto a small paved courtyard sheltered by a timber pergola. A gabled extension at the south eastern corner has similar painted brick walls and corrugated iron roof cladding and two smaller windows with similar flat arched heads.

The cottage is set back approximately eight metres from the road. There is no fence, however low planter-boxes containing a *Buxus*, likely *Buxus microphylla* are located along the properties edge. There is a gravel and stone paving path to the cottage and an asphalt driveway to the rear pergola, which is in use as a carport.

The item is in fair condition overall.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- New roof to main house and verandah; blue Colourbond
- Painted rear and dormer
- Contemporary landscaping
- New carport with timber roof and brackets untreated
- New front-yard planter boxes with timber and brackets untreated

The item retains its scale and form but has been modified, including new concrete base to verandah, gabled dormer to roof and gabled and flat roofed extensions at the rear. The wide opening and timber pergola on northern wall are from a later period. The item is generally in good condition and well maintained though some mortar has eroded from the front façade.

Applications for building work have included unknown additions in 1957 and 1964, air conditioning in 1958, septic tank and awning in 1960 and shed in 1970.

The overall integrity of the item is moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	Likely c.1890s

The subject property formed part of 30 acres originally granted to Stephen Shore in 1810. Shore's estate formed part of 338 acres, comprising six separate Crown Grants dating from 1810-1818, which were purchased by George Mobbs, auctioneer, in 1892. Mobbs subsequently subdivided the land into approximately 2-4-acre allotments, which were sold as the "Cumberland Model Farms".

Lots 6, 7 & 8 of Section A of the subdivision, measuring approximately eight acres, were purchased by Henry Wilson in 1894 and by Charles Shepard in 1902. The property subsequently changed hands several times, including in 1906 to Henry Milson, 1907 to Sarah Wood, 1909 to Clyde Finlay, 1910 to Irene Jennings, 1917 to Hugh and Charles Naylor and 1920 to William Reidy.

Reidy is listed in the Sands Directory between 1923-33. Lot 7 (1 acre) was individually sold in 1938 to Max Loewenstein and changed hands a further five times until 1973, when it was purchased by Samuel Zammit, the lot was subdivided and the present boundaries formed. The date of construction of the cottage is unknown, although its style suggests it was constructed as part of the semi-rural "Cumberland Model Farms" subdivision in the 1890s. It has been claimed that the cottage dates from the 1840s, however, there has been no evidence to date to confirm this.

The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Consideration should be given to the repointing of brickwork on front façade with an appropriate lime based mortar.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	"Rosedale", late Victorian cottage/Cumberland Model Farms Estate	I245
Heritage Study	"Rosedale", late Victorian cottage/Cumberland Model Farms Estate	I245
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

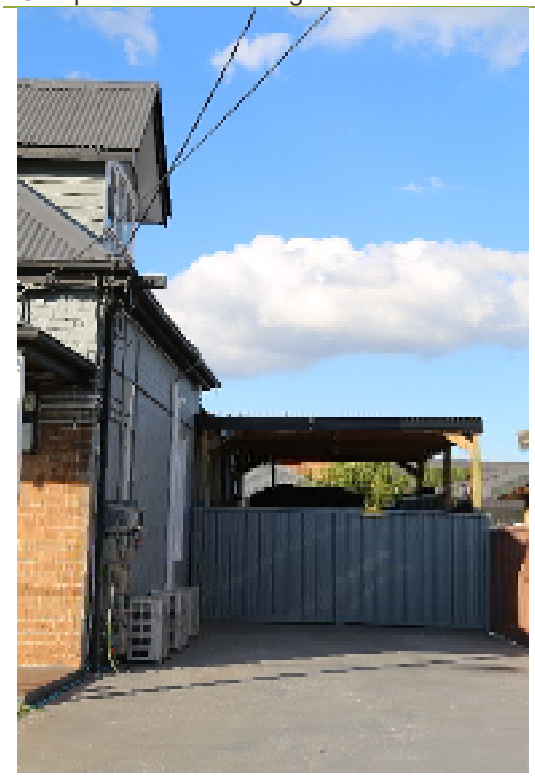
Additional Images



Oblique view of dwelling.



View of roof detail.



View to rear down driveway.



View across front yard including driveway.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	St Enda's Church Hall, (inter-war hall, circa 1929)		
Recommended Name	St Enda's Church Hall		
Site Image			
Address	27-33 Aurelia Street, Toongabbie NSW 2146		
Lot/Section/DP	42-45	C	10697
Current LEP ID	I246 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I101 (Holroyd LEP),		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The St Enda's Hall is of local heritage significance for its historic and social values. The Church hall has been historically associated with the Catholic Church since 1929. It has social and historical associations with the early development of religion in the Toongabbie area. Further, it provides evidence of the evolution of the community and religious facilities since these early years. The place has social significance to the local community as a place for religious activities built by the local community parishioners. The Church and Presbytery retains some aesthetic significance as a twentieth century modernist ecclesiastical building and demonstrates representative qualities of this building type. The aesthetic significance of Edna's Hall has been heavily reduced to the number of modifications that have occurred over time.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The hall has been historically associated with the Catholic Church since 1929. It has associations with the early development of religion in the Toongabbie area. Further, it provides evidence of the evolution of the community and religious facilities since these early years.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building has been heavily modified and now retains little aesthetic significance. The church hall retains some aesthetic significance as a twentieth century modernist ecclesiastical building.
d) Social	The building has social significance as a place for religious activities by the community.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The Church and Presbytery demonstrate representative qualities as an intact Post-War ecclesiastical building.

Physical Description

Hall
The site contains a single storey timber framed church hall dating from the Inter-War period. Forming part of the St Anthony's Roman Catholic Church complex, it is presently used by several parish and community groups.

The building has a single gable roof of corrugated steel and exposed rafters. The gable end to the street features decorative timber barge boards and cross elements. The roof has several whirly birds along the roof ridge, a simple barge board to the gable end and modern roof guttering and downpipes. All original wall cladding appears to have been replaced, with weatherboards to the western side and rear, and profiled hardiplank to the front. A series of five timber framed double hung windows on the western side remain intact.

A skillion addition extends along the entire eastern side of the building, which appears to have been constructed in several stages. It has weatherboard cladding to waist height, battened fibro above and aluminium sliding windows.

A face brick toilet block and portico has been added at the front, with entry through a single door skillion addition. The roof is corrugated sheet metal. The addition contains some 'Piety Shop' signage and a utilities box.

Church and Presbytery
Located to the east is a tall 1950-60s modern church building with steep gabled roof of cement tiles and a striking, tiled façade to the street. The hall and church building are connected by a paved courtyard along the entire length and a small covered walkway at the southern end. To the north (rear) are single and two storey face brick church buildings. There is a bitumen carpark to the west.

The presbytery was not viewed from the public domain. It is located at the rear of St Enda's Church Hall. Appears to be a flat roofed structure clad in corrugated iron.

Landscape
The site contains two mature trees fronting the modern church. Though the plantings are dominant street elements which contribute towards the character of the site, the landscaping is not historically significant as related to the original landscape setting of the hall which was originally a bush setting as shown on the 1943 aerial (see LPI SIX Maps). This vegetation has been removed.

Condition
The hall is in fair condition overall. It appears the bargeboard and guttering has been replaced in the recent past, the brick extension demonstrates poor drainage with the presence of biological growth along the upper courses of brickwork.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Skillion addition to the side*
- Removal and replacement of wall cladding
- Addition of face brick toilet block to front façade*
- Addition of whirly birds and likely replacement of roof material
- Replaced guttering
- Addition of air conditioning units*
- New church building to the east
- Addition of other smaller church buildings to the rear

- Bitumen carpark

The scale, form, setting and materials of the building have been highly modified and negatively impacted by the various alterations and additions made to the item. The brick addition to the east elevation and the weatherboard extension to the north of the hall have an adverse impact to the integrity and intactness of the item. The inclusion of the Church does not adversely impact the St Enda's Church Hall.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1928-29 (Hall), c.1960s (Presbytery and Church)

Toongabbie was originally the name of an extension to the Rose Hill farm, which opened in 1791, being named New Grounds and later Toongab-be. This is an Aboriginal word thought to have meant the junction of two creeks, or meeting of the waters or near the water.

A small section of the present-day suburb of Toongabbie lies in the municipality of the Cumberland Council. This area was part of the second-settlement of Toongabbie in 1792, which occurred further up Toongabbie Creek and began on land that was granted to individuals such as John Silverton, William Eggleton and John Martin. These smaller land grants ranged between 30-60 acres which sat directly west of Darcy Wentworths 2,200 acres grant.

This portion of the suburb consists of Toongabbie railway, which the suburb developed around. The railway line opened through Toongabbie in 1860 and was duplicated in 1886 with the station opening in 1880. There was a gradual relocation of public utilities towards the town that grew up beside the station, mainly on the south side.

In 1928, Lot 45/43 was purchased for approximately £400 by Monsignor O'Gorman, Father Furlong and parishioners. Money for the land purchase was raised by Monsignor O'Gorman, Father Furlong and a Ladies Social Committee who raised money through regular collections and social functions for the acquisition of land for the purpose of constructing a church.

A committee was formed by Monsignor O'Gorman to oversee the building of the Enda's Hall. The e layout of the hall included a large floor area, stage, kitchen supper and cards room, balcony and ticket office. Don Cameron was an Engineer and he is the one who drew up all the plans for St. Enda's Hall. They also had to choose a builder and they chose Ed Fitzgerald who was a local builder, a parishioner and a committee member. The total cost to build the hall was about £400.

On Saturday 27th November 1928 the symbolic first sod was turned and a "tree cutting bee" commenced clearing the site of the hall. On Saturday 23rd March 1929, the Hall opened to the public and on Sunday 31st March 1929, the first Mass was celebrated at 9.15am. The official opening of St. Enda's Church Hall took place on Sunday 19th May 1929 by Archbishop Kelly and Monsignor O'Gorman also presided.

In January 1950 some 21 years after St. Enda's Hall had been built, a primary school commenced in the Hall. The first year's enrolment at the school in St. Enda's was 179 children, so there was an obvious need for the school to commence. Classes taught at this time were Kindergarten to Year 4. For the first few weeks of school there were no desks or blackboards in the Hall but eventually they got what they needed. Every Sunday, after the last Mass, men would move the church pews to one side and replace them with the desks and they would reverse this exercise on the following Saturday.

Sister Juliana was the first Principal of the school and together with another nun they travelled to St. Enda's from the Mercy Convent in Parramatta by bus. As time went by, generous parishioners would drive the Sisters to and from Parramatta.

St. Enda's became a Parish in its own right with the arrival of Father Canavan on 1st February 1951. Before this time, Wentworthville was responsible for St. Enda's.

On 16th December 1958 Father Canavan officially changed the name of the parish from St. Enda's to St. Anthony of Padua. Apparently, this was his own decision as he did not like the name St. Enda.

In 1960 Father Les Bagot became our Parish Priest and in 1962 he was given permission to build a Church and a presbytery, which officially opened on 3 February 1963.

In 1995 Father Bill Moore undertook major refurbishments of the Church, changing the way the Altar faced and where the parishioners were seated. It also added two doorways on each side of the church and transferred some of the stained glass windows which were only on the side facing St. Enda's to either side of where the Altar now stands. He also arranged for landscaping in the courtyard and also had built the Sacristy and music room at the back of the church. During the renovation of the church, mass was held in the Enda's Hall.

Since 1989, a number of alterations and additions have been undertaken on the hall, including the construction of an awning and garages. Today, the hall remains in use for religious activities.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Future development should respect the overall form and style of the simple rectangular church building.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	St Enda's Church Hall, (inter-war hall, circa 1929)	I246
Heritage Study	St Enda's Church Hall, (inter-war hall, circa 1929)	I246
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- McClymont, J and Kass, T 2010, Old Toongabbie and Toongabbie, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/old_toongabbie_and_toongabbie
- Sands Directory 1858-1933, Mitchell Library.
- Land Titles Office (NSW) Vol. 2965 Fol.102, Vol.3614 Fol.209.
- Barbara Knox, 2011, 'Parish History' Accessed via: https://www.stanthonyschurch.org.au/parish-details/history

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View northeast along Aurelia Street.



View north from Aurelia Street to modernist Church.



Detail of tiled façade of Church.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	‘Toongabbie Railway Station’ and ‘Railway Viaduct’		
Recommended Name	Toongabbie Railway Station Group, Underbridge & Archaeological Remains		
Site Image			
Address	Portico Parade, Toongabbie NSW 2146		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	1016522
Current LEP ID	A1 and I247 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I102 (Holroyd LEP) ‘Toongabbie Railway Station’; I104 (Holroyd LEP) Railway viaduct; and A9 (Holroyd LEP) Railway viaduct site.		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Transport - Rail	

Curtilage Map





Revised curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

Toongabbie Railway Station and Underbridge is of local heritage significance for its historic, aesthetic, social, scientific/research, rarity and representative values. The station provides evidence of the railway station redevelopment that took place during the quadruplication of the Main Western Line between Lidcombe and St Marys in 1946. The Greystanes Creek Underbridge has historic significance for its ability to demonstrate the expansion of the railways and the historical stages of railway development in Toongabbie. The station buildings are of aesthetic significance as good examples of mid-20th Century railway construction in an urban context, displaying distinctive elements of the Inter War Stripped Functionalist style. They are competently executed and display many typical stylistic elements of similar station buildings throughout New South Wales and in the western suburbs generally. They are of the same construction as those of the neighbouring stations Pendle Hill, Wentworthville and Westmead (demolished). This group of buildings shows effects of war time financial constraints.

The Toongabbie Underbridge Archaeological Site, located under the Greystanes Creek Underbridge, is of local significance for its historical and research values. The site has the ability to demonstrate the expansion of the railways and the historical stages of railway development in Toongabbie. The archaeological site is of research significance as it provides evidence of previous types of railway bridges used for creek crossings between 1860 and 1946.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Toongabbie Railway Station is of historical significance as one of several stations constructed as part of the quadruplication of the line from St Marys to Lidcombe in the 1940s. The underbridge and archaeological remains under the Greystanes Creek Underbridge have historical significance for their ability to demonstrate the expansion of the railways and the historical stages of railway development in Toongabbie.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Toongabbie Railway Station is of aesthetic significance as an example of mid-sized Inter-War Stripped Functionalist station buildings in an urban setting. The buildings are noted for their use of bonded brickwork, Art Deco influenced parapet detailing, strong horizontal planes and steel awnings. The archaeological remnants of previous bridges, together with the existing underbridge provide a visually interesting landscape.
d) Social	The place has the potential to contribute to the local community's sense of place and can provide a connection to the local community's past.
e) Scientific	Toongabbie Railway Station is of research significance for its ability to demonstrate design and construction techniques of the mid-20th century railway structures and for its ability to provide evidence of the use of Inter War Stripped Functionalist elements in a railway setting. The station buildings provide opportunities, together with Wentworthville, Pendle Hill and Seven Hills stations, to study and understand mid-20th century building techniques. The archaeological site has research significance in providing evidence of previous types of railway bridges used for creek crossings and opportunity for comparison between bridge construction techniques between 1860 and 1946.
f) Rarity	The archaeological remains of the former bridge structures are one of two early railway viaducts surveyed in the Holroyd Municipality, though the bridge's integrity is reduced due to refurbishment.
g) Representativeness	Toongabbie Railway Station is a representative example of a small, mid-20th century railway station that is designed in the Inter War

	Stripped Functionalist style in an urban context, similar to Pendle Hill and Wentworthville stations. The footbridge was identified as an item of moderate heritage significance in the comparative analysis from the 2016 'Railway Footbridges Heritage Conservation Strategy' as it demonstrates representative qualities as a steel beam structure supported on RSJ steel trestles. However, contemporary modifications have reduced the items representative qualities.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, RailCorp Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Toongabbie Railway Station Group, Underbridge & Archaeological Remains', dated 2008. As the description features a comprehensive physical description which matches the condition visible during the site inspection, no amendment has been made to the physical description.

BUILDINGS
Station Buildings, Platform 1/2, brick, type 13 (1943)
Station Buildings, Platform 3/4, brick, type 13 (1943)

STRUCTURES
2x Island Platforms, brick faced (1943)
Footbridge, steel beam with RSJ steel supports, stairs and ramps (1946)
Underbridge and Archaeological Remains (c1860, c1880, 1946, 2013)

STATION BUILDING PLATFORM 1/2 (1943)
External: The building on Platform 1/2 is larger than Platform 3/4 building and is a post war Functionalist style railway building. It is of face brick construction with low pitched gabled roof and brick parapets at each end with courses of recessed heeler bricks capped by a course of bullnosed bricks. The northern end of the building is defined by a curved masonry bay with a single door. Centrally located on each parapet is an Art Deco style projecting vertical masonry fin constructed of heeler bricks in a contrasting colour. The parapets step down on each side from the fin. The roof is clad with Colorbond, which extends as an awning on all four sides of the building. The awning on the southern end, which provides shelter to passengers purchasing tickets from the ticket window and the machine, is supported by two rectangular brick columns with curved corners. On Platform 1/ 2, one ticket window remains in use while the other is bricked up. Steel framed windows with three horizontal hopper panels (central panel fixed) are vertically proportioned and placed regularly on both platform elevations. A contemporary canopy connects the building from the underside of the original awning to the stairs and footbridge.

Internal: Internally the building has a linear floor layout with a series of rooms in various sizes including combined former booking/parcels office (now booking office and staff area) with storeroom, general waiting room, ladies room and toilets, men's toilets with a store room in the curved bay. The doors are secured by metal grill gates while the windows are covered with security mesh. All of the original interior fit-out has been removed.

STATION BUILDING PLATFORM 3/4 (1943)
External: The station building on Platform 3/4 is approximately half the size of the Platform 1/2 building featuring the same detailing and architectural style with the exception of the curved bay on one end. It is of face brick construction with low pitched gabled roof and brick parapets at each end with courses of recessed heeler bricks capped by a course of bullnosed bricks. Centrally located on each parapet is an Art Deco style projecting vertical masonry fin constructed of heeler bricks in a contrasting colour. The parapets step down on each side from the fin. The roof is clad with Colorbond which extends as an awning on all four sides of the building. The awning on the southern end, which provides shelter to passengers purchasing tickets from the ticket machine, is supported by two rectangular brick columns with curved corners. The building has one ticket window, unlike Pendle Hill (and formerly Westmead)

which had two. Early timber doors are extant. The standard steel framed windows with three horizontal hopper panels (central panel fixed) are vertically proportioned and placed regularly on both platform elevations between the solid timber doors. A contemporary canopy connects the building from the underside of the original awning to the stairs and footbridge.

Internal: Internally the building has a linear floor layout consisting of a former booking office and a waiting room. The doors are secured by metal grill gates while the windows are covered by security mesh. The former booking office is currently used for storage purposes. The internal finishes are the same as the other platform building.

PLATFORMS (1943)
Both island platforms have brick faces with concrete deck and asphalt surfaces. Some sections are steel rail post and concrete panel cast in situ. Modern aluminium palisade fencing, timber bench seating, lighting and signage are located on both of the platforms.

FOOTBRIDGE (1946)
The footbridge is a steel beam structure supported on RSJ steel trestles with concrete deck over the platforms and main lines with stairs to each of the platforms, and a ramp to street level on each side. It is of a simple structure with no ornamentation representing economic policies of the time. The footbridge and associated stairs and ramps are covered with corrugated metal awnings.
The width of the footbridge was extended for the construction of the new concourse, c.2016. The construction of the new concourse saw the replacement of a later concrete ramp and reinstatement of similar handrails to the originals removed.

ARCHAEOLOGY (1946)
The visible areas of the underbridge consists of a 1946 four rail line crossing over Greystanes Creek with wooden sleepers over riveted steel girder with steel box and Pratt truss transoms supported on 1946 dry-pressed brick foundations. Underneath and at the edges of this underbridge are the piers of two previous bridges including top sections of c1860 sandstone aggregate piers and at the edges remnants of c1880 concrete pylons with blue metal aggregate. The present bridge replaced the c1880 underbridge with concrete pylons. The water level and weed growth obscures much of the view of the remains. In 2013 the transom top underbridge was converted to ballast top. The timber footings from remain. Due to the overgrown nature of the creek area, condition of the archaeological remains under the railway viaduct could not be identified.

The station is in a fair condition and appears to be well maintained.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

The following modifications have been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, RailCorp Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Toongabbie Railway Station Group, Underbridge & Archaeological Remains'.

- 1947 - Unspecified improvements to station building. Subsequent modifications not known.
- 1997 - Modifications to booking office.
- 1946 - Bridges supporting the two tracks crossed Greystanes Creek near Portico Parade demolished and replaced.
- N.d - Internal modifications to station building.
- 2013 - Underbridge converted from transom top to ballast top.
- 2016 - Kiosk (c1954) demolished.
- N.d – TAP Upgrade, new lifts, stairs and canopies

The station buildings and their setting have retained a moderate degree of integrity externally due to modern additions to the site. The TAP Upgrade to the improve station accessibility has modified the ramps and stairs associated with the footbridge, although the footbridge has a reduced integrity grading, the station precinct collectively retains a moderate level of integrity.

The railway refurbished underbridge over Greystanes Creek has a low level of integrity though the timber footing remains.

The archaeological potential for the remains below the underbridge is likely to be high as there is no evidence that suggests they have been removed, rather than simply overgrown.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1860 (railway line),1946 (station buildings) and 1946 (underbridge)

The following history has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, RailCorp Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Toongabbie Railway Station Group, Underbridge & Archaeological Remains', dated 2008.

Toongabbie was originally the name of an extension to the Rose Hill farm, which opened in 1791, being named New Grounds and later Toongab-be and it was the second white settled area to be given an Aboriginal name. The word may have meant the junction of two creeks, or meeting of the waters or near the water. The railway line opened through Toongabbie in 1860 and was duplicated in 1886 with the station opening in 1880.

On 4 October 1901 a junction was laid in for siding to Emu Gravel & Prospect Company's quarry. The line to the quarry left the main line just before the station. The line then proceeded slightly west of Girraween Road and across Teague Street east of Toongabbie Road. The line crossed the latter road just past the northern end of Okalahoma Avenue, west of Toongabbie Road, then across the Great Western Highway and along Quarry Road to the quarry site, situated east of the Prospect Reservoir wall.

In 1913, the platforms were reconstructed and in 1920 a new station building was constructed in concrete. Quadruplication of the line occurred between Lidcombe and St Marys in 1946. The original station buildings were demolished, and present buildings including a footbridge formed by steel beams were erected. The use of ramps instead of footways was a common feature of footbridges between 1930 and 1960. They were opened on 30 October 1946.

Bridges supporting the two tracks crossed Greystanes Creek near Portico Parade were also demolished and replaced in 1946 in conjunction with quadruplication. The support piers of the earlier bridges are extant beneath the deck of the 1946 bridges. The present bridge replaced one with concrete pylons with blue metal aggregate. The initial bridge had wooden piers set in sandstone aggregate concrete. Their form is the same as hundreds of other bridges.

A pedestrian bridge was also built over the railway line at McCoy Street north of the station and Greystones Creek in c1946. It was replaced with a new structure c1996.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	X	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Any proposed ground disturbance work should be assessed by a qualified historical archaeologist for archaeological potential and heritage impact mitigation.
- Items I102, I104 and A9 should be amalgamated to form one item, consistent with the RailCorp Section 170 State Agency Heritage and Conservation Register.
- The heritage curtilage for the Cumberland LEP should be revised to match the RailCorp Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register curtilage for the station; see item #4800268 and plan below. This curtilage would retain the subway. Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register curtilage (Source: RailCorp Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register curtilage for 'Toongabbie Railway Station Group, Underbridge & Archaeological Remains').

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	'Toongabbie Railway Station' and 'Railway Viaduct'	A1, I247
Heritage Study	'Toongabbie Railway Station' and 'Railway Viaduct'	A1, I247
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland Council Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Nuestein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Inventory S170 listing sheet for Toongabbie Railway Station Group, Underbridge & Archaeological Remains, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4800268
- Australian Museum Consulting. 2015. *Heritage Platforms Conservation Management Strategy*, prepared for Sydney Trains.
- Australian Museum Consulting. 2016. *Railway Footbridges Conservation Management Strategy*, prepared for Sydney Trains.
- Humphreys, A and Elsmore, D. 2001. *Inter-War Station Buildings*.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S. 2013. *Pictoral History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- McClymont, J and Kass, T. 2010. *Old Toongabbie and Toongabbie,* retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/old_toongabbie_and_toongabbie

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View south from platform towards concourse.



View from platform 3 to platform 2.



View northeast from concourse to Platform 1/2.



View north to Station Building on Platform 3/4.



View southeast to Platform 2.



View along concourse.



View north towards underbridge.



View east to Underbridge from Portico Parade



View from eastern edge of underbridge looking west.



View south under contemporarry underbridge, to location of archaeological remains

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Portico Park		
Recommended Name	Portico Park		
Site Image			
Address	Corner of The Portico and Portico Parade, Toongabbie NSW 2146		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	-
Current LEP ID	I248 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I103 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Parks, Gardens and Trees	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Portico Park is of local heritage significance for its historic values. Portico Park was part of the original c1920 Portico Estate subdivision by Arthur Rickard and Co. Though the park itself has been altered over time with the inclusion of new plantings and amenities, it retains its original layout and use.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Portico Park was part of the original c1920 Portico Estate subdivision by Arthur Rickard and Co. Though the park itself has been altered over time with the inclusion of new plantings and amenities, it retains its original layout and use.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

Portico Park is located on the western side of Toongabbie Railway Station and is framed by Portico Parade to the east, The Portico to the north, Aurelia Street to the south and a motel to the west.

The park is a small urban square, consisting of a diagonal footpath from the north east corner through to the south west corner. The footpath widens into a large circular seating area its centre. The main entry to the park is from the north east corner, which contains a brick plinth arbour framing the footpath and a brick lavatory building which is heavily covered with vines. The lavatory building is also accessed from a small footpath leading from Aurelia Street. The site contains several timber benches, some located along the footpath and others along the fence boundary. The site also contains a small children's playground, square metal bins, low brick retaining walls, garden beds with brick edging and a low powder coated steel palisade fence.

The park has a large grassed area on either side of the footpath, containing several young Box trees (*lophostemon confertus*), mostly lining the northern and southern boundaries. These were planted after 1943, as shown on the aerial imagery for the site.

The park contains two memorial plaques placed on low lying stones located on the northwest corner stating:

'The plaque was unveiling on 13 November 2010 by Clr Peter Monaghan Mayor of Holroyd City Council In Memory Of Karl Hofer APM 25 January 1943 – 20 February 2009. In recognition of his contribution to the Holroyd Community through his extensive charity work which included walking 1269 kilometres from Cockburn South Australia to Old Government House in Parramatta whilst pushing Joe Gray in his wheelchair and raising $150,000 for the Cripped Children's Society, the estimate of the Holroyd Mobile Community Police Station in 1993 and his involvement with the Toongabbie 3rd Settlement project.'

'In Memory of Wendy Tunks 1 July 1938 to 20 March 2016. This plaque, laid in November 2016, commemorates Wendy's dedication and generous contributions to the Toongabbie community. Wendy has given extensively to charity and fundraising activities for Barnardos, House with No Steps, School Drug Education, Victim Support, Youth Off The Streets, Toongabbie 3rd Settlement and Carols by Candlelight. Her tireless efforts include four months retrofitting a bus for the Holroyd Mobile Community Police Station with Inspector Karl Hofer APM (Wentworthville Police) in 1993. Wendy's work enriched the lives of many.'

The park is well maintained and appears to be in good condition, though the lavatory building is considered to be in fair condition due to the large amount of vegetation growth around the structure.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

Since 1943, the park has had the following additions:

- Footpath paving (along original alignment) and arbour
- Trees
- Playground
- Brick lavatory Building
- Bins
- Garden beds
- Fence

While the park has retained its original boundaries and the alignment of the primary footpath through the centre, there have been many changes to the setting of the park through the addition of trees and amenities. The integrity is considered to be moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c1923

Toongabbie was originally the name of an extension to the Rose Hill farm, which opened in 1791, being named New Grounds and later Toongab-be. This is an Aboriginal word thought to have meant the junction of two creeks, or meeting of the waters or near the water.

A small section of the present-day suburb of Toongabbie lies in the municipality of the Cumberland Council. This area was part of the second-settlement of Toongabbie in 1792, which occurred further up Toongabbie Creek and began on land that was granted to individuals such as John Silverton, William Eggleton and John Martin. These smaller land grants ranged between 30-60 acres which sat directly west of Darcy Wentworths 2,200 acres grant.

This portion of the suburb consists of Toongabbie railway, which the suburb developed around. The railway line opened through Toongabbie in 1860 and was duplicated in 1886 with the station opening in 1880. There was a gradual relocation of public utilities towards the town that grew up beside the station, mainly on the south side.

Portico Park was subdivided in c1920 as part of the Portico Estate subdivision. The subdivision was carried out by Arthur Rickard and Co. The Park is marked as 'The Portico' on the subdivision plan, acting as an entry/gateway to the railway station. It was framed by Cornelia Road and Aurelia Street on either side. This arrangement and its original subdivision boundary still exist today.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Portico Park	I248
Heritage Study	Portico Park	I248
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Nuestein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- McClymont, J and Kass, T 2010, *Old Toongabbie and Toongabbie,* retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/old_toongabbie_and_toongabbie

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to Portico Park from corner of The Portico and Portico Parade, looking southwest.



View to entrance from Aurelia Street, looking northeast.



View to centre brick retaining wall, looking northeast.



Detail of commemorative plaque located in garden bed.



Detail of commemorative plaque located in garden bed.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Federation Bungalow		
Recommended Name	Federation Bungalow / Former Malabar Private Hospital		
Site Image			
Address	3 Bennett Street, Wentworthville, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	43	-	7330
Current LEP ID	I249 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I105 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 3 Bennett Street, Wentworthville is locally significant for its historic and aesthetic values. Although built c.1924 as a private residence, the building is historically significant as the first private community hospital in the area, previously known as Malabar Private Hospital. This hospital operated from the 1930s until 1946. The dwelling has some aesthetic significance as an intact Federation bungalow that, although modified, retains much of its original and significant fabric.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant as the first private community hospital in the area, known as Malabar Private Hospital, which operated from the 1930s until 1946.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling has some aesthetic significance as an intact Federation bungalow that, although modified, retains much of its original and significant fabric.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The dwelling is a single storey L-shaped residence of weatherboard Federation style construction. It features a hipped roof clad in Colorbond sheeting with a gable roof bay extending towards the street. The gable end has a battened fibro sheeting and a decorative ventilator panel. A verandah extends around the front, eastern and western sides and has a low-pitched skillion form clad with Colorbond sheeting supported on pairs of timber posts on single skin painted brick piers with brick balustrade. It features a solid timber valance around its full perimeter and exposed timber rafters. The eastern side of the verandah has been infilled with battened fibre cement sheeting and has modern aluminium sliding windows, however the original timber work to the verandah appears to remain intact. It would appear the verandah was originally used as outdoor rooms for the hospital. The front facade features a timber and glass panelled door which appears to be original, with glazed side lights. It is flanked by a timber framed double hung window on either side, with deep profiled architraves. There is a flat roofed weatherboard extension at the rear of the property.

The dwelling features a deep setback and is positioned below the streetscape level with a grassed embankment along Bennett Street. The dwelling is also partially obscured by mature plantings of little heritage value. An unsealed driveway runs along the eastern side of the dwelling.

The condition of the building is good, although the roof sheeting is worn and there are some deteriorated timber panels on the ventilator at the gable end.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- The verandah supports appear to have been altered, and the brick piers added. The eastern section of the verandah has been enclosed with fibre cement sheeting and modern aluminium windows installed*
- Flat roof weatherboard extension at the rear of the house
- The roof sheeting replaced c.1990s
- Dwelling divided into four flats on the interior*

Although modified, the building retains its scale and form as well as original detailing along the verandah. The verandah infill is considered to be intrusive. The buildings integrity is considered to be moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1924

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth (1762-1827) was an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station slowly attracted residents to the area, and Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

The urban growth and rise in population of the area is attributed to the establishment of the Bonds Industries Limited. George Bond's company, George A. Bond & Co opened the first cotton spinning mill in Australia in 1923. The company prospered and in June 1920, Bond converted his enterprise into a public company which led to an increase of jobs within the area. In the 1920s, there were 500 people employed at the mill, with the majority being women. By the mid-1930s there were almost a thousand staff in the Cumberland area employed.

In 1917, the present site was transferred to Frederick Jenner. It is at this time that the name Bennett Street was first used. In 1924 the property was transferred to John Johnson. It seems that the house was constructed by this time as the Sands Directory lists Johnson as a resident from 1925. In 1930 the property was bought by May Thomas who was wife to the Post Master at Wentworthville. The building was once a private hospital, run by Miss A. Ricketts in the 1930's and called "Malabar Private Hospital". It is reputedly the area's original community hospital. From 1946 onwards, the property was sold several times before the current owners purchased it. It has since been divided into four flats and remains in use as private residential spaces.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The verandah infill is considered to be intrusive and should be removed to reinstate the original verandah form.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Federation Bungalow	I249
Heritage Study	Federation Bungalow	I249
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of front elevation from entry gate.



View along eastern (side) elevation, showing landscaping and unsealed driveway.



View of verandah from the street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	"Yoorooga", late Victorian cottage		
Recommended Name	'Yoorooga' - Late Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	54 Bridge Road, Westmead NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	418951
Current LEP ID	I250 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I107 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	September 2019		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

"Yoorooga" is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. Although the exact date for construction is unknown, the dwelling was likely built between 1876-1900, possibly as a residence associated with the Fullagar Estate. The dwelling may be one of the earliest remaining houses located on Bridge Road, which was an early road established as part of the first subdivision of the Government Domain in 1859-61. Resources also suggest that the dwelling may have also been constructed as the city residence of a former Mayor of Dubbo. Although modified, the dwelling retains aesthetic significance in its external detailing and, situated on a prominent street corner, makes a notable contribution to the character of Bridge Road generally.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Although the exact date for construction is unknown, the dwelling was likely built between 1876-1900, possibly as a residence associated with the Fullagar Estate. The dwelling may be one of the earliest remaining houses located on Bridge Road, which was an early road established as part of the first subdivision of the Government Domain in 1859-61. Resources also suggest that the dwelling may have also been constructed as the city residence of a former Mayor of Dubbo.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Although modified, the dwelling retains aesthetic significance in its external detailing and, situated on a prominent street corner, makes a notable contribution to the character of Bridge Road generally.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.

f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	Due to a series of alterations, the item does not meet this criterion..

Physical Description

The item is a large sandstock brick house, with walls set in a flemish bond pattern on a sandstone base. The roof features a steep hipped roof clad in concrete tiles and two face brick chimneys on either side with their terracotta chimney pots. An early weatherboard extension at the southeast corner of the dwelling features a hipped roof that extends from the main roof and is clad in the same tiles. The verandah extends from the main roof along the northern and eastern sides of the dwelling and is supported by cast iron posts. The verandah features a raked ceiling, exposed timber rafters, fibro cladding, and a ceramic tiled floor. The front façade features a modern timber and glass panelled door in the centre with an aluminium security screen door, flanked either side by windows. The fanlight to door has the name "Yoorooga" etched on glass, as does the adjacent brass plague. The windows on the northern and eastern elevations are timber framed double hung with segmental arched heads, sandstone sills and timber shutters. The weatherboard extension has a projecting bay with pairs of double hung multi-paned windows with profiled architraves. The second door is a later addition. The weatherboards along the eastern elevation are stained and painted brown.

A brick skillion at the rear appears to be original or very early and is constructed in similar sandstock bricks on a stone base with a corrugated iron roof. The large windows to the rear are not original. Later additions to the rear include a second smaller brick lean-to and a concrete platform and ramp. A driveway along the western boundary leads to a fibro double garage.

The dwelling is located on a large corner block and forms a prominent element in the streetscape. The building features a deep setback and a highly vegetated landscape at the southeast corner of the property, as well as along the northern and western elevations. There is no boundary fence, though the site had a timber picket fence followed by a brick boundary fence, both of which have been removed. An established conifer and various other mature plantings remain.

Overall, the condition of the building is considered to be poor. The building appears to have substantial water issues with high vegetation growth over the roof and chimney, and no guttering. There are sections of exposed brickwork that are weathered, with some bricks badly eroded. Paint is severely flaking from the southern wall of weatherboard extension, and there is some cracking and flaking of paint to timberwork of windows and verandah elements.

Condition	Good	Fair	**Poor**

Alterations and Additions

- Weatherboard extension at the south eastern corner is early, dating from approximately 1930s
- Roof has been retiled with concrete tiles*
- Corrugated iron sheeting to bullnose verandah has been replaced with concrete tiles*
- Verandah floor covered with ceramic tiles
- Some windows have been reglazed with concave glass sections
- Window and door openings at rear have been reconfigured and enlarged
- Early or original timber picket fence removed (see historic image below). A later brick boundary fence was also subsequently removed (see historic image below).

The recladding of the roof and verandah has altered the overall form of the building and is an unsympathetic addition. The integrity of the item is considered to be moderate as the dwelling, although modified, retains most of its original fabric.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1876-1900 – exact date unknown

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth (1762-1827) was an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, and appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

The subject area is originally part of the 1065 acre Government Domain which came to form part of land acquired by William Fullagar in 1859. By the 1870s Fullagar was one of the major landholders in the district. The lots he acquired in 1859-61 were during the sale of an extensive portion of the Government Domain (by the 1850s 'Parramatta Park') and Fullagar owned much of present-day Wentworthville.

In 1913 approximately 89 acres along the western side of Bridge Road were purchased by Charles Veron, a grazier of the area, and subdivided in 1914 to form Hudson Road. Over 1 acre comprising 6 lots along Bridge Raod were purchased by Florence Beater at this time. Between 1916-26 George Graham is listed in the Sands at the property. The property was purchased by Joseph Rutter in 1926, who appears in the Sands Directory from 1927 at 'Yarooga'.

Although its construction date is unknown, its architectural style suggests it dates prior to 1914, possibly as an early residence associated with the Fullagar Estate from 1876. The house was reputably constructed as the city residence of a former Mayor of Dubbo and was also known as 'Kinross' for a short time. A number of properties are listed on Bridge Road prior to 1914, and it is difficult to determine which one is the subject property. The land at the rear reputably formed a market garden which remained until the 1950s. The land was slow to subdivide from 1913 onwards. The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.	**X**		

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- To protect the building from further damage, the dwelling requires work to remediate the vegetation overgrowth on the roof and chimney, as well as the water ingress issues.
- Should the opportunity arise, it is recommended the roof and verandah be reinstated to its former materiality (corrugated iron) and form (a bullnose verandah). Refer to historic images below.
- Should opportunity arise, the original timber picket fence should be reinstated along the boundary of the item. Refer to historic images below.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	"Yoorooga", Late Victorian Cottage	I250
Heritage Study	"Yoorooga", Late Victorian Cottage	I250
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of side (northern) elevation from Hudson Street.



Overview of dwelling from corner of Hudson Street and Bridge Road.



Detail of front landscape setting with southern section of front façade in the background.



View of driveway and modern shed at the rear.



View of mature plantings along Bridge Road.



Detail of vegetation growth to chimney and roof.



Image of subject site, c.1935 (Source: Flickr, Holroyd City Library).

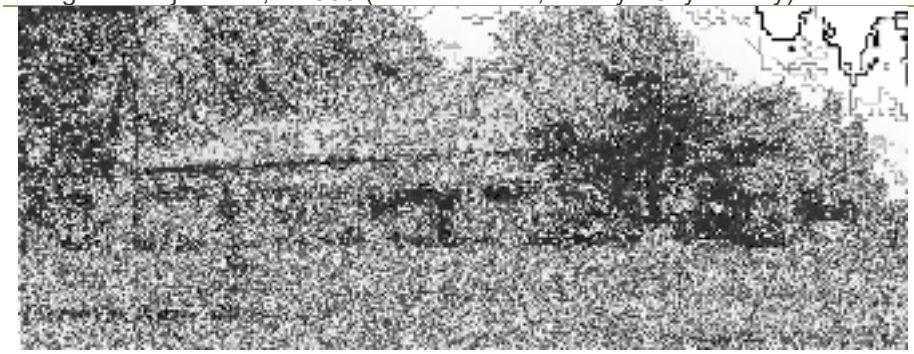


Image of subject site, date unknown (Source: Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd, p. 47).

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Former Post Office, circa 1926		
Recommended Name	Former Wentworthville Post Office		
Site Image			
Address	63 Dunmore Street, Wentworthville, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	8-9	-	9296
Current LEP ID	I251		
Former LEP ID	I108 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Postal/Telecommunications	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Former Wentworthville Post Office has local historic and social significance as one of the suburb's early, purpose-built post offices. Located in Wentworthville's main commercial centre, this building provides evidence of the notable growth of population and associated development of civic infrastructure which occurred in the area in the inter-war period. The building also has local aesthetic significance as a modest but relatively intact example of intact Inter-War Georgian Revival vernacular and is a notable landmark in the commercial centre, which has lost much of its early historic fabric.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item has historical significance as one of the suburb's early purpose-built post offices, evidence of the historical growth of the suburb and of civic infrastructure.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as an example of Inter-War Georgian Revival architecture in a highly developed streetscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of local civic infrastructure in areas of interwar population growth.

Physical Description

The site consists of a single-storeye brick building with hipped terracotta-tiled roof, and an asymmetric, single-fronted principle elevation. There is a single brick chimney with terracotta cowl in the northeast corner of the building. The corners of the building have brick quoin courses. There is a rendered profiled skirting around the base of the building. There are three double-hung sash timber windows, with six-pane top sashed. Steel grilles have been fitted to the brickwork in front of each window. The entry porch is a recessed tiled foyer framed by "classical" tapered rendered columns. There is a steel mesh roller screen to the entry porch. The sides and rear of the building are generally intact, with modern steel window grilles, air conditioner condenser units, and a small lightweight steel awning over the rear windows.

The property is enclosed with a steel cyclone mesh fencing. There appears to be a small single-storey shed structure in the northwest corner of the property and a modern concrete carpark. The building is situated close to the street with a paved footpath to the front and one mature tree.

Overall the building is in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Timber-framed fibro wall divider blocking narrow passage between item and adjacent building at 63-65 Dunmore Street*
- Small shed structure in northeast corner of property
- Window grilles to all elevations
- Roller mesh screen to entrance foyer*
- Air conditioner condenser units to west elevation*
- Lightweight steel awning over rear elevation northwest windows*

The building maintains its general form and structure however, there have been a number modifications and additions to the building that are not sympathetic to the heritage values of the building, such as the roller mesh screen to entrance foyer. Overall the building is of moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c. 1926

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. In accordance with normal custom, Wentworth's salary as a medical officer was supplemented with land grants from the Colonial Government. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

The first post office servicing the area was opened in the 1890s at Wentworthville Railway Station until this purpose-built office was built in the mid-1920s to accommodate the growing community. This building served its function until the larger post office building adjacent was built in the 1960s.

The building is currently unoccupied.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the large tree in front of the item should be trimmed as it is obscuring views of the item and may be depositing litter into roof drainage.
- Explore potential for adaptive reuse of this building in order to maintain its continued use within the community.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Former Post Office, circa 1926	I251
Heritage Study	Former Post Office, circa 1926	I251
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ. 1967. *Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827),* Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013. *Pictorial History Holroyd*. Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press.
- MWH 2014. *Wentworthville Railway Station Statement of Heritage Impact,* MWH, Sydney.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

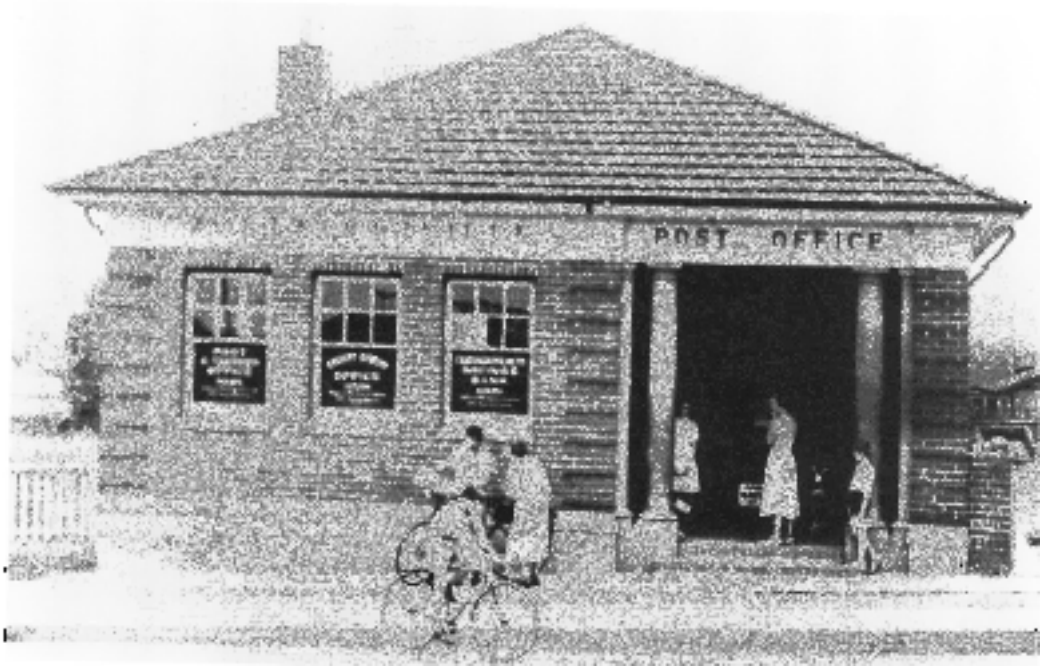
Additional Images



View to rear of post office



Detail of brick quoin coursed to corners of building.



Wentworthville Post Office, date unknown (Source: Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013. Pictorial History Holroyd. Kingsclear Books, Alexandria, p. 45 ; Commonwealth Bank Archives).

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Inter-War Bungalow		
Recommended Name	Fullagar Road War Service Homes Group		
Site Image			
Address	6 – 26, 30-32 & 38 Fullagar Road, Wentworthville, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	54-45, 44a, 43-42	-	10054
	1	-	1205855
Current LEP ID	I252 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I110, I112, I113, I114, I115, I116, I117, I118, I119, I120, I121, I122, I123 and I124 (Holroyd LEP),		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Fullagar Road Conservation Area		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

The Fullagar Road War Service Homes Group is of local, and potential State significance for its historic, aesthetic, social and representativeness values. The fourteen houses are historically associated with a post World War I Commonwealth government initiative, under the *War Services Act* 1919, to provide affordable housing for returned servicemen and their families. The War Service Homes Act was one Commonwealth policy of rehabilitating ex-servicemen and their dependants. Built in 1920, the Fullagar Road War Service Homes Group forms one of the earliest War Service Homes estates built in Western Sydney by the War Services Homes Commission. Collectively, the group forms a visually cohesive and aesthetically significant collection of Inter-War style dwellings that illustrate the use of standardised designs prepared by the Commission. The Group provides evidence of the architectural attitudes to housing service personnel in the years immediately following World War I. The Group is a large and intact representative example of Inter-War service homes in Western Sydney. The group is also socially significant to the local community and commemorates the local veterans that occupied the houses, providing a vital contextual link to the local community of Wentworthville and World War I.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1920, the group forms one of the earliest War Service Homes estates built in Western Sydney by the War Services Homes Commission. The houses are historically associated with a post World War I Commonwealth government initiative, under the *War Services Act* 1919, to provide affordable housing for returned servicemen and their families. The War Service Homes Act was one Commonwealth policy of rehabilitating ex-servicemen and their dependants.
b) Associative	The group is associated with the War Services Homes Commission.

c) Aesthetic/Technical	Built in 1920, the Fullagar Road War Service Homes Group forms one of the earliest War Service Homes estates built in Western Sydney by the War Services Homes Commission. Collectively, the group forms a visually cohesive and aesthetically significant collection of Inter-War style dwellings that illustrate the use of standardised designs prepared by the Commission. The Group provides evidence of the architectural attitudes to housing service personnel in the years immediately following World War I.
d) Social	The group is socially significant to the local community and commemorates the local veterans that occupied the houses, providing a vital contextual link to the local community of Wentworthville and World War I.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The Group is a large and intact representative example of Inter-War service homes in Western Sydney.

Physical Description

The War Service Homes Group consists of a group of fourteen 1920 Inter-War Bungalows of two distinct styles; rendered or face brick with classical style details, or face brick with Federation style details. The majority of the group contain deep setbacks along the Fullagar Road frontage and retain their original subdivision boundaries, excluding No.38 which has been subdivided to include a contemporary residence at the rear of the property known as No.38A.

No.6
The dwelling at 6 Fullagar Road is an L-shaped Inter-War bungalow with rendered brick walls on a face brick base with a hipped roof clad with terracotta tiles. The roof features wide eaves, exposed timber rafters and a rendered brick chimney. Windows are generally multi-paned timber casement, located individually or grouped in pairs, and have painted brick sills. The projecting bay to the street features a group of three casement windows. The front entrance has been modified and is a single modern timber panelled door with aluminium security grill. A verandah extends along the front façade, containing a pair of rendered classical style columns with simple capitols and bases. The verandah retains its original metal sheeting and has a pebblecrete floor. French doors on the eastern elevation that have been removed, and original casement windows on the western elevation have been replaced with aluminium sliding windows. A rear skillion roof extension extends along the entire facade and has rendered brick walls supported on open brick piers, similar roof tiles and timber awning windows.

A driveway is located along the western boundary and leads to a small fibro garage at the rear of the property. A concrete path zig zags across the front lawn to the verandah. A low timber paling fence extends along the Fullagar Road boundary.

The item is situated on a large block of land that slopes down from the Northeast corner to the southwest and retains its original subdivision boundaries. The dwelling features a deep setback that contains some plantings along the dwelling's boundary.

No.8
The dwelling at 8 Fullagar Road is a single storey face brick Inter-War bungalow. The dwelling features a single hipped roof clad in terracotta tiles with a wide hipped verandah at the front, which is an extension of the main roof at a lower pitch. There are no chimneys evident. The originally exposed rafters have been enclosed in fibro boxed eaves and the verandah is supported on four rendered classical style columns, with a concrete floor. The dwellings front façade is symmetrical with a central entrance, modern timber and glass panelled door with an aluminium security screen, and a timber framed multi-paned casement window either side of the door. All window openings have painted concrete lintels and bullnose profile brick sills.

A sympathetic addition at the rear has a similar face brick wall with timber casement windows. The rear addition is an extension of the main roof and features a skillion verandah around the rear southeast corner. The allotment features a driveway on the western side leads to a small hipped garage of face brick and terracotta tiles.

The item is situated on a large block that has retained its original subdivision boundaries. The dwelling features a deep setback and some established plantings in the front yard.

No.10
The dwelling at 10 Fullagar Road is a single storey Inter-War bungalow with rendered brick painted in light blue. The dwelling features a hipped roof with a pair of hipped bays projecting to the street. The roof is clad in terracotta tiles and features a gas heater penetration through the roof. A central flat roofed verandah extends from the hipped bay and is supported on a pair of rendered classical style columns. The verandah has retained the original metal sheeting and has a tile floor, replacing a pebblecrete floor. A central door is fronted by a modern aluminium security screen. Each hipped bay features a pair of timber framed casement windows. The window openings feature painted bullnose brick sills, and have small fixed awnings above, which are a later addition.

A rear extension has similar rendered brick walls and has been incorporated under the main roof. The extension has similar casement windows which are possibly original windows that have been reused. A pair of multi-paned casement French doors to the east open onto a small enclosed porch and have a fixed metal awning above in a similar style.

There are overgrown plantings to the street boundary and a bricked driveway along the eastern boundary, replacing an earlier concrete driveway. A large tree appears to have removed from the front eastern corner of the property.

No.12
The dwelling at 12 Fullagar Road is a single storey Inter-War bungalow constructed of face brick with classical details. The dwelling has a single hipped roof clad in terracotta tiles and exposed rafters. A wide hipped verandah is situated at the front and is an extension of the main roof, although at a lower pitch. The verandah is supported by four rendered classical style column and features a tiled floor. There is a single painted brick chimney on the western side. The symmetrical facade has a central door with security screen and pairs of timber framed multi-paned casement windows on either side. The window openings feature concrete lintels and bullnose profile brick sills. A rear skillion roofed addition is clad in fibro sheeting with aluminium window frames and a verandah are later additions.

No.14
The dwelling at 14 Fullagar Road is a single storey Inter-War bungalow constructed of face brick with classical details. The dwelling features a large gabled roof with a hipped projection to the street. The roof features terracotta tiles, wide timber boarded eaves, timber brackets, exposed rafters and has a single face brick chimney on the eastern side. The gable ends have timber weatherboards. The verandah is recessed under the main gable, which extends in front of the hipped bay, and is supported on two pairs of timber columnettes on high face brick piers, with a partially infilled brick balustrade. The windows are timber framed multi-paned casement windows with rendered heads and sills. The hipped bay features an off-centre window pair. The front door is a single timber panelled door with multi-paned (9) top panel and modern aluminium security grille. A driveway is located along the eastern boundary and leads to an early fibro and timber garage with a flat roof. The property is bounded along Fullagar Road with a timber picket fence.

The item is situated on a large block that has retained its original subdivision boundaries. The dwelling features a deep setback with some non-significant plantings in the front garden.

No.16
The dwelling at 16 Fullagar Road is a single storey Inter-War bungalow constructed of face brick with classical details. The dwelling features a recessed front verandah beneath a gable roof with a hipped projection to the street. The main roof features terracotta tiles, a centrally located face brick chimney and gable ends that are finished with weatherboards. The main roof extends to cover the verandah

and is supported on paired timber columns with lattice detailing on brick columns. The facades feature multi-paned timber casement windows with painted cement heads and bullnose brick sills. The front door features glazed panels. The main roof also extends over a rear section that features some fibro cement cladding.

The item is situated on a large block that has retained its original subdivision boundaries. The house is bounded by a wire fence and gate, with an established hedge along the fence. A large gravel driveway is located along the eastern boundary. The front garden is highly modified and does not contain any significant plantings.

No.18
The dwelling at 18 Fullagar Road is a single storey Inter-War bungalow constructed of rendered brick with classical details. The dwelling features a hipped roof clad in terracotta tiles and a wide hipped verandah at the front. The roof retains the original rendered brick chimney on the western side. The verandah roof is an extension of the main roof, although at a lower pitch, and is supported by four rendered classical style columns on a concrete floor. The originally exposed rafters have been enclosed in fibro boxed eaves, and the guttering has been replaced with modern Colorbond. The façade is symmetrical with a central timber panelled front door with an aluminium framed security screen, and a later side light. The window openings on either side have square brick sills and aluminium framed security blinds. Matching blinds have been installed to all openings.

The dwelling features a rear rendered brick extension with a hipped roof of similar terracotta tiles that continues past the eastern building alignment. A Colorbond carport has been added at the rear of the property to the southeast and large concrete stencilled driveway along the western boundary leads to a rendered brick garage adjacent to the house.

The item is situated on a large block that has retained its original subdivision boundaries and contains an established garden setting.

No.20
The dwelling at 20 Fullagar Road is a single storey Inter-War bungalow constructed of rendered brick with classical details. The dwelling features a hipped roof with two hipped bays projecting to the street clad in concrete tiles. The roof retains the original rendered chimney on the western side. A flat roofed verandah is centrally located between the two projecting hip bays and is supported by two pairs of rendered classical style columns. The verandah has retained the original metal sheeting roof and contains a pebblecrete floor. Within the verandah is a centrally located recessed double door front by an aluminium fly screen. Each hipped bay features a pair of timber framed casement windows located off centre to the bay, with painted brick sills and non-original timber shutters.

A building contains a rear flat roofed extension and a garage conversion to a granny flat at the southeast of the property. A driveway along the eastern boundary swings in front of the house. The property retains its original boundaries and contains an early decorative concrete fence to the street boundary. The front landscape appears to be well-maintained.

No.22
The dwelling at 22 Fullagar Road is a single storey face brick Inter-War bungalow with classical details. The bungalow has a hipped roof clad in terracotta tiles, with a wide hipped verandah extending from the main roof with a lower pitch. The verandah roof is supported by four rendered classical style columns and features exposed rafters. There is a single face brick chimney on the western side. The symmetrical facade features a modern central timber and glass panelled door with aluminium security screen, and pairs of timber framed multi-paned casement windows on either side. The window openings have painted concrete lintels and bullnose profile brick sills. A plaque adjacent to the main entrance is inscribed "Rosewood Cottage".

The building is not presently used as a single house, but rather, an aged care centre. Due to the changed use this building presents more modifications than the others. There is a large weatherboard extension at the rear with a hipped roof of corrugated iron, and a face brick base, and a large yard has been largely developed for carparking. A concrete ramp extends along the western elevation of the

building to the extension at the rear. The property is bounded by modern looptop fencing. Although modified the item retains a mature tree in the front yard and other established plantings.

No.24
The dwelling at 24 Fullagar Road is a single storey rendered brick L-shaped Inter-War bungalow with classical details. The bungalow has a hipped roof clad in concrete tiles with wide eaves, exposed timber rafters, and a face brick chimney. The projecting hipped bay to the street features a group of three timber framed multipaned casement windows. The windows are generally multi-paned timber casement located individually or grouped in pairs. Windows have painted brick sills.

The verandah extends along the front façade, is flat roofed and clad in its original metal sheeting. The roof is supported on two pairs of rendered Doric columns with simple capitols and bases. The verandah retains a timber panelled ceiling and has a pebblecrete floor. A single timber and glass panelled door with metal fly screen forms the front entrance and a pair of multi-paned timber French doors are located on the western facade.

The dwelling features a large skillion roof extension along the entire rear facade projecting past both side facades. This addition is constructed of fibro and concrete tile construction with timber casement and aluminium sliding windows. A fibro garage to the east of the house is of a similar age, with similar timber windows and gabled roof of Colorbond sheeting. A small timber porch spans between the garage and the verandah with a flat roof.

The property retains its original subdivision boundaries and the landscape contains several mature trees at the rear and along the low concrete block fence to the street boundary.

No.26
The dwelling at 26 Fullagar Road is a single storey rendered brick L-shaped Inter-War bungalow with classical details. The bungalow has a hipped roof clad in terracotta tiles with rendered brick walls on a painted brick base. The roof features wide eaves, exposed timber rafters, and a rendered brick chimney with a pair of terracotta chimney pots. The windows are generally multi-paned timber casement located individually or grouped in pairs. The projecting hip to the street has a group of three such windows. Windows have painted brick sills. The corner entrance has been modified to form a single standard width door and narrow side light, both with modern aluminium security screens. The splayed verandah is supported by two pairs of rendered Doric columns with simple capitols and bases. The verandah roof features modern klip lok roof sheeting and a pebblecrete floor. A painted brick veneer extension extends along the entire rear facade and has sliding aluminium windows.

A concrete driveway extends along the western boundary and leads to a small gabled fibro garage adjacent to the house. A large backyard has two tall trees and a number of small sheds. There is a low timber and wire mesh fence to the street boundary. The property retains its original subdivision boundaries.

No.30
The dwelling at 30 Fullagar Road is a single storey rendered brick L-shaped Inter-War bungalow with classical details. The bungalow features a hipped roof with a projecting gable clad in terracotta tiles and rendered brick walls on a face brick base. The roof has wide eaves, exposed timber rafters, a rendered brick chimney with a single terracotta chimney pot, and new guttering. The windows are generally multi-paned timber casement located individually or grouped in pairs and have painted brick sills. The projecting gable features a group of three such windows. The windows have been stripped of paint as part of the present renovation works. The corner entrance has retained the original narrow timber framed multi-paned double doors. The splayed verandah is supported by two pairs of rendered Doric columns with simple capitols and bases. The verandah retains the original flat roof clad with metal roof sheeting and terracotta tiled floor. A single mature frangipani flanks the entrance. The western facade has a pair of multi-paned timber French doors. Severe cracking on the western wall above window openings is possibly caused by differential movement.

A driveway along the eastern boundary leads to a large rear yard with several mature trees. In particular, the size of the frangipani tree and its located near the dwelling entrance indicates that it is

likely to relate to the construction of the dwelling (as seen at 32 and 38). The property is bounded along Fullagar Road by a low timber paling fence with several mature trees lining along the fence. The dwelling does not contain a rear extension retaining its original form and subdivision boundaries.

No.32
The dwelling at 32 Fullagar Road is a single storey rendered brick L-shaped Inter-War bungalow with classical details. The bungalow features a hipped roof clad in terracotta tiles and rendered brick walls on a painted brick base. The roof features wide eaves, exposed timber rafters, a rendered brick chimney, and a pair of terracotta chimney pots. The window openings contain modern aluminium sliding windows that have replaced the original timber casement, they have however retained the multi-paned detail and general individual or paired groupings. The original narrow multipaned timber double doors to the corner entrance are behind a modern aluminium security screen. The splayed verandah is supported by two pairs of rendered classical Doric columns with simple capitols and bases. The verandah roof retains a flat roof and is clad in modern Klip Lok roof sheeting. It also features a raised concrete verandah floor and steps. The eastern facade features a pair of multi-paned timber French doors.

The dwelling contains a rear rendered brick skillion addition. A driveway located along the western boundary leads to a modern double garage at the rear of the property, fronted by a flat roof carport. The property appears to retain its original subdivision boundaries. The garden landscaping of the front yard features some established plantings along its boundary however is minimally landscape. In particular, the size of the frangipani tree and its located near the dwelling entrance indicates that it is likely to relate to the construction of the dwelling (as seen at 30 and 38).

No.38
The dwelling at 38 Fullagar Road is a single storey rendered brick L-shaped Inter-War bungalow with classical details. The bungalow features a hipped roof clad with terracotta tiles on rendered brick walls with a painted brick base. The roof has wide eaves, exposed timber rafters, and a rendered brick chimney with a pair of terracotta chimney pots. Windows are generally multi-paned timber casement located individually or grouped in pairs and have painted brick sills. The projecting bay to the street features a group of three such windows. The corner entrance has been modified and is hidden behind a modern aluminium security screen. The splayed verandah is supported by two pairs of rendered classical style columns with simple capitols and bases. The roof features a flat roof clad with sheet metal and a tiled floor. The western facade features a pair of multi-paned timber French doors.

The rear of the property features a large skillion extension that extends along the entire rear facade and is of fibro construction with aluminium sliding windows. A second smaller skillion extension extends past the western facade. A driveway on the east leads to a small fibro garage at the rear. The garage has a low skillion roof and timber panelled double doors. A concrete block fence with a steel balustrade infill is along the street boundary.

The property contains a modified front landscape that appears to be below street level and contains a new drainage line. The landscape consists of contemporary elements except for two frangipani trees. The size of the frangipani trees and their location near the dwelling entrance indicates that they likely to relate to the construction of the dwelling (as seen at 30 and 32). The property retains the deep setback, but not the original subdivision allotment.

The allotment has been subdivided and has a contemporary residence at the rear of 38 Fullagar Road.

Condition

Overall the group is well maintained, and their condition is generally known to be good. There is some deteriorated timberwork and fencing elements that require repair work.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

No.6
- Front door and single aluminium sliding window have been installed in the original casement window opening on the western elevation*
- French doors on the eastern elevation have been partially infilled to form a window*
- Garage constructed 1969

No.8
- Extension at the rear, including the rear skillion verandah which was constructed between 1990-1992 and a pergola which was constructed in 1992

No.10
- A large extension to the rear appears to have reused the original casement windows and doors
- Garage was constructed in 1963
- Granny flat constructed in 1993

No.12
- Rear skillion extension and verandah

No.14
- Fibro cladding to eaves
- Verandah balustrade infilled*
- New door at the rear
- Garage construction in 1967

No.16
- Modified landscaping
- Removal of some screen accretions to the verandah

No.18
- New concrete driveway
- Rear extensions built in 1977 and 1987
- Inclusion of security roller blinds*
- Carport constructed in 1993

No.20
- Inclusion of timber shutters to the front windows
- New paint scheme
- Pool constructed at the rear of the property

No.22
- The building was extensively modified for its adaptive reuse as an aged care facility in 1996
- A large weatherboard extension and concrete carpark has been provided at the rear
- New guttering has been installed
- A concrete ramp extends along the western elevation of the building*
- Modern looptop fencing*

No.24
- New paint scheme
- Rear skillion addition constructed in 1958
- Garage constructed in 1955
- Roof retiled with concrete tiles c1980s*
- Flat roof connecting verandah to garage

No.26
- New paint scheme

No.30
- Timber to windows have been paint stripped
- Single chimney pot removed*
- Guttering has been replaced

No.32
- Replacement of timber casement windows with aluminium sliding windows featuring similar multi-paned detail and grouping*
- Possible new paint scheme
- Rear extension constructed in 1972, and the second extension in 1990
- Garage built in 1977

No.38
- Original allotment subdivided*

- New contemporary dwelling constructed to the rear of the property*
- New landscaping to the front yard including drainage
- New fence*
- New paint scheme
- New guttering installed

Collectively, the group is considered to have high integrity. Although some dwellings have had some modifications, they have been sympathetic in nature and do not detract from the significance of the item. With the exception of No. 22, the group is largely intact.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1919-1923

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth (1762-1827) was an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

The subject property formed part of the 1065-acre Government Domain that was subdivided into a mix of 20 acre and 50 acre allotments. In 1859, William Fullagar purchased over 37 acres between Fullagar Road, the Great Western Highway, Toongabbie Creek and Bridge Road. Fullagar purchased extensive tracts in the present-day Westmead and Wentworthville at this time.

In 1920, the land along Fullagar Road was subdivided and purchased by the War Service Homes Commission. The War Services Homes Commission was a Commonwealth government initiative established under the *War Services Act* 1919 to assist the rehousing of returned soldiers and their families. The Commission aided veterans through low interest rate loans to construct a new house, purchase or complete an existing house, or discharge an existing mortgage. The focus of the Commission during the first two years was focused on the construction of new houses, a measure "designed to help solve, and not accentuate the national housing problem". The houses built by the Commission were to a standard design under the direction of their principal architect.

By 1923, the collection of bungalows along Fullagar Road had been completed. The houses constructed by the Commission had a distinct style based on Colonial Revival and Californian Bungalow designs. The sudden increase in settlement along Fullagar Road during the 1920s is illustrated in the Sands Directory.

A number of the properties were individually purchased throughout the 1940s and 1950s. A summary of purchases is listed below:

- The property at No.6 was individually purchased by William Keary in 1947.
- A commemorative plaque notes the Anzac Residents of 8 Fullagar Road included Thomas Henry Walmsley (1921), Robert Colin Tinker (1927) and Alfred Weller (1928).
- The property at No.6 was individually purchased by Lionel Anthes in 1951.
- The property at No.12 was individually purchased by Victor Fear in 1942. However, the commemorative plaque notes the Anzac Resident of 12 Fullagar Road was John Patrick Golding (1924-1926).

- The property at No.14 was individually purchased by William Kelly in 1949.
- The Sands Directory notes that Clyde Johnstone Young occupied the property at No.16. This is also noted on the commemorative plaque fronting the dwelling. In 1976, the property was transferred to Young's widow.
- The property at No.18 was individually purchased by James Sutton in 1951. Sutton was in living in the residence from 1926.
- The property at No.20 was individually purchased by James Arkins in 1949.
- The property at No.22 was individually purchased by Caradog Davies in 1942. The dwelling is currently occupied by a community health centre, known as Rosewood Cottage. Rosewood Cottage provides aged respite to people from English and Arabic speaking backgrounds.
- The property at No.24 was individually purchased by Frank Palister in 1958, who also purchased other properties on Fullagar Road at this time. The commemorative plaque notes Roland Bernard Elliot was the Anzac resident living at the property from 1925.
- The property at No.26 was individually purchased by Bessie More in 1949.
- The property at No.30 was individually purchased by Frank Pallister in 1958.
- The property at No.32 was individually purchased by Reinne Herbert in 1959. The commemorative plaque notes the Anzac Resident of No.32 was Luke Sanders Deviland from 1922 to 1923.
- The property at No. 38 was individually purchased by Frederick Bridges in 1951.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	X	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.	X	**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	X	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.		

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The dwellings should be further researched and considered for State Heritage Register nomination. As a set, the dwellings form one of the earliest War Service Homes estates built in Western Sydney by the War Services Homes Commission. Collectively, the group forms a visually cohesive and aesthetically significant collection of Inter-War style dwellings that illustrate the use of standardised designs prepared by the Commission.
- As the dwellings are best identified as a group, the heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the Cumberland LEP. This will negate the need for individual listings and listing sheets, allowing the items to be managed equally. This group listing will be coupled with the Fullagar Road Heritage Conservation Area, which we note will be revised to cover the street trees, footpath, bronze plaques, streetscape and setting directly in front of the building is conserved.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Inter-War Bungalow	I252
Heritage Study	Inter-War Bungalow	I252
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967. 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013. *Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora.* Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press.
- Commonwealth Department of Housing 1969. *War Services Homes Jubilee 1919-1969.* Canberra: Government Printing Office.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



No. 6 Fullagar Road.



No. 8 Fullagar Road.



No. 10 Fullagar Road.



No. 12 Fullagar Road.



No. 14 Fullagar Road.



No. 16 Fullagar Road.



No. 18 Fullagar Road.



No. 20 Fullagar Road.



No. 22 Fullagar Road.



No. 24 Fullagar Road.



No. 26 Fullagar Road.



No. 30 Fullagar Road.



No. 32 Fullagar Road.



No. 38 Fullagar Road.

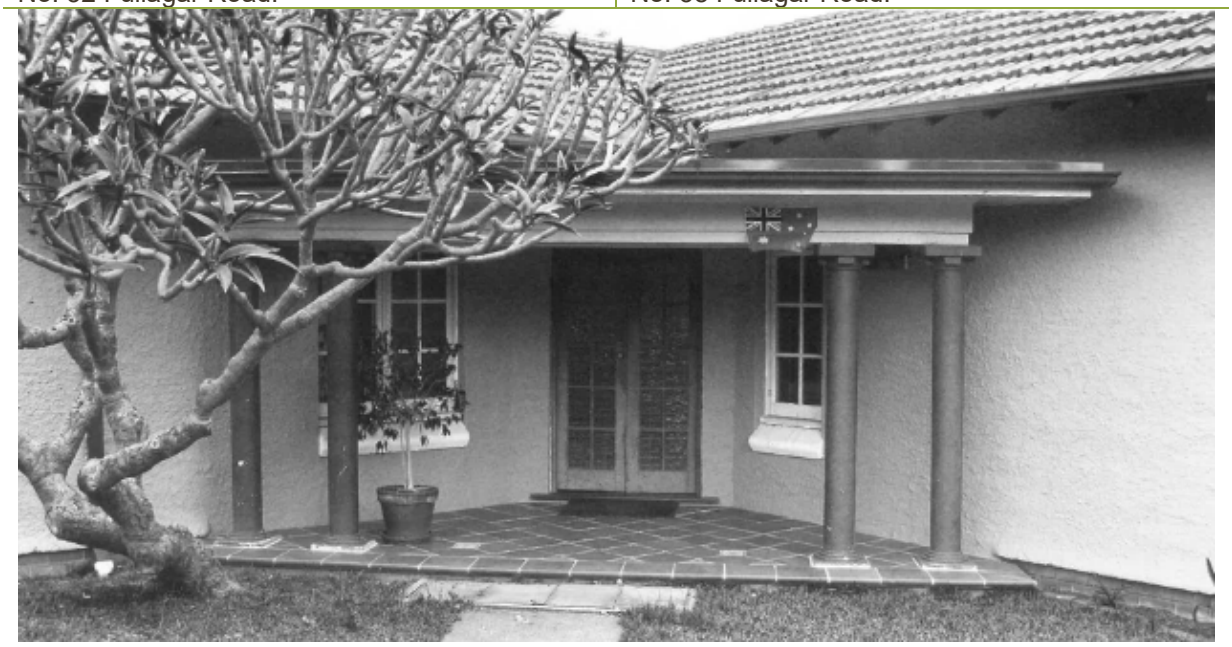


Image of a War Service Home on Fullagar Road, date unknown (Source: Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013. *Pictorial History Holroyd.* Kingsclear Books, Alexandria, p. 72; Holroyd City Council).

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Late Victorian Cottage		
Recommended Name	Late Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	7 Fullagar Road, Wentworthville NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	239	-	7383
Current LEP ID	I253 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I111 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 7 Fullagar Road, Wentworthville is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. The item has some historic significance for its location on the former original Government Domain, first subdivided 1859-61 and acquired and subdivided by William Fullagar. The cottage retains the original form, style and detailing of a relatively modest weatherboard cottage from the early 19th century. Although the building has been modified, it still retains its aesthetic significance as a modest late Victorian cottage which contributes positively to the streetscape as part of the historic building stock.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is located on the original Government Domain, first subdivided 1859-61 and acquired by William Fullagar.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The cottage retains the original form, style and detailing of a relatively modest weatherboard cottage from the early 19th century. Although the building has been modified, it still retains its aesthetic significance as a modest late Victorian cottage which contributes positively to the streetscape as part of the historic building stock.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The item is a late Victorian cottage constructed of rusticated weatherboards, with a hipped roof of corrugated galvanised iron. The house is supported on open brick piers and the verandah on a face brick base. The roof also features the original face brick chimney with two terracotta chimney pots, new galvanised iron sheeting and recent Colorbond guttering. The bullnose verandah is reclad in corrugated galvanised iron and is supported on contemporary turned timber posts with a timber panel infilled balustrade. The timber posts have been stained, whereas the balustrade is painted white. The verandah features timber flooring and is entered by tiled stairs. The front façade is symmetrical with a central door and leadlight top light, as well as timber framed double hung windows on either side. All window openings feature profiled timber architraves and sills. The door is a modern timber panelled door with leadlight panel and a profiled timber architrave. The new window and door openings are also timber framed. The dwelling features a rear extension which has a corrugated iron hipped roof and fibro and weatherboard clad walls.

The house is located on a large block set above the street level. The front landscape features an established garden setting with a contemporary drywall retaining wall and timber slab retaining wall. The landscaping features several mature trees at the rear of the property, including a palm. A driveway extends along the western boundary.

The dwelling is well maintained and in good condition overall.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Roof sheeting and guttering replaced on main roof and verandah
- Verandah posts replaced with contemporary turned timber posts*
- Contemporary landscaping and retaining walls
- Replaced timber architraves on door and windows
- Contemporary door

Although the building is highly modified having undergone a renovation in the early 1990s, the item respectfully retains its scale, form and some detailing. Unless otherwise advised above, alterations have been sympathetic in nature and respectfully replace fabric on a like for like basis to retain the buildings aesthetic.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1915

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth (1762-1827) was an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

The subject property formed part of the 1065-acre Government Domain, which was primarily used for grazing, with some orchards and vineyards. Subdivision of this estate allowed existing owners to increase their holdings. The property formed part of land acquired by William Fullagar in 1859. Fullagar was the son of ex-convicts who opened the Star Inn near Ettalong Road and cattle yards in the Wentworth Estate in 1845. Fullagar acquired extensive tracts of land in the present-day area of Westmead and Wentworthville, particularly during the subdivision of the Government Domain.

In 1913 approximately 89 acres were purchased by Charles Veron, a grazier who subsequently subdivided his property in 1914. The subject property formed Lot 23 in Veron's 1914 subdivision and was purchased by James Rymer in 1915. Rymer was an engine fitter and is listed to have been in occupation of the property in the Sands Directory between 1917-33. The property was transferred to Ellen Rymer in 1934. An application for building works in 1997 was made for an addition to the dwelling, which is most likely the existing rear extension. The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, sympathetic timber posts should be reinstated to the verandah.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Late Victorian Cottage	I253
Heritage Study	Late Victorian Cottage	I253
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967. 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013. *Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora.* Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Dwelling and contemporary landscaping.



Detail view of the dwelling.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Electricity Substation		
Recommended Name	Electricity Substation		
Site Image			
Address	62 Fullagar Road, Wentworthville, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	SP 61875
Current LEP ID	I254 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I125 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Utilities - Electricity	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

The Electricity Substation at 62 Fullagar Road, Wentworthville is locally significant for its historic, technical and representative values. Built in 1928, illustrates the early twentieth century technology utilised in the generation and distribution of electricity supply in the area. This type of technology is now redundant; however, this substation is one of a small group of remaining intact industrial infrastructure items representing a specific function for the community. The item is an intact and representative example of the standardised electrical substations constructed in the 1920s.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item illustrates the early twentieth century technology utilised in the generation and distribution of electricity supply in the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The substation illustrates the early twentieth century technology utilised in the generation and distribution of electricity supply in the area. This type of technology is no longer being used.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is an intact and representative example of the standardised electrical substations constructed in 1920s.

Physical Description

The substation, at the corner or Fullagar Road and Lane Street, is a single storey brick building with a single wide opening on its principle façade to Fullagar Road. The principle façade features the original double wooden entrance door and rendered lintel with expressed brick piers. The building has a gabled roof clad in terracotta tiles with a timber barge board and rendered gable infill with "Electrical Supply 1928" in the gable end relief. The rear elevation and barge board on the principle elevation feature the former insulators, indicating how the structure was connected to the electrical grid. The window opening on the west elevation features a 4-pane, double-sash casement window with a brick sill and sandstone lintel. The window is fronted by a contemporary security grill.

The substation is set within a heavily developed area, with multi-storey residential developments encroaching the structure from most sides. A tall brick boundary fence, which relates to the residential development for “The Peninsula”, now screens views of the building from the street.

The building appears to have been recently repainted and is in a good condition, however, there is an extensive amount of leaf litter deposited on the roof and in the guttering which is causing damp issues. The sandstone lintel shows signs of sandstone delamination.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Contemporary security grill to window on the west elevation
- Appears to have been repainted recently
- Addition of brick boundary fence in front of property*
- Removal of transformer equipment from the former yard*

Although the heritage curtilage of the item is heavily impacted by medium density development to the rear, the building itself retains a high level of integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1928

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D’Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth (1762-1827) was an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith’s Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents to the area, Wentworth’s holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

The Sydney Municipal Council’s Electric Lighting Bill was passed in October 1896 and a power station was built in Pyrmont in 1900. Meanwhile, the NSW Railways and Tramways had commenced generating power at Ultimo in 1899. Both organisations quickly moved into supplying electrical power in bulk to local councils, for local reticulation. However, many local councils established municipal electrical supplies and Parramatta and Granville Electrical Supply Company commenced operation in 1913. It ceased generating for itself after 1917, taking bulk supply from the Sydney Municipal Council

via a substation at Merrylands. It later swapped to supply from the Railways and was purchased by the Electrical Light Power Supply Corporation (ELPSC) in the 1940s, with supply then provided from Balmain power station. In 1957, the ELPSC was acquired by the Electricity Commission of New South Wales.

In the eastern part of Cumberland, supply was generally acquired from the Sydney Municipal Council and several substations were constructed in Auburn, Lidcombe, Guildford, Wentworthville, Merrylands and Westmead to a standardised design.

These supply arrangements changed very little when the Electricity Commission was formed in 1950 and took control of all generation facilities and became the bulk supplier to county councils and municipalities. The supply from individual generation authorities ceased and supply was acquired from the NSW State electricity grid.

The former Holroyd local government commenced supplying electricity to its municipality in 1923. The local authority purchased its supply in bulk from the Sydney Municipal Council at 5.5kV. The substation located in Auburn (No. 167) was the former bulk supply receiving station. The number of substations constructed in the Sydney region increased dramatically from the late 1920s, with dozens of substations being constructed to cope with the expanding demand. While in the early years of network construction many substations had unique characteristics and were sited in response to demand. However, from the late 1920s onwards a standardised design was employed, and expansion was based on the need to establish and expand the electricity grid rather than in response to localised or site-specific issues.

The substation located on the corner of Fullagar Road and Lane Street Wentworthville is one of many built during this period to service the expanding population of the district and shares a similar design, size, and construction to other electrical substations provided in the former Holroyd municipality during the 1920s. The building has been decommissioned and is no longer in use.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development			

		(form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- As the land surrounding the electricity substation has been heavily redeveloped for the inclusion of a medium-density residential apartment blocks, the heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the Cumberland LEP. Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Electricity Substation	I254
Heritage Study	Electricity Substation	I254
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press.
- Pennington, J. 2012. Electricity Substations of the Sydney Municipal Council and other local authorities. Sydney: James Pennington

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Detail of gable end showing 'ELECTRICAL SUPPLY 1928' relief.



View along Fullagar Road from the substation, showing modern development adjacent to the building.



Overview of substation showing front and side elevations, as well as the boundary fence.



Rear elevation of substation and boundary fence.



Overview of substation from the footpath along Fullagar Road.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Federation Arts and Crafts shop building		
Recommended Name	Federation Arts and Crafts Shop		
Site Image			
Address	17 Garfield Street, Wentworthville, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	31A	-	305323
Current LEP ID	I255 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I126 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Retail	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The building at 17 Garfield Street, Wentworthville on the corner of Pritchard Street East, is locally significant as a good example of a corner shop building design typical on many suburban street corners in Sydney. The item has aesthetic significance as a typical Federation corner store in the Arts and Craft style. The building is quite intact and retains high integrity with most of its original fabric especially with regards to its façade presentation extant. While it currently operates well as a space for professional services, it no longer operates as a retail space as per its original function, and therefore is no longer a working example of its type.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item has historical significance as a standard Federation style retail building that was common in the Sydney suburbs prior to the popularisation of shopping malls.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as an example of a typical form of corner store architecture in the Federation Arts and Craft style, common in the suburbs.
d) Social	The item has social significance to Wentworthville in terms of how the community interacted with retailers and the exchange of goods prior to centralised shopping malls.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of local retail activities in suburban Sydney.

Physical Description

The building is a single-storey Federation Arts and Crafts style corner shop located on the corner of Garfield Street and Pritchard Street East, Wentworthville. The building is divided into two sections, the front and street addressing section being the shopfront, and the residence in the rear. The building is a painted brick building with a prominent decorative parapet of raised brick with a rendered capping, spanning both street elevations. Behind the parapet is a corrugated steel gabled roof.

On the chamfered corner is the timber panelled entry door with spotswood glazing on the top panels. The door has an original terrazzo threshold. Above the door is a large "17" in relief. The windows to the side facades of the chamfer have large oversize timber-framed fixed windows. There is timber boarding over the top sections of the door and windows where there would have been three-pane top lights with coloured panes. It is uncertain whether these top lights are still in place. Above the windows and wrapping around the corner facades is evidence of a former awning, which has now been removed. There is a skillion-roofed extension to the shop, which meets the gable-roofed residence in the rear. A former opening to the residence on Pritchard street has been infilled with a window. The windows are timber double hung sash windows. The rear verandah to the residence has also been enclosed with timber boarding.

The whole façade has been painted in a modern colour scheme. Generally, the condition of the building is good though there are small areas of deterioration such as the timber window frames and losses to mortar requiring basic maintenance and repairs.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Removal of wrap-around awning*
- Skillion extension to rear of shop connecting to the gable-roof
- Door opening to Pritchard Street East elevation infilled to a window opening
- Timber boarding above door and windows covering top lights (possibly removed)*
- Timber board enclosing rear verandah of residence*

Although there have been some modifications to the building, these are sympathetic to the heritage values of the building. The overall integrity of the building is high.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1922

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. In accordance with normal custom, Wentworth's salary as a medical officer was supplemented with land grants from the Colonial Government. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

In 1910, Wentworthville was again subdivided into the suburb of Girraween. The suburb was created by real estate developer Arthur Rickard of Arthur Rickard & Co. Ltd who began subdividing the area near Toongabbie station during WWI. In this period, Pendle Hill, a locality within Wentworthville became

a suburb changing its name from Wentworthville West to Pendle Hill in 1917. After the 1919 Local Government Act, all subdivisions had to be approved by local councils who examined their allotment sizes, layouts, and streets. Only when the location on a hilltop made a grid pattern subdivision undesirable did surveyors and promoters deviate from the norm, such as Dorothy Mount in Wentworthville (subdivided in 1916) and the Constitution Hill Estate (subdivided in 1924). Pendle Hill was another new subdivision that opened in 1927 and rapidly grew in popularity for its neat cottages and attractive gardens.

The area of Garfield Street underwent sale and subdivision numerous times between 1888 and 1922, when the present boundaries for 17 Garfield Street were set and appear to be maintained today. At this time, the footprint for the corner shop was included in the subdivision plans indicating it was being planned and built around this time. The shop was leased to a grocer, Frederick Inskip between 1924-1935. During WW2, it was reputably being used as a gaming house. A range of retailers and professionals have leased the space continuously until the present day. The site is currently used as a commercial property.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, a paint analysis should be undertaken and a more appropriate historic colour scheme should be implemented.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Federation Arts and Crafts shop building	I255
Heritage Study	Federation Arts and Crafts shop building	I255
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ. 1967. *Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827),* Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013. *Pictorial History Holroyd*. Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press.
- MWH 2014. *Wentworthville Railway Station Statement of Heritage Impact,* MWH, Sydney.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Eastern elevation of Federation Shop.



Northern elevation of shop front.



Shop as it sits on corner of Garfield Street and Pritchard Street East.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Masonic Temple		
Recommended Name	Former Wentworthville Masonic Temple		
Site Image			
Address	26 Garfield Street, Wentworthville, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	19	-	7330
Current LEP ID	I256 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I127 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Former Wentworthville Masonic Temple is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. The building illustrates the nature of suburban development in the Wentworthville area in 1927, during the Interwar period. The building is historically associated with the Wentworthville Masonic Lodge, as well as the development of local social and cultural institutions that accompanied the residential growth of the period. Architecturally, the building is a representative example of suburban Masonic Temples built in the period in the Inter War Free Classical style. Externally, it appears to retain much of its original character and fabric, although it was modified to accommodate the Armenian Holy Trinity Church. Through this, the building still retains its aesthetic significance as a prominent and well-kept historic building within the street.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The building illustrates the nature of suburban development in the Wentworthville area in 1927, during the Interwar period. The building is historically associated with the Wentworthville Masonic Lodge, as well as the development of local social and cultural institutions that accompanied the residential growth of the period.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Externally, it appears to retain much of its original character and fabric, although it was modified to accommodate the Armenian Holy Trinity Church. Through this, the building still retains its aesthetic significance as a prominent and well-kept historic building within the street.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.

e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	Architecturally, the building is a representative example of suburban Masonic Temples built in the period in the Inter War Free Classical style.

Physical Description

The Former Wentworthville Masonic Temple is a double storey Inter-war Free Classical style building. The building features a hipped roof with small gabled vents at the ridge peak and is clad in terracotta tiles. The principal façade is decorated with several classical motifs including rendered brick pilasters, an entablature and Romanesque rendered arches with a rectangular cartouche at the centre. The entablature is supported on rendered classical columns with a simple base. The main entrance features a timber door and fanlight with diagonal lattice glazing. The upper level of the principal facade features three rectangular windows with diagonal lattice glazing. These windows are framed by simplistic rendered detailing, including a rendered cornice sill and lintel with a bare rectangular keystone. Window openings along the north and south elevations retain the diagonal lattice glazing with a rendered lintel along the upper façade and multipaned double hung sash windows along the lower façade.

The building features a rear extension that wraps around to the southern elevation. This extension is visible from Garfield Street. The southern elevation also features a side addition. Both are constructed of rendered concrete and have flat roofs. The additions are associated with the buildings use as the Armenian Holy Trinity Church.

The surrounding landscape of the building includes restrained landscaping elements with two young trees framing the entrance and hedging in garden beds along the principle elevation. The surrounding land is largely of concrete, with new paths and a driveway along the north elevation that leads to concrete carpark at the rear of the building. The property's boundary on Garfield Street is marked by a contemporary brick fence with steel balustrade infill and gate. The building remains a prominent element in the streetscape and is highly visible.

The building appears to be in a good condition and well maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear extension
- Southern elevation side addition
- Entablature, added in 2012*
- Romanesque rendered arches, added in 2012*
- New boundary fence and gate
- Concrete access ramp, paths and carpark
- New signage, added in 2012
- Contemporary landscaping
- Removal of 'Masonic Temple' from the upper string course on the principle façade*
- New light fittings internally, added in 2012
- New pews internally, added in 2012

The building appears to have substantially modified for use as a Church. Although modified, the building appears to be well maintained and retains much of its original material and fabric. Although the extension and side addition are visible from the front elevation, they do not distort the form, scale and massing of the original structure. The integrity is considered to be moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1927

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth (1762-1827) was an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. The subject property formed part of the Wentworthville Estate subdivided in c.1881. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

The masonic temple was built by a member of the masonic lodge known as Brother George Redman at a cost of £3500 which included the internal furniture. The foundation stone was laid by Grand Master Bro. J Goulston in April 1927. The Masonic Lodge opened in August 1927 and was celebrated with a 'Ladies Night' for all the Wentworthville Masons, their mothers, wives, daughters and sisters.

In 2007, the Armenian Church Diocese, clergy of the Church of Holy Resurrection acquired the Wentworthville Masonic Temple. The former Masonic Temple space was acquired to establish a Church to serve the spiritual and religious need of the growing Armenian population in the area. A redevelopment project was undertaken in 2012 to transform the internal space to a holy sanctuary. This saw a number of changes to the interior with the inclusion of new light fittings and pews, as well as external elements such as the landscaping, an entablature over the entrance and Romanesque arches on the principle façade. The holy alter was consecrated by Bishop Haigazoun Najarian on 5 January 2014. The building remains in use as the Armenian Holy Trinity Church.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**

4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Masonic Temple	I256
Heritage Study	Masonic Temple	I256
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of Former Masonic Temple.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Inter-War Bungalow		
Recommended Name	Inter-war Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	32 Garfield Street, Wentworthville, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	1-2	-	1201355
Current LEP ID	I257 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I128 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Building (Private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 32 Garfield Street, Wentworthville is locally significant for its aesthetic and representative values. Built c1923, the dwelling has aesthetic significance as a largely intact and fine example of an Inter-War bungalow with Federation period influences. Located on a large block on a prominent street corner, it is an important element to both streetscapes it addresses. While it has been slightly modified, the building remains an important part of the historic building stock in the area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item does not meet this criterion.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling has aesthetic significance as a largely intact and fine example of an Inter-War bungalow with Federation detailing. Located on a large block on a prominent street corner, it is an important element to both streetscapes it addresses. While it has been slightly modified, the building remains an important part of the historic building stock in the area.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The dwelling is a largely intact and fine example of an Inter-War bungalow with Federation period influences.

Physical Description

The subject building is a face brick bungalow with a prominent hipped main roof clad in terracotta tile, as well as a flat roof over the L-shaped front verandah. The roofscape features one brick chimney with a single terracotta cowl pot and a whirly bird. The verandah roof is supported on timber posts with screen detailing located on brick piers. There is a brick balustrade. The brick balustrade that spans between the piers features rendered capping which is painted blue. The verandah features tile and terrazzo finish to the floor. The facades addressing the street feature pairs of French doors which open onto the verandah, a panelled front door with sidelights and, timber framed windows with Edwardian style lead lights and brick and rendered arched heads. The rear of the house includes a skillion-roofed section clad in brick and Fibre Cement sheet with aluminium windows.

The property was subdivided into two parcels of land and a new dwelling constructed on the new parcel of land in 2017, now addressed as 11 Perry Street. A metal garage which was added in 1996 was subsequently been removed.

The property commands a prominent corner lot and is bound by a brick and decorative wrought iron fence. The building features a modest setback and is fronted by a mature garden with some contemporary landscaping. The back of the property is lined with a corrugated steel fence. While there is no specific landscape elements of value, the overall layout is contributory to the aesthetic significance of the place and should be managed accordingly.

Overall the condition of the dwelling is good. It appears to well-maintained having undergone general maintenance and repair works, including the repainting of timber elements, replacement of guttering to verandah and main roof, and the repointing of mortar joints in certain areas.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Council records indicate:
  - Works to the porch were carried out in 1950
  - The skillion-roofed section to the rear and the Fibre Cement additions were made in 1956
- Aluminium windows have been fitted along the side of the dwelling*
- A metal garage was added in 1996, this has subsequently been removed
- A recent rear brick addition fronted with a flat roofed carport has been added to the building
- Timber verandah elements have been repainted
- Mortar joints along the southern elevation have been repointed
- Whirly bird addition to roof, painted to match the roof tiles
- The property was subdivided into two parcels of land and a new dwelling constructed on the new parcel of land in 2017, now addressed as 11 Perry Street

Although slightly modified, the building presents as a highly intact interwar bungalow. The rear additions are sympathetic to the buildings form, scale and materiality and do not adversely impact on the heritage significance of the item.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1923

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When

he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents to the area, and Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890 following this subdivision of the Wentworth Estate in 1881.

In 1893, a portion of Wentworth's estate was bought by William Pritchard, an Auctioneer, and the land was subsequently subdivided. In 1892 a portion of land was transferred to John Hamilton who sold it in 1913 to the Intercolonial Investment Land and Building Company Ltd. A covenant was placed on the property at this time to state that any building erected within the following 20 years should cost not less than 250 pounds. Intercolonial subdivided the land further and in 1916 sold part of the subdivision to Frederick Ebenezer Greenwood, who in turn sold part in the next year to Minna Catherine Flales.

In 1918, this property was formed through a subdivided of a piece of land into two parcels. The site was purchased by Agatha Leddin in 1920 who subsequently sold it to Septimus Owen, a builder, in 1923. It is not clear when the house was constructed, however, its style would indicate that it was built at approximately this time. In 1931 the property was sold again and has been transferred a number of times since. The property was subdivided into two parcels of land and a new dwelling constructed on the new parcel of land in 2017, now addressed as 11 Perry Street. The original dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- As the eastern portion of the current site includes a modern two-storey dwelling of no heritage value and the two properties are subdivided, the heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the Cumberland LEP. Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Inter-War Bungalow	I257
Heritage Study	Inter-War Bungalow	I237
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

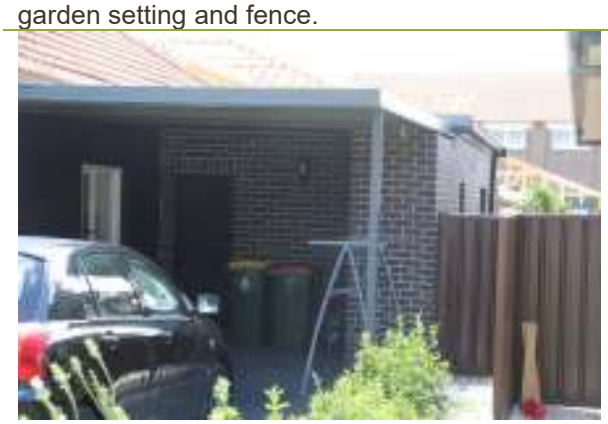
Additional Images



View of dwelling from Garfield Street, including garden setting and fence.



View of dwelling from Perry Street, including modern driveway and garden setting.



Detail of brick extension to dwelling.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Federation Period / Queen Anne Style Bungalow		
Recommended Name	Federation Queen Anne Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	38 Garfield Street, Wentworthville NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	38	-	7330
Current LEP ID	I258 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I130 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 38 Garfield Street, Wentworthville is of local heritage for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in c.1916, the dwelling has historic significance as evidence of the subdivision of the original D'Arcy Wentworth Grant by local auctioneer William Pritchard and is one the earliest large remaining suburban residences constructed on this 1881 estate. The dwelling has aesthetic significance as a fine and largely intact Queen Anne Federation Bungalow and is a representative example of that building type. The building has additional aesthetic value for the positive contribution it makes to the character of Garfield Street in general.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1916 the dwelling has historic significance as evidence of the subdivision of the original D'Arcy Wentworth Grant and is one the earliest large remaining suburban residences constructed on this 1881 estate.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling has aesthetic significance as a fine and largely intact Queen Anne Federation Bungalow and is a representative example of that building type. The building has additional aesthetic value for the positive contribution it makes to the character of Garfield Street.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of Queen Anne Federation Bungalow.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey cottage built in the Federation Queen Anne Bungalow style with an asymmetrical layout. The building has face brick walls which have been tuck pointed to the front façade. The roof is a gabled hip roof clad with slate tiles and terracotta ridge caps. The roof also features two single and one double rendered brick chimneys with terracotta chimney pots, a vented gable end and exposed timber rafters. The gabled wing to the street has a roughcast rendered end and simple timber panel. A verandah wraps around the northwest corner between the hipped wings and is an extension of the main roof. The verandah roof is supported on pairs of squat timber columns on brick piers with exposed rafters, a decorative timber infill and brackets with a low steel balustrade and concrete base. The front door next to the gabled wing is timber and glass panelled, with leadlight side and fan lights. The second door in the hipped wing terminates the northern verandah and has an air-conditioning unit installed to the fan light. The projecting gabled wing to the street elevation features a set of three timber framed double hung sash windows with contemporary flyscreens. The windows have timber framed awnings with slate roof tiles. A three faceted bay window located in the verandah recess of the front façade is similarly a set of three timber framed double hung sash windows with contemporary flyscreens.

The rear verandah has been infilled with fibro cladding and louvred windows. The rear addition is not readily visible from the street elevation, according to the former listing sheet the rear addition '*has hardiplank wall cladding and aluminium sliding windows. An open carport or shed is attached at the rear SE corner.'* The rear setback contains a swimming pool dated to c.1997.

A concrete driveway on the northern boundary leads to a small garage at the rear. The dwelling is fronted by a mature and established garden landscape, bound by a low timber picket fence on rendered retaining wall with a central recessed entry to the street. While there are no specific plantings of note, the overall landscape setting contributes positively towards the heritage character of the dwelling.

Overall, the condition of the building is good. The rendered retaining wall is showing signs of cracking due to differential settlement, perhaps due to the garden bed that abuts the wall. There is some minor biological growth on the slate tiles.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Enclosure of rear verandah with fibro and louvred windows*
- Rear additions which are not visible from the street
- Picket fence to street with timber retaining wall
- Carport at south eastern corner
- An air-conditioning unit has been installed to fan light*
- Steel balustrade added to the verandah
- A pool was constructed c.1997

The building remains largely intact, with alterations to the rear of the property which have retained the overall character and form of the dwelling.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1916

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

The subject property is part of 2200 acres originally granted to D'Arcy Wentworth in 1819. In 1882, the land formed part of 488 acres between the Great Western Railway and Great Western Road acquired by Fitzwilliam Wentworth and subdivided and sold from 1883. Allotments between Garfield and present Station Street were purchased by the Wentworthville Estate Land and Building Co Ltd in 1888. Land purchased in 1893 by William Pritchard included the subject property. The dwelling formed part of four 1/2 acres between Garfield St and present Station St purchased by John Hamilton in 1895, which was subdivided and sold between 1913-1918, forming the present property boundaries. A covenant was placed on the property in 1913 which required any building to cost not less than 250 pounds.

The subject property was one of the first to be sold in the area. It was purchased by Alfred Lucas, a salesman, in 1914. Lucas also purchased the adjacent allotment at no. 37 which is located to the north. Mortgages taken out by Lucas between 1914-24 and 1924-27 were most likely for the purchase of the land and construction of the cottage. The Sands Directory first noted Lucas at 'Foreston' in 1916. Lucas resided at the property until 1937. The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring	**X**		

		development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Federation Period / Queen Anne Style Bungalow	I258
Heritage Study	Federation Period / Queen Anne Style Bungalow	I258
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of roof.



Overview of front landscaped setting.



View of the dwelling from the driveway.



Detailing of retaining wall.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Inter-war Cottage		
Recommended Name	'Ingallara' - Inter-War Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	41 Garfield Street, Wentworthville, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	29C	-	325228
Current LEP ID	I259 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I131 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (Private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 41 Garfield Street, Wentworthville is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1903, the building is historically linked to the residential development of Wentworthville following the subdivision of the Wentworth Estate in 1881 by local auctioneer William Pritchard. The dwelling has aesthetic significance as a modest Inter-War period residence, notably for its use of weatherboard and fibro cladding. It is representative of the simplicity and fabric of the Inter-War period. The building makes a positive contribution to the streetscape character of Garfield Street, informed by other single storey federation bungalows, and is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1903, the building is historically linked to the residential development of Wentworthville following the subdivision of the Wentworth Estate in 1881 by local auctioneer William Pritchard.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling has aesthetic significance as a modest Inter-War period residence, notably for its use of weatherboard and fibro cladding. The building makes a positive contribution to the streetscape character of Garfield Street, informed by other single storey federation bungalows, and is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	It is representative of the simplicity and fabric of the Federation period.

Physical Description

The dwelling is a single storey timber framed cottage with a gabled hip roof and hipped wing extending towards the street. The roof is clad in corrugated iron and features a face brick chimney with a terracotta chimney pot and new Colorbond guttering. The building is built on brick foundations (piers to the side and brick infill to the front) with weatherboard walls to waist height and battened fibro above. A flat roof verandah extends around the hipped wing to form a roof over the bay window. The verandah is supported by pairs of timber posts set into a concrete base with simple capital and neck mouldings, and features Klip Lok roof sheeting. The hipped wing features a faceted bay window with three timber double hung multi-paned (6 per sash) windows. The front door adjacent to the hipped wing is obscured by metal security screen. Adjacent are a pair of similar windows to the faceted bay, with wide architraves. There are contemporary flyscreens fixed to each window opening. The building features a rear addition with a hipped roof clad in Colorbond sheet metal with solar panels.

A concrete driveway along the northern boundary leads to a small garage at the rear of the property. The garage features a contemporary garage with a roller door, walls clad in weatherboard to waist height and battened fibro above. The garage has a hipped gable roof with a central gablet infilled at the ridge peak. It appears to have been altered at the same time as the rear extension due to similar roof cladding materiality.

The street boundary features a low metal fence covered extensively with ivy. The property appears to retain its boundaries formed in 1930.

The building is in a good condition and is well maintained. Timber elements have been repainted and the guttering and downpipes replaced.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear extension
- Solar panels added to the roof of the rear extension
- Modified garage door and roof
- New Colourbond guttering and downpipes
- New paint scheme
- Kilp Lok sheeting to verandah roof*

The buildings integrity is considered to be high. On the most part, building alterations do not detract or adversely impact the significance of the building and generally align with necessary building maintenance and repair.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1903

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually

subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

The land on which this dwelling is located was part of 2200 acres originally granted to D'Arcy Wentworth in 1819. In 1882, the land formed part of 488 acres between the Great Western Railway and Great Western Road acquired by Fitzwilliam Wentworth. The land was progressively subdivided and sold from 1883, and allotments on the western side of Garfield Street were purchased by the Wentworthville Estate Land and Building Company Limited in 1888. Land purchased in 1893 by William Pritchard, local auctioneer, included the subject property. Sections of Pritchard's Estate, including the subject property, passed to his wife Anna Maria in 1897. Pritchard subsequently subdivided the area. The subject property formed part of 3 acres 1 rood purchased by Emma Ormerod, wife of John Ormerod in 1901. It appears the cottage was constructed shortly after, as the property is first noted in the Sands in 1903, occupied by John Ormerod, fruit grower.

The property was known as 'Ingallara' in 1930. The present boundaries were formed in 1930 upon purchase by the Commissioners Government Savings Bank of NSW in 1930, by William Shannon in 1946, and by Raymond Ormerod in 1948. The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Inter-war Cottage	I259
Heritage Study	Inter-war Cottage	I259
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora.* Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd – A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of dwelling, driveway and landscaping.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	“Nelyambo”, Federation period bungalow		
Recommended Name	‘Nelyambo’ - Federation Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	42 Garfield Street, Wentworthville, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	55	-	1129817
Current LEP ID	I260 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I132 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 42 Garfield Street, Wentworthville is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1919-1921, the dwelling relates to the residential development of Wentworthville that followed the establishment of the railway station and subsequent attraction for people to move to the area. The item has aesthetic significance for its external form and detailing which presents as a largely intact Federation cottage which retains much of its original detailing. It has additional aesthetic significance for the contribution it makes to the character of Garfield Street generally. The building is a representative example of Federation cottages built in the area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1919-1921, the dwelling relates to the residential development of Wentworthville that followed the establishment of the railway station and subsequent attraction for people to move to the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as an intact and fine quality Federation period cottage which retains much of its original detailing. It has additional aesthetic significance for the contribution it makes to the character of Garfield Street generally.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The building is a representative example of Federation cottages built in the area.

Physical Description

The dwelling is a single storey Federation cottage. The cottage has an asymmetrical layout with face brick walls which have been tuck pointed to the street facades. The corrugated iron roof is hipped with two gabled wings projecting to the streets on the south and west. A verandah extends along the south and west elevations, and forms part of the main roof. The verandah is supported by pairs of timber posts on a curved brick balustrade. The timber posts feature simple timber brackets. The verandah also features tiled base and steps. The gabled wings have a faceted bay windows with brick spandrels and narrow multi-paned casement windows with multi-paned top lights and coloured glass panes at the bottom. The bay windows have a flat roof awning supported by carved timber brackets. The windows along the recessed verandah are timber framed, multi-paned casement windows. The front door adjacent the west wing is timber panelled, with glazed top and side lights. A second door into south wing terminates the south verandah. At the rear is a face brick skillion which appears to be original, and timber windows have segmental arched heads. An open verandah at the rear has a bullnose roof profile and is a later addition.

At the rear south east corner of the property is a small gabled entry portico off Bennett Street. A gabled carport is located off Garfield Street to the north and is addressed by a concrete driveway. The dwelling is situated on a deep corner block to Garfield and Bennett Streets, with an established garden setting. There two rows of five established palm trees located along entrance footpath. They form a significant component of the landscapes setting. They are surrounded by hedges along the dwelling and small contemporary plantings along the boundary fence.

The block appears to be subdivided at the rear with a contemporary building which addresses Bennett Street. The original subdivision boundary is therefore compromised.

Overall, the condition of the building is considered to be fair and the house presents as well-maintained from the street. The roof appears worn, however not dilapidated and operational. There is, however, some cracking to brickwork along the verandah brick infilled balustrade.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear bullnose verandah
- Gabled entry portico to Bennet Street
- Carport off Garfield Street
- Repointing to mortar joints along street façade*
- Roof sheeting replaced in c.1980-90s
- Subdivision of lot to create two lots

Overall, the integrity of the building is considered to be moderate. Although this is the case, the dwelling remains largely intact with alterations primarily at the rear of the property that do not detract from the dwellings overall form, scale or key detailing.

There are, however, obvious sections of brickwork which have been repointed on the principle façade (west elevation) and along the brick verandah balustrade that do not match the existing tuck-pointed mortar joints. The patch repairs have inadvertently negatively impacted on the aesthetic of the dwelling. The tuck pointing along these principle façades should be maintained using traditional techniques to match the existing.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1919-1922

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

The subject dwelling is located on the land originally granted to D'Arcy Wentworth in 1819. In 1882, the land formed part of 488 acres between the Great Western Railway and Road acquired by Fitzwilliam Wentworth. The land was progressively subdivided and sold from 1883, and allotments between Garfield and Station Streets were purchased by the Wentworthville Estate Land and Building Company Limited in 1888. The subject property formed part of 6 acres 1 rood and 8 perches purchased by John Hamilton in 1894. The land was further subdivided and progressively sold between 1913-1919, forming the boundaries evident along the street today. A covenant placed on the property in 1913 required any building constructed on the property within the following 20 years should not cost less than 250 pounds. The property was purchased in 1917 by Leslie and Harry Thompson, and by Charles Miller in 1918. A mortgage taken out by Miller between 1919-22 to William Hitchcock and George Folkard, timber merchants, most likely was for the construction of the cottage. The Sands Directory first notes Miller at the property in 1921. W E Thomas is listed at the property between 1926-1928, and H T Murray 1930-33.

The dwelling remains in use as a private residence. However, it does not retain the original allotment boundary formed with the 1913-1919 subdivision as the rear of the property was subdivided to now include a contemporary dwelling addressing Bennett Street.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Repointing of brickwork should make an attempt to match existing mortar joints and be tuck-pointed.
- Due to the rear development and subdivision of the original allotment, the heritage curtilage of the item now only includes Lot 55 in DP1129817. The heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the Cumberland LEP. Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	“Nelyambo”, Federation period bungalow	I260
Heritage Study	“Nelyambo”, Federation period bungalow	I260
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, ‘Wentworth, D’Arcy (1762-1827)’, Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of dwelling on the street corner.



View along Bennet Street showing the dwelling on the left.



Detail of brickwork which has been poorly repointed.



Detail of brickwork which has been poorly repointed.



Boundary fence visible from Bennet Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Federation Period Residence		
Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	45 Garfield Street, Wentworthville NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	101	-	830675
Current LEP ID	I261 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I133 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 45 Garfield Street, Wentworthville is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1913, the building is historically linked with the residential development of the area that followed the establishment of the railway and subsequent attraction for people to move to the area. The item has aesthetic significance for its external form and detailing which presents as a largely intact Federation cottage which contributes positively to the character of Garfield Street through both built and landscape elements. The building is representative of a quality Federation period cottage.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1913, the building is historically linked with the residential development of the area that followed the establishment of the railway and subsequent attraction for people to move to the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling has high aesthetic significance as a largely intact Federation cottage with fine detailing which contributes positively to the character of Garfield Street through both built and landscape elements.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of Federation period cottages.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey Federation cottage with an asymmetrical layout. The dwelling features face brick walls with polychromatic details, including string courses and segmental arched window heads. The brickwork to the southern and eastern façade is of a different colour and has been tuck pointed. The roof is hipped with two gabled wings that extend to the east and south, clad with Colorbond roof sheeting. The roof also has two rendered brick chimneys. The east gable end has a simple barge board detail and a central triple hung window with wide segmental arched heads and bullnose brick sills. A bullnose verandah wraps around the southeast corner of the dwelling between the gable wings. The bullnose verandah is supported on simple timber posts with decorative timber brackets and valance. The verandah has a tiled floor base. The two doorways off the verandah are obscured by aluminium security screens. Windows are generally timber framed double hung or casement windows that have segmental arched heads and brick sills. The rear of the dwelling has a skillion roofed timber weatherboard addition with an aluminium framed window.

The dwelling retains its original subdivision boundaries. Built with a deep setback, the dwelling is fronted by an established landscape setting with several mature trees lining the driveway and boundaries. The concrete driveway on the south side leads to a timber framed carport at the rear.

The building is in a good condition and appears to be a well-maintained residence. The brickwork appears to be recently repointed.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Weatherboard skillion rear addition
- Roof sheeting replaced
- Recent tuck pointing of south and east elevations
- Aluminium framed window to the rear*

The building is largely intact with minor alterations and additions. All alterations have respected the buildings heritage values and follow the principle of replacing heritage fabric on a like-for-like basis. The buildings integrity is considered to be high.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1913

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

The subject site is part of 2200 acres originally granted to D'Arcy Wentworth in 1819. In 1882, the land formed part of 488 acres between the Great Western Railway and Road acquired by Fitzwilliam Wentworth. The land was progressively subdivided and sold from 1883, and allotments on the western side of Garfield Street were purchased by the Wentworthville Estate Land and Building Company

Limited in 1888. Land purchase in 1893 by William Pritchard, auctioneer, included the subject property. Sections of Pritchards Estate, including the subject property, passed to his wife Anna Maria in 1987. Pritchard subsequently subdivided and the subject property formed part of 3 acres 1 rood purchased by John Armour, a messenger, in 1912. The land was progressively subdivided and sold between 1913-53. The property was purchased by Edward Andrew in 1913, and the house appears to have been constructed shortly after, first listed in the Sands Directory in 1915. Andrew resided at the property until 1925, and the property was purchased by Frederick Lambert in 1927. Lambert resided at the property between 1929-48, when it was purchased by Noel Croghan. The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Federation Period Residence	I261
Heritage Study	Federation Period Residence	I261
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora. Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd – A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of the dwelling from the driveway entrance.



View of the dwelling from the driveway entrance.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Federation Period Cottage		
Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	26 Jordan Street, Wentworthville, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	91B	-	373242
Current LEP ID	I262 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I134 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 26 Jordan Street, Wentworthville is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in c.1914 the house is historically linked to the residential development of the area that followed the establishment of the railway and subdivision of land surrounding the railway station, principally the Government Domain estate. The item has aesthetic significance for its external form and detailing which presents as a largely intact Federation cottage which makes a positive contribution to the character of Jordan Street. The building has representative values as a quality weatherboard Federation cottage.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1914 the house is historically linked to the residential development of the area that followed the establishment of the railway and subdivision of land surrounding the railway station, principally the Government Domain estate.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance for its external form and detailing which presents as a largely intact Federation cottage which makes a positive contribution to the character of Jordan Street.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item has representative values as a quality weatherboard Federation cottage.

Physical Description

The subject building is a single storey weatherboard clad Federation cottage. The dwelling has a hipped roof with a projecting gable extending towards the street, which is clad in corrugated iron. The roofscape also features a single brick chimney on the eastern side. The front elevation has a single door with an infilled top light, aluminium security screen and a pair of casement windows. The gable end features a timber screen with a simple bargeboard and finial above a faceted bay with a pair timber casement windows at the centre. The centre casement windows have single casement windows either side and fixed timber awnings. All windows to the street feature a band of coloured glass panes along the bottom, multi-paned coloured top lights, and simple timber architraves and sills. The verandah has a corrugated iron skillion roof with a timber ladder valance, which is supported on timber posts. The verandah has replaced a fibro infilled balustrade with a timber ladder and retained the original timber tongue and groove floorboards. The verandah has been extended around the western elevation and enclosed with fibro cladding, supported on brick piers with aluminium sliding windows and timber framed doorway. A possibly early weatherboard lean-to is located at the rear south eastern corner of the dwelling.

There is a low painted timber picket fence to the street and side boundaries. A driveway along the western boundary leads to a long garage towards the rear of the property. It appears to be clad in fibro sheeting with a skillion roof. The site has an established garden setting with a range of plantings, including a frangipani tree.

The building is well maintained and appears to be a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Verandah has been extended around the western elevation
- Veranah below the balustrade has been enclosed with fibro cladding
- New roof sheeting

The dwelling is largely intact and retains much of its original fabric. Although modified the buildings significance is not adversely impacted as the overall form and scale of the building is respected. The integrity is considered to be high.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c. 1914

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

The subject property originally formed part of the 1065 acre Government Domain. The later subdivision of the Government Domain in 1859 saw much of the land acquired by William Fullagar, who acquired extensive tracts in the present day Westmead and Wentworthville area. In 1913 approximately 89 acres

were purchased by Charles Veron, grazier, who subsequently subdivided in 1914, forming Jordan Avenue. The subject area was situated on Lot 91 which comprised of 1/2 acre that was purchased by Florence Collins, wife of Charles Collins in 1914.

Although the exact date of construction of the cottage is unknown, its architectural style would indicate it was constructed for Collins as part of this early 20th century subdivision. This view is substantiated in the Sands Directory, as Charles Collins is listed at the property between 1923-33. Florence Joy and Hector Donald purchased the property as tenants in common in 1948. The property was further subdivided, and the present boundaries formed in 1960, when the cottage and grounds were purchased by Philip Wurst. The Wurst's resided at the property until 1989, when it was purchased by the present owner, Janice Sillett. An application for building works in 1961 was for a fibro garage. The dwelling remains in use as private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Federation Period Cottage	I262
Heritage Study	Federation Period Cottage	I262
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of dwelling and landscaping.



Overview of dwelling from the driveway entrance.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Federation Cottage		
Recommended Name	Late Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	42 Lane Street, Wentworthville, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	17	1	963
Current LEP ID	I263 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I135 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The item at 42 Lane Street, Wentworthville is locally significant for its historic, rarity and representative values. It is an early surviving cottage, likely erected in the late nineteenth century on the 1881 Wentworthville Estate subdivision of D'Arcy Wentworth's original land grant. This type of dwelling is now the only one of its kind remaining in Lane Street. The cottage is a good representative example of the many small weatherboard "workingmen's cottages" built in the late 19th & early 20th century throughout Wentworthville in a simple late Victorian style.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	It is an early surviving cottage, likely erected in the late nineteenth century on the 1881 Wentworthville Estate subdivision of D'Arcy Wentworth's original land grant. This type of dwelling is now the only one of its kind remaining in Lane Street.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	This type of dwelling is now the only one of its kind remaining in Lane Street.
g) Representativeness	The cottage is a good representative example of the many small weatherboard "workingmen's cottages" built in the late 19th & early 20th century throughout Wentworthville in a simple late Victorian style.

Physical Description

The item is a simple timber weatherboard cottage, painted yellow, with bullnose verandah to the front elevation. The gable main roof and verandah have new galvanised iron cladding and guttering. The gable ends have two timber finials which appear to be replacements. The roof also features a painted brick chimney with stepped brick course and a chimney pot. The verandah is supported on replaced timber verandah posts with decorative timber corner brackets. The timber posts and bracket are coated in red paint. The windows to the front elevation are paired timber-framed casement windows with small coloured panes to top & bottom. They have simple timber sills with a decorative timber skirt. The front façade features rusticated board while the side elevations are ship lapped board. A rear addition is clad in fibro sheeting with a skillion roof.

The rear landscape is predominately concrete slabbed. A contemporary toilet block is built adjacent the cottage with ship lapped weatherboards and a skillion roof clad in pressed metal sheeting. Further back, the site contains a gabled roof pergola. The rear of the site is enclosed by a modern steel balustrade fence.

The front landscape features paved retaining gardens with bullnose brick capping. A curved brick footpath with a red steel handrail is located to the north and adjoins the verandah. The southern boundary has many established and mature trees. Access of the site has been altered to account for the new function for the Occasional Child Care Association NSW.

The building appears to have been recently renovated and is in a good condition overall.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- New roof sheeting
- Replaced finials
- Replaced timber brackets and post
- New paint scheme*
- Rear skillion roof, fibro clad addition
- Rear toilet block
- Rear gabled roof pergola
- Rear concrete slab
- Access - Paved entry to item, including a ramp with a balustrade*
- Boundary fence (steel balustrade fence)

The building appears to be highly modified, though the replacement of degraded fabric has been undertaken on a like for like basis including timber elements of the verandah and roof. The building retains its form and scale, though the overall access and landscaping of the site has been altered significantly to account for the new function for the Occasional Child Care Association NSW. The integrity is considered moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	Unknown, likely late nineteenth century

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth (1762-1827) was an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville

area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today.

Another major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Part of the suburb of Wentworthville originally formed a part of the western part of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta (known as Parramatta Park by the 1850s). An extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided in 1859-1861 and it was at this time that Fullagar acquired the land.

The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

The subject property is an early surviving cottage on land originally granted to D'Arcy Wentworth and subdivided 1881 as the "Wentworthville Estate". Lane Street (originally First Street) was subdivided into small allotments in the first subdivision. The property was last sold in 1993. At present the site is occupied by Occasional Child Care Association NSW.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Federation Cottage	I263
Heritage Study	Federation Cottage	I263
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of dwelling from the footpath along Lane Street.



Front landscape setting as viewed from the driveway.



Enclosed childcare space to the rear of the dwelling.



Enclosed childcare space to the rear of the dwelling.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Federation Carpenter Gothic church, circa 1923		
Recommended Name	St Andrew's Presbyterian Church		
Site Image			
Address	5A McKern Street, Wentworthville NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	4	-	7330
Current LEP ID	I264 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I136 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

St Andrew's Presbyterian Church is of local significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic and social values. Built in 1840 in the heart of Parramatta and completed by 1849, the Church is historically significant as the first Presbyterian Church built in Parramatta. Importantly, it was relocated stone by stone to its present site on McKern Street, Wentworthville in 1925. The Church is historically associated with early colonial architects James Hume and James Houison, and Superintendent of Bridges, David Lennox who designed the masonry. St Andrew's Presbyterian Church is one of the few buildings designed by the David Lennox and is an important early example of a Victorian Gothic church. Although it was relocated from its original site in Parramatta, which is the source of some the church's original historical site associations and architectural integrity, the relocation of the item reflects the social significance that the Church held to the local Presbyterian community of Parramatta and Wentworthville. This community was also involved in the physical reconstruction of the Church at its present location in Wentworthville. The church has aesthetic significance for its use of sandstone and its pinnacle tower which forms a prominent local landmark in Wentworthville, significant for its continued appreciation and use by the local Presbyterian community.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1840 in the heart of Parramatta and completed by 1849, the Church is historically significant as the first Presbyterian Church built in Parramatta. Importantly, it was relocated stone by stone to its present site on McKern Street, Wentworthville in 1925.
b) Associative	The Church is historically associated with early colonial architects James Hume and James Houison, and Superintendent of Bridges, David Lennox who designed the masonry. St Andrew's Presbyterian

	Church is one of the few buildings designed by David Lennox and is an important early example of a Victorian Gothic church.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item retains aesthetic significance as an intact Victorian Gothic Church, although rebuilt in 1925 in Wentworthville which may have compromised some of its architectural integrity.
d) Social	Although it was relocated from its original site in Parramatta, which is the source of some the church's original historical site associations and architectural integrity, the relocation of the item reflects the social significance that the Church held to the local Presbyterian community of Parramatta and Wentworthville. This community was also involved in the physical reconstruction of the Church at its present location in Wentworthville.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

St Andrew's Presbyterian Church is a sandstone Victorian Gothic church built to a traditional plan with a central aisled nave and square belltower - with castellated parapet & square corner pinnacles at the corners over the principle entrance. The church features lancet headed windows and doors, and small buttresses along nave (side) walls and at the corners of the tower. The stonework features shallow decorations on the face of the tower including circular & quatrefoil motifs.

The church grounds has a range of buildings of varying ages. A c.1960 red brick church hall with narrow timber framed windows painted white and terracotta tile roof is adjacent to the church. A contemporary building is built to the rear. The church remains prominent within the streetscape with minimal landscaping to obscure the church frontage. There is one established conifer located to the southeast corner, near McKern Street.

The building appears to be in a fair condition, although the sandstone shows some signs of discolouration and biological growth.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Church rebuilt stone by stone in Wentworthville between 1925-1928
- Church hall built adjacent to the church, c.1950-60s
- A contemporary building is located at the rear of the church

Although the church was rebuilt in this location, it appears to retain much of its original architectural detailing. The item retains a moderate level of integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	Originally constructed in 1840, relocated to Wentworthville in 1925-1928

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth (1762-1827) was an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville

area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

St Andrews Presbyterian Church in Wentworthville was originally located in Church Street, Parramatta. The government had provided a site in Parramatta for the Presbyterian Church in 1837. The architect of the Church was James Hume, with some contribution from architect James Houison, often referred to as Parramatta's 'forgotten architect'. The church was built by Thomas Orr with the masonry designed by David Lennox in 1840 and completed in 1849. By the 1920s the Presbyterian Church required a larger building to accommodate the community of Parramatta. As a new church was built in Parramatta to replace St Andrews Presbyterian church, it decided the Church would not be demolished, but relocated "stone by stone" to its present site on McKern Street, Wentworthville in 1925. The reassembled Church was completed by 1928. The Church remains in use for religious activities.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Federation Carpenter Gothic church, circa 1923	I264
Heritage Study	St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Federation Carpenter Gothic church, circa 1923	I264
National Trust Australia Register	St Andrew's Presbyterian Church	No ID number

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of church hall (left) and church (right).



View of church hall (left) and church (right).



Front façade of church.



Original location in Parramatta (Source: State Library of Victoria, Kerry & Co 'St Andrews Ch. Parramatta, September 20 1932).

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Federation Period Cottage		
Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	30 Monash Street, Wentworthville, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	64	4	963
Current LEP ID	I265 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I137 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 30 Monash Street, Wentworthville is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in c.1915, the property relates to the residential development that followed the second subdivision of the Wentworth Estate in 1912. The item retains its aesthetic significance as a small Federation period workers cottage with fine timber detailing. Although modified, the building has retained essential characteristics of the original building in scale, form and detailing. The building makes a positive contribution to the streetscape character and is readily identifiable among the historic building stock of the area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1915, the property relates to the residential development that followed the second subdivision of the Wentworth Estate in 1912.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item retains its aesthetic significance as a small Federation period workers cottage with fine timber detailing. Although modified, the building has retained essential characteristics of the original building in scale, form and detailing. The building makes a positive contribution to the streetscape character and is readily identifiable among the historic building stock of the area.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of Federation period workers cottages built in the area.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey weatherboard cottage on brick foundations with a bullnose verandah that extends along the front facade. The original house has a gabled roof with timber finials at either end. There is a single painted brick chimney on the eastern side of the roof. The verandah has simple timber posts, decorative timber frieze and brackets, painted corrugated iron roof sheeting and timber floorboards. A symmetrical facade to the street has a single timber and glass panelled door with single timber framed double hung windows on either side. All window openings have simple timber architraves and sills. An aluminium sliding window has been installed into an early window opening on the west. A large skillion lean-to extends to the rear and has weatherboard and fibro walls and appears to have been constructed in at least two stages. At the south western corner is a gabled extension with similar weatherboard walls, corrugated iron roof, and aluminium sliding and timber sash windows with adjustable canvas awnings.

The dwelling is located on a long narrow block and appears to retain its original subdivision boundary. The house is located close to the street alignment, with a short narrow grassed driveway on the western side. To the street is a painted timber paling fence and small cottage garden. A garden with wild bushes frames a central brick paved footpath.

The dwelling presents a well-maintained house in a good condition, with roof sheeting and the weatherboards replaced and re-clad.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Replaced weatherboards
- Replaced corrugated roof sheeting
- Rear extension with weatherboard cladding and corrugated iron roof (extended in phases)
- Addition of adjustable canvas awnings in 1994
- An aluminium sliding windows installed into an early window opening on the west*

Although modified, the building is considered to retain a moderate level of integrity. Significant fabric has been replaced on a like for like basis conserving the built heritage values of the item.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1915

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth (1762-1827) was an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

The subject property is located on land that formerly formed part of 2200 acres originally granted to D'Arcy Wentworth in 1819. In 1882, the property formed part of 488 acres of land between the Great Western Railway and Great Western Road acquired by Fitzwilliam Wentworth. Wentworth began to subdivide the land from 1881, however only those blocks near the recently opened railway line were sold.

It was not until 1890 that the subject property (Lot 64 Sec.4 comprising approx. 1/4 acre), was purchased by a local bricklayer of Wentworthville, Frederick Weekes. At this time, the property is noted on Fullagar Street, later to become the present Monash Street. The property was acquired by John George Weekes in 1900, and re-subdivided in 1912 which reduced the size of the allotments. Although the exact date of construction is unknown, the cottage was most likely constructed for J. G. Weekes in the first decade of the 20th century, possibly to match the adjoining house at No. 28. Although this has since been lost as No.28 was demolished. The property was purchased by local storekeeper, Francis Dobson in 1937. Francis Dobson had a large shopfront by the railway station built in 1928. In recent years, building applications have included a brick veneer addition in 1993 and an awning in 1994.

The building remains in use as a private dwelling.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Federation Period Cottage	I265
Heritage Study	Federation Period Cottage	I265
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Front façade and fence.



Overview of the dwelling from the street showing the western elevation.



Overview of the dwelling from the street showing the driveway.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Inter-war shopfront with Federation influences		
Recommended Name	Inter-War Shopfront with Federation Influences		
Site Image			
Address	2-4 Station Street, Wentworthville NSW, 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	G & H	-	DP 393510
Current LEP ID	I266 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I138 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	August 2019		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	

	Level 2	Retail

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The item is of local significance for its historical, associative and aesthetic values, and as a representative example of suburban commercial architecture. The façade is significant for the evidence it provides of the early commercial development of Wentworthville in association with the development of important transport routes. This building has some associative significance as a shop leased to George Maunder who was a long-serving mayor for Holroyd. While the building has some aesthetic significance as a streetscape element, the quality of the building has been reduced by unsympathetic alterations to the shopfronts at the street level.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item related to the early twentieth century commercial development of Wentworthville.
b) Associative	The item is associated with a notable local identity, George Maunder, a long-standing mayor of Holroyd, who had a lease at this property.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has some aesthetic significance, as a streetscape element, although the aesthetic value of the building has been reduced by unsympathetic alterations to the shopfronts at the street level.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.

f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The building is a two-storey structure with face brick and Arts and Craft detailing above the awning and contemporary aluminium shop front below the awning. The suspended steel framed awning features a decorative battened underlining and corrugated steel cladding overlining. Steel rods are fixed to two rendered piers which frame face brick façade above.

Above the awning the façade is symmetrical and features two sets of timber framed casement windows with bracketed flat hood. These are surmounted by decorative frieze featuring ceramic tile and rendered details bearing the date '1929' in relief. A broken parapet with curved feature is a prominent element of the façade and conceals a sloped roof behind.

At ground floor level both shop fronts have been heavily modified with a glazed and aluminium entrance to both No. 2 and No. 4, as well as a steel roller door closing off the opening of No. 4. The rear of the building features an enclosed, skillion-roof section at ground level of brick construction with timber and aluminium windows. An uncovered terraced area is at the rear of the building with a small carport/garage area at the property boundary.

Adjacent is another pair of shops of a similar height at 6-8 Station Street (Item 107B) of rendered brick construction with Spanish Mission detailing including a central pediment, parapet mouldings and half-round hood mouldings to the windows. The two buildings as a pair positively contribute to the streetscape. A drive runs along the northern boundary of the property to access the rear.

The building is generally in a good condition although there is paint peeling to bracketed hoods on casement windows and some cracking to the parapet on the northern end of the front façade.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Aluminium shopfront windows
- New roller doors to No. 4
- New security system
- Contemporary signage*

The first floor of the shopfront has remained relatively intact and has high integrity, however, as the ground level has been significantly modified the shopfront is considered to be of moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1929

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth (1762-1827) was an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was

not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

Another major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Part of the suburb of Wentworthville originally formed a part of the western part of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta (known as Parramatta Park by the 1850s). An extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided in 1859-1861 and it was at this time that Fullagar acquired the land.

The urban growth and population of the area is attributed to the establishment of the Bonds Industries Limited. George Bond's company, George A. Bond & Co opened the first cotton spinning mill in Australia in 1923. The company prospered and in June 1920, Bond converted his enterprise into a public company which led to an increase of jobs within the area. In the 1920s, there were 500 people employed at the mill, with the majority being women. By the mid-1930s there were almost a thousand staff in the Cumberland area employed.

Prior to the current brick buildings, the commercial structures in this location were single storey shopfronts with residences to the rear. The brick two-storey structures were developed in 1928 shortly before the adjacent Dobson House at 6-8 Station Street. Historic photos show sandstone urns decorating the end columns. Ethel Golding purchased portions of lots 4 and 5 of Station Street near the train station. After the site was developed, one of the shops was leased to George Maunder as a newsagent. Maunder was a twice-serving mayor of Holroyd, between 1941-1946, and 1951-55. The property has been sold a number of times, including subdivision of the building into two separate properties in 1955. An application for an outbuilding was made in 1994.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, undertake repairs to timber elements such as windows and awning linings.
- The street facades of 2-8 Station Street should be retained intact. Impacts on one property may impact the significance of the adjacent property.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Inter-war Shopfront with Federation Influences	I266
Heritage Study	Inter-war Shopfront with Federation Influences	I266
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1993	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827), Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Futurepast Heritage Consulting. 2015. "Statement of Heritage Impact for minor works to 4 Station Street, Wentworthville", Unpublished.
- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

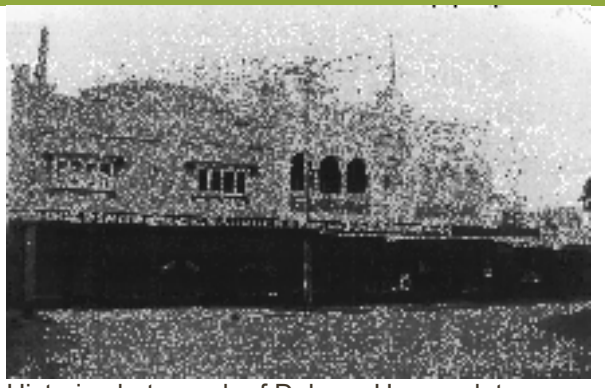
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Front façade and northern elevation of shopfront.



Historic photograph of Dobson House, date unknown (Source: Holroyd Heritage Study).

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	“Dobson House”, Federation/Inter-war period shopfront		
Recommended Name	‘Dobson House’ - Federation/Inter-War Shop		
Site Image			
Address	6-8 Station Street, Wentworthville, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	1 & 2	-	DP 803586
Current LEP ID	I267 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I139 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Retail	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The façade of the shops at 6-8 Station Street, Wentworthville is of local significance as part of a group with the adjoining shops at 2-4 Station Street. The façade has historic significance as evidence of a major period of urban growth for the community of Wentworthville relating to the development of important transport routes. The shopfront has aesthetic significance through its contribution to the main streetscape, as well as its paired relationship with the adjacent property. It has Mediterranean architectural features to its façade, which is uncommon in its local context. The Station Street shop facades are one of the few remaining intact examples of early shop facades in Wentworthville.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item represents a major period of urban growth for the community of Wentworthville relating to the development of important transport routes.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance, particularly its contribution to the main streetscape, as well as its paired relationship with the adjacent property. It has Mediterranean architectural features to its façade, which is uncommon in its local context
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The subject building, known as 6-8 Station Street, is a three-storey commercial building constructed in 1928. The original building is divided into two sections, the front and the rear. The front section is a three-storey section with painted brick parapet and sloped roof. The rear section is a deep gable-roof wing.

The front façade forms a prominent element in the streetscape. There are two ground level shops with aluminium windows and entrance however, the glazed tiling at the base has been retained. Separating the ground level and upper façade levels is a suspended metal awning. Above the awning is a central bay that is expressed forward beyond the main façade with one window in the centre. On either side of this central bay is a set of three casement windows with arched fanlight, classical columns at the join of each arch. The fanlight glazing to the central façade section, as well as to No. 6 is still intact, however, the fanlights to No. 8 have been infilled either with timber board, or painted white. The moulded rendered parapet expresses a deco style, with the central bay embossed with 1928 with a flagpole in between.

In 1998, the building was described as having corrugated iron roofing, and the brick rear and side facades and timber windows with rendered sills intact. The gable-roof rear addition has a central brick chimney, and there is a narrow verandah to the second floor of No. 6. There are a number of sheds and outbuildings across both properties.

The shops front Station Street and are separated from the road by a footpath.

The building has been well-maintained apart from some paint peeling from the upper level of the façade. The shopfront is in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- New outbuilding elements to rear
- Aluminium shopfront windows and entrance*
- Contemporary signage*
- Modified cladding and signage to awning
- Fanlights to upper storey windows infilled with timber board or painted white at No. 8*

The façade of the upper storey of the shopfront has remained relatively intact and has high integrity, however, as the ground level has been significantly modified with aluminium windows and contemporary signage, the shopfront is considered to be of moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1928

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth (1762-1827) was an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents

to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.
Another major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Part of the suburb of Wentworthville originally formed a part of the western part of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta (known as Parramatta Park by the 1850s). An extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided in 1859-1861 and it was at this time that Fullagar acquired the land.

The urban growth and population of the area is attributed to the establishment of the Bonds Industries Limited. George Bond's company, George A. Bond & Co opened the first cotton spinning mill in Australia in 1923. The company prospered and in June 1920, Bond converted his enterprise into a public company which led to an increase of jobs within the area. In the 1920s, there were 500 people employed at the mill, with the majority being women. By the mid-1930s there were almost a thousand staff in the Cumberland area employed.

Prior to the construction of Dobson House, there were single storey commercial shopfronts with residences to the rear in this location. The current three-storey structure was built in 1928 just before the adjacent two-storey structure at 2-4 Station Street. Historic photographs show the arched windows were intended to be an open verandah, which at some stage was infilled with the current casement windows. Today, the site is still used as a commercial property.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, undertake repairs to timber elements such as windows and awning linings.
- The street facades of 2-8 Station Street should be retained intact. Impacts on one property may impact the significance of the adjacent property.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	"Dobson House", Federation/Inter-war period shopfront	I267
Heritage Study	"Dobson House", Federation/Inter-war period shopfront	I267
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827), Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd,* Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press.
- MWH 2014, Wentworthville Railway Station Statement of Heritage Impact, MWH, Sydney.
- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827), Australian Dictionary of Biography.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

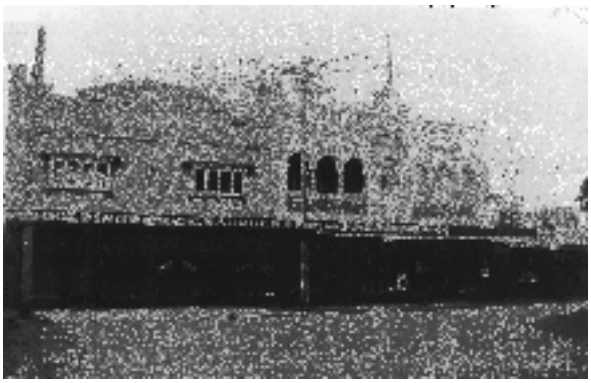
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Dobson House as it sits on Station Street.



Historic photograph of Dobson House, date unknown (Source: Holroyd Heritage Study).

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Memorial Fountain		
Recommended Name	Memorial Fountain		
Site Image			
Address	The Kingsway, Wentworthville NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	-
Current LEP ID	I269 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I141 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	September 2019		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Monuments and Memorials	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The memorial fountain is of local significance for its associative, aesthetic, and social values, and as a rare memorial to the local area. The memorial fountain is unique and socially significant to the community of Wentworthville as it commemorates the death of notable local individuals. It is a representation of local sentiment and emotional expression towards its community members. The design and construction are uncommon and designed by architect Mr F.J. A Weller. The item's significance is enhanced by its prominent location between the commercial premises of Wentworthville town centre and the railway entrance, which serve to maximise its exposure and recognition.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item does not meet this criterion.
b) Associative	The item is associated with the local persons specifically commemorated on the memorial, as well as to the community of Wentworthville who erected the memorial.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is a unique design with a dual function as a memorial and as a public utility.
d) Social	The item is socially significant to the community as it commemorates individuals from the community, and it was erected by the community.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item is rare as a community memorial commemorating the death of specific individuals.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The item is a freestanding brick memorial wall with sandstone capping surrounding a bronze plaque. The central front of the wall is tiled with a ceramic basin for the stainless-steel drinking fountain. The fountain sits on a two-step sandstone platform.

The Bronze plaque inscription reads:

Main inscription – "In memory of / Jack Walter Stanton and / James Alexander Tomlinson / who perished in the service of / God and their fellow men. / Drowned at Scarborough on / October 1, 1932. / Marked bravery was also displayed / on this occasion by Rita Tomlinson, / John Geoffrey Harper and Leo Stubbs"

Top surround – "Ho, Every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, buy without money and without price. Isaiah LV.1."

Bottom Surround – "This fountain was erected by district residents / unveiled MCMXXM E.J.A. Weller ARAIA."

The memorial is currently situated at the southern entrance to Wentworthville Railway station. The memorial has been reinstalled and remounted, likely to accommodate the railway TAP modifications. It has been relocated and reinstalled from its exact original position. A new brick wall has been constructed and is now shorter in length with two nib walls (presumably using the salvaged brick and sandstone from the truncated length) have been added to the memorial wall dividing it into three sections. The memorial has been retiled and framed and a new fountain tap has been added. The bronze plaque has been conserved.

The Memorial Fountain has been well maintained and is in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

In c. 2014, the Memorial Fountain was relocated from original location adjacent Wentworthville Railway station to current location. The memorial has some modifications as a result of relocation:

- Memorial wall shorter in length
- Two nib walls added
- New tiling and framing to centre.
- New brick wall
- New fountain
- Polished concrete framing around bronze plaque

Although there have been significant modifications to the memorial including a new brick wall, new tiling and fountain tap, the modifications are sympathetic to the original heritage values of the memorial. The Memorial fountain has moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1932

Wentworthville

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. In accordance with normal custom, Wentworth's salary as a medical officer was supplemented with land grants from the Colonial Government. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta

from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

In 1910, Wentworthville was again subdivided into Girraween. The suburb was created by real estate developer Arthur Rickard of Arthur Rickard & Co. Ltd who began subdividing the area near Toongabbie station during WWI. In this period, Pendle Hill, a locality within Wentworthville became a suburb changing its name from Wentworthville West to Pendle Hill in 1917. After the 1919 Local Government Act, all subdivisions had to be approved by local councils who examined their allotment sizes, layouts, and streets. Only when the location on a hilltop made a grid pattern subdivision undesirable did surveyors and promoters deviate from the norm, such as Dorothy Mount in Wentworthville (subdivided in 1916) and the Constitution Hill Estate (subdivided in 1924). Pendle Hill was another new subdivision that opened in 1927 and rapidly grew in popularity for its neat cottages and attractive gardens.

Memorial Fountain
The item commemorates the drowning death of two boys at Scarborough Beach, north of Wollongong, on 1 October 1932. On this day, a small Sunday School party of five teachers and sixteen students from St. Pauls Wentworthville went on a surfing excursion to Scarborough when two of the party got into difficulties in the surf. Jack Stanton (aged 22, of Dunmore Street) and James Tomlinson (aged 16, of Smith Street) entered the surf to assist and were drowned. Their bodies were washed ashore two weeks later. A service for the two men was given at St Pauls Wentworthville on 16 October 1932.

The construction of the memorial was largely a voluntary effort, with much of the funds locally donated, and materials and labour for the construction also reducing the final cost to around £70 if not for the donation of locals. The memorial may have originally had surrounding landscaping, which has long since been removed. The unveiling of the memorial was a largely celebrated local event.

Architect – E.J. A. Weller
Edward James Archibald Weller born in Warragul, Victoria in 1903 was an established modernist Australian Architect based initially in NSW before he moved to Queensland. Between 1918 and 1924 he was employed in an architect's office in Sydney, 'G.C Thomas and F.G Briggs' and also worked in an office of Walter Burley Griffin. He became fully registered Architect in Queensland in1929. Prior to that he was employed by the Sydney Municipal Council for the construction of Bunnerong Power Station.

In 1966 E J Weller opened the Design Arts Centre in Brisbane which exhibited 'furniture, sculpture, pottery, paintings, glassware, jewellery, handweaving and woodwork. Its primary aim was to provide a showplace for local artists and craftsmen whose skills might otherwise be unknown. Weller's commitment to the promotion of art and local craftsmanship through the centre resulted in an invitation to become President of the Royal Queensland Art Society in 1954 and led to his election as Vice-President of the Queensland Division of the Craft Association of Australia in 1971.

A precursor to the Design Centre was the Brisbane Building Centre (Pty Ltd) located in the basement of the AMP building in Brisbane. First opened in 1935, the centre was also established by Weller. Modelled on the Building Centre in London, it was a commercial venture, with the aim to promote "better building through the attractive display of modern products". To this end, the centre offered customers access to a "service bureaux" where they could find information on modern materials and building processes.

E. J. A. Weller passed away in 1979, in Brisbane. He is remembered for many achievements, notably becoming the President of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects in 1954, the past President of the Queensland Chapter and for his associated with the Department of Public Works in Brisbane.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The fountain should be made operable if it is not at present.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Memorial Fountain	I269
Heritage Study	Memorial Fountain	I269
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- The Mail, Saturday 1 October 1932, page 1. “Man and Boy drowned in breakers. Girl loses brother and sweetheart. Picnic tragedy.”
- Sydney Morning Herald, Saturday 22 October 1932, Page 17. “Scarborough Tragedy”
- http://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/people/tragedy/display/99824-jack-stanton-and-james-tomlinson
- Auchmuty JJ 1967, *Wentworth, D’Arcy (1762-1827)*, Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd,* Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press.
- MWH 2014, *Wentworthville Railway Station Statement of Heritage Impact*, MWH, Sydney.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Detail of Memorial Plaque.



Memorial as it is currently situated at Wentworthville Railway Station.



Location of the Memorial Fountain prior to relocation. (Source: MWH 2014, p. 34).



Memorial Fountain prior to relocation. The item was located outside Kingsway access to Wentworthville railway station (Source: MWH 2014, p. 33).

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Wentworthville Railway Station		
Recommended Name	Wentworthville Railway Station Group		
Site Image			
Address	The Kingsway, Wentworthville, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	100	-	1042344
Current LEP ID	I268 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I140 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Transport - Rail	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

Wentworthville Railway Station is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, social, scientific and representative values. The site of Wentworthville Railway Station is of historical significance through its relationship to the development of the suburb of Wentworthville following the Wentworth Estate Subdivision and the original station's funding by land speculators. The present railway station redevelopment took place during the quadruplication of the Main Western Line between Parramatta and Blacktown in 1946. This group of buildings also shows the effects of war time financial constraints. The station buildings are of aesthetic significance as good examples of mid-twentieth century railway construction in an urban context, displaying distinctive elements of Inter-War Stripped Functionalist style including the use of bonded brickwork, Art Deco influenced parapet detailing, strong horizontal planes and steel awnings. The style is competently executed, displaying many typical stylistic elements of similar station buildings throughout the Western suburbs generally. The place has the potential to contribute to the local community's sense of place and can provide a connection to the local community's past. The station is of the same construction as those of the neighbouring stations Pendle Hill and Toongabbie. The station buildings provide opportunities together with Toongabbie, Pendle Hill and Seven Hills stations to study and understand mid-20th century building techniques.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The site of Wentworthville Railway Station is of historical significance through its relationship to the development of the suburb of Wentworthville following the Wentworth Estate Subdivision and the original station's funding by land speculators. The present railway station redevelopment took place during the quadruplication of the Main Western Line between Parramatta and Blacktown in 1946. This

	group of buildings also shows the effects of war time financial constraints.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The station buildings are of aesthetic significance as good examples of mid-twentieth century railway construction in an urban context, displaying distinctive elements of Inter-War Stripped Functionalist style including the use of bonded brickwork, Art Deco influenced parapet detailing, strong horizontal planes and steel awnings. The style is competently executed, displaying many typical stylistic elements of similar station buildings throughout the Western suburbs generally
d) Social	The place has the potential to contribute to the local community's sense of place and can provide a connection to the local community's past.
e) Scientific	Wentworthville Railway Station is of technical significance for its ability to demonstrate design and construction techniques of the mid-20th century railway structures. The station buildings provide opportunities together with Toongabbie, Pendle Hill and Seven Hills stations to study and understand mid-20th century building techniques.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	Wentworthville Railway Station is a representative example of a small, mid-20th century railway station that is designed in the Inter War Stripped Functionalist style in an urban context, similar to Toongabbie and Pendle Hill Railway Stations. The footbridge was identified as an item of moderate heritage significance in the comparative analysis from the 2016 'Railway Footbridges Heritage Conservation Strategy'.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Inventory listing sheet for 'Wentworthville Railway Station', last updated in 6 April 2009. As the description features a comprehensive physical description of both external and internal station elements, only minor amendments were made with regards to recent stations upgrade.

Wentworthville Railway Station was upgraded as part of Transport for NSW's Transport Access Program (TAP) between 2016-2017. The station precinct features a contemporary overhead concourse providing improved station accessibility and safety. The concourse is accessed via lift and stairs, and features platform canopies that extend from the concourse and along the platform entries. Other contemporary additions to the station precinct include lighting, signage, seating, opal machines, and bins.

STATION BUILDING PLATFORM 1/2 (1943)
External: The station buildings are identical to those at Toongabbie and Pendle Hill Railway Stations. The building on Platform 1/2 is larger than Platform 3/4 building and is a post war Functionalist style railway building. It is of face brick construction with low pitched gabled roof and brick parapets at each end with courses of recessed heeler bricks capped by a course of bullnosed bricks. The eastern end of the building is defined by a curved masonry bay with a single door. Centrally located on each parapet is an Art Deco style projecting vertical masonry fin constructed of heeler bricks in a contrasting colour. The parapets step down on each side from the fin. The roof is clad with Colorbond, which extends as an awning on all four sides of the building. The awning on the western end, which provides shelter to passengers purchasing tickets from the ticket window and the machine, is supported by two rectangular brick columns with curved corners. On Platform 1/ 2, one ticket window remains in use while the other is bricked up. Steel framed windows with three horizontal hopper panels (central panel fixed) are vertically proportioned and placed regularly on both platform elevations. A contemporary canopy connects the building from the underside of the original awning to the stairs and footbridge.
Note. The existing stairs from the footbridge were removed as part of the 2017-2017 TAP Upgrades.

Internal: Internally the building has a linear floor layout with series of rooms in various sizes including combined former booking/parcels office (now booking office and staff area) with storeroom, general waiting room, ladies room and toilets, men's toilets with a store room in the curved bay. The doors are secured by metal grill gates while the windows covered with security mesh. The entire original interior fit-out has been removed.

STATION BUILDING PLATFORM 3/4 (1943)

External: The station building on Platform 3/4 is approximately half the size of the Platform 1/2 building featuring the same detailing and architectural style with the exception of the curved bay on one end. It is of face brick construction with low pitched gabled roof and brick parapets at each end with courses of recessed heeler bricks capped by a course of bullnosed bricks. Centrally located on each parapet is an Art Deco style projecting vertical masonry fin constructed of heeler bricks in a contrasting colour. The parapets step down on each side from the fin. The roof is clad with Colorbond which extends as an awning on all four sides of the building. The awning on the western end, which provides shelter to passengers purchasing tickets from the ticket machine, is supported by two rectangular brick columns with curved corners. The building had two ticket windows, which are now blocked. Early timber doors are extant. The standard steel framed windows with three horizontal hopper panels (central panel fixed) are vertically proportioned and placed regularly on both platform elevations between the solid timber doors. A contemporary canopy connects the building from the underside of the original awning to the stairs and footbridge.

Internal: Internally the building has a linear floor layout consisting of a booking office, waiting room and out of room. The doors are secured by metal grill gates while the windows are covered by security mesh. The building is currently used for storage purposes. The internal finishes are the same as the other platform building with plasterboard panelled ceilings, hardboard flooring (booking office) and tile flooring (waiting room). The out-of-room has a metal sliding loading door and concrete floor.

PLATFORMS (1943)

Both island platforms have brick faces with concrete deck and asphalt surfaces. Platforms 1/2 also have sections of steel rail post and brick panel. Modern aluminium palisade fencing, timber bench seating, lighting and signage are located on both of the platforms.

FOOTBRIDGE (1941)

The footbridge is a steel beam structure with concrete deck and RSJ steel supports over the platforms and main lines with stairs to each of the platforms, and a ramp to street level on each side. It is of a simple structure with no ornamentation representing economic policies of the time. The footbridge and associated stairs and ramps are covered with corrugated metal awnings.

The TAP Upgrades substantially altered the existing footbridge with the incorporation of anti-throw screens within canopies to the full length of the footbridge, the widening of the concourse area with lift landing areas, and on the live rail side of the stairs to both The Kingsway and Wentworth Ave and the removal of stairs and associated structures to platform and incorporation of new roof canopies along the platform.

MOVABLE ITEMS

Plaque – brass, Centenary of the opening of the railway to Wentworthville 1 August 1885
Cast iron Ajax safe fixed to a concrete base in the booking office and a hidden floor safe which may, or may not be an early variety.
Booking office machine (BOM) including dispenser, computer, monitor, keyboard and associated equipment such as plastic coin trays etc
Small timber coin tray / box
Platform 3-4: SRA decal / sticker on platform ticket window, two pairs of metal door protectors / guards attached to doorways to parcels office, the booking office on Platform 3-4 has an original built in timber counter.

POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

Wentworthville Railway Station has low archaeological potential with no evidence of the 1920s station buildings remaining.

Wentworthville Railway Station is a highly active station and presents a well maintained and operational site. The condition of the built elements is considered good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- The internal fitout of the station building
- Replaced roof sheeting to station building
- The Kiosk (built in c1954) was demolished in 2016
- Major station TAP upgrade completed between c.2016-2017*

While the TAP upgrade has substantially remodelled the site, key elements within the precinct remain relatively intact and representative of the core heritage values of the site. The integrity is considered to be moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1943-1946

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony. He appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today.

The railway line was opened in 1860 and duplicated in 1886, with Wentworthville opening in 1883 as T R Smiths' Platform. The name Wentworthville was adopted in 1885 after Darcy Wentworth, whose grant was located on both sides of the railway. The station serviced a subdivision of this estate and was paid for by the speculators. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

The first station buildings on the site were built in 1924, though they were removed for the construction of the present brick station buildings, dating from the time of the quadruplication of the line in 1946. The existing buildings follow the Inter-War Stripped Functionalist style and were part of the line quadruplication project between Lidcombe and St. Marys.

The pedestrian bridge dates from 1944 and is formed by steel beams. The use of ramps instead of footways was a common feature of footbridges between 1930 and 1960.

The station precinct was substantially altered in 2016-2017 with the Transport for NSW's TAP Upgrade program which saw the footbridge widened and enclosed with a new concourse area atop the station. Other new features included the reroofing of canopies extending from the concourse area to the station buildings and the introduction of lifts from the street elevation to concourse and from the concourse to the platform.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The heritage curtilage should be revised to include the entire station precinct and align with the curtilage supported by RailCorp and Sydney Trains on their Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register. The heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the Cumberland LEP. The revised curtilage recommended forms part of the current Lot/DP.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Wentworthville Railway Station	I268
Heritage Study	Wentworthville Railway Station	I268
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press.
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Inventory listing sheet for 'Wentworthville Railway Station'.
- NSW Government Architect's Office Heritage Group. 2016. 'Railway Footbridges: Heritage Conservation Strategy', prepared for Sydney Trains.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of railway station from Wentworth Avenue.



View of platform building from bottom of footbridge stairs.



Overview of footbridge.



Detail of platform end ramp.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Inter-war Bungalow		
Recommended Name	Inter-War Californian Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	16 Veron Street, Wentworthville NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	34A	-	302430
Current LEP ID	I270 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I142 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 16 Veron Street, Wentworthville is locally significant for its aesthetic and representativeness values. Built c.1924, the dwelling is a largely intact Inter-War Californian Bungalow. The building retains much of its original architectural detailing and is now a rare architectural style within a highly modernised residential streetscape of Veron Street. The building has an unusual streetscape character with the wide sweeping gable, deep setback and mature trees.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item does not meet this criterion.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling is a largely intact Inter-War Californian Bungalow. The building retains much of its original architectural detailing and is now a rare architectural style within a highly modernised residential streetscape of Veron Street. The building has an unusual streetscape character with the wide sweeping gable, deep setback and mature trees.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The dwelling is representative of a Federation period Californian Bungalow

Physical Description

The house is a single storey structure of hardiplank weatherboards with a wide low-pitched gable roof and an open front verandah. The roof consists of profiled steel sheeting and has a single rendered masonry chimney on the eastern side. The verandah has a separate gable roof with timber shingles at the gable end. The verandah is supported by pairs of timber posts on tapered rendered masonry piers at each end, with two central tapered timber posts on smaller piers. The verandah has a solid timber frieze, an infilled timber paling balustrade and floorboards. The front facade facing the verandah has stained horizontal pine boarding and a central door opening. The set of paired timber casement windows on the front facade either side of the verandah have leadlight infill. The windows and verandah post detailing are original. A hardiplank skillion roofed section extends the width of the rear façade has two single door openings and a small window opening. A wide timber pergola and deck is also located at the rear of the house.

The former listing sheet notes:
'Internally the building has timber boarded floors with a mixture of carpet and vinyl floor coverings, and decorative plaster ceilings with Art Deco motifs. The living room has an exposed face brick fireplace and cast iron fireplace surround.'

A concrete driveway runs along the eastern boundary and leads to a small garage with fibre cement sheet cladding and concrete tile clad roof. The item contains several established and mature trees. The deep setback and vegetation are a stark contrast to the surrounding residential high- rise development along Veron Street. The property appears to have retained its original subdivision boundary.

The item is a well-maintained property and is in good condition overall.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- The house has been reclad in hardiplank and pine boarding to front facade
- Replaced timber balustrade infill and floorboards to verandah
- Replaced roof sheeting
- New paint scheme
- Rear skillion addition

The building retains its scale, form and some key detailing. Overall, the integrity of the item is considered moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c1924

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth (1762-1827) was an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents

to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

The dwelling was originally part of the 1065 acre Government Domain. The subject property formed part of land granted to William Fullagar in 1859, who acquired extensive tracts in the present day Westmead and Wentworthville, particularly during the subdivision of the Government Domain. In 1913 approximately 89 acres were purchased by Charles Veron, grazier, who subsequently subdivided in 1914 and formed Veron Avenue.

Lots 33 and 34 of the subdivision, totalling almost 1/2 acre, were purchased by Annie Roberts in 1917, and James and Isabella Vine in 1920. The subject property (Lot 34) was individually purchased in 1922 by Frederick Daw, poultry farmer, who was to reside at the property until 1970. Daw first appears in the Sands in 1924 and Vine in 1923, indicating that the house was constructed for Daw after subdivision by Vine. Vine resided at the adjacent property (lot 33) until at least 1933. The property was purchased by John and Mary Stone in 1970. Works were carried out to the building in 1982/3. Property was purchase by John and Jenny Haub in 1985. Applications for building works have included a garage in 1950, pergola in 1988 amd pool in 1995. The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Inter-war Bungalow	I270
Heritage Study	Inter-war Bungalow	I270
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of dwelling from Veron Street.



Detail of verandah.



Detail of window style and glazing.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	“Dalremos”, Federation/Queen Anne Bungalow		
Recommended Name	‘Dalremos’ - Federation Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	44 Veron Street, Wentworthville, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	26B	-	321872
Current LEP ID	I271 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I143 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 44 Veron Street, Wentworthville is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. Built in c.1923, the building relates to the residential development of Wentworthville that followed the subdivision of Government Domain and William Fullagar's land grants. The item is aesthetically significant as a fine and largely intact example of a Federation bungalow that retains typical period detailing. The dwelling makes a strong contribution to the streetscape and is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1923, the building relates to the residential development of Wentworthville that followed the subdivision of Government Domain and William Fullagar's land grants.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as a fine and largely intact example of a Federation cottage, that retains typical federation period detailing. The dwelling makes a strong contribution to the streetscape and is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey face brick cottage in the Federation style. The building features a hipped roof clad in terracotta tiles and gabled wings extending to the north (street frontage) and east. The roof has a face brick chimney with a terracotta chimney pot on the eastern side. The gable ends are half timbered and rough caste rendered, with a set of triple casement windows with coloured dimple glass high lights, painted sills and a fixed timber bracketed awning. The walls are face brick with the front façade showing evidence of tuck pointing. A recessed verandah wraps around the northeast corner and is supported on a pair of timber posts with simple timber brackets and a decorative infill between the posts. There is a simple timber posted balustrade. The front door adjacent the north gable wing is timber and glass panelled. A similar triple casement window with coloured glass high lights is adjacent. The second door at end of the east verandah is partially glazed. There is a small, low-scale addition to the rear.

The property is located on a standard suburban block. There is no landscaping at the front as the entire front section is covered by a concrete slab and used as car parking. An extension of the concrete driveway on the west leads to a single garage at the rear of the property. The garage has a new aluminium roller door. There are, however, a number of mature trees located along the street verge and rear boundaries. A low timber picket fence to the street alignment is later addition in a sympathetic style. The property appears to retain its original subdivision boundary.

Overall the condition of the building appears to be good, with evidence of repointing of mortar joints along the front façade and below the windowsills on the western elevation.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- The roof may have been retiled
- Rear addition
- Tuck pointing to street facade repointed in c.1990s
- Timber balustrade may have been replaced
- Timber picket fence added

Overall the integrity of the building is considered to be high with minor alterations made to the built fabric and landscape.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1923

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth (1762-1827) was an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

Another major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Part of the suburb of Wentworthville originally formed a part of the western part of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta (known as Parramatta Park by the 1850s). An extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided in 1859-1861 and it was at this time that Fullagar acquired the land.

The subject property formed part of the 1065-acre Government Domain, that was later acquired by Fullgar. In 1913, approximately 89 acres were purchased by Charles Veron, a grazier, who subsequently subdivided the area in 1914, forming Veron Avenue. Lot 26 of the subdivision was purchased by Alfred Giggs, a fire brigade employee, in 1914. The land was subsequently purchased by George Winterton in 1917, and Charles and Lilly Lawson in 1919. E Lawson is first listed in the Sands Directory in 1923, Lot 26B, forming the subject site, was individually purchased by Leslie James Lawson in 1928. Applications for building work included garages in 1950 and 1991, an addition in 1991, and an awning in 1992. The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the concrete landscaping around the base of the building should be removed and replaced with a more permeable material to ensure the building is protected from rising damp.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	"Dalremos", Federation/Queen Anne Bungalow	I271
Heritage Study	"Dalremos", Federation/Queen Anne Bungalow	I271
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of dwelling from Veron Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Federation/Queen Anne Bungalow		
Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	57 Veron Street, Wentworthville NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	1063853
Current LEP ID	I272 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I144 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 57 Veron Street, Wentworthville is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. Built c.1920-23, the building is historically linked with the residential development of the area that followed the major subdivision of the Government Domain and William Fullagar's land grant. The building has aesthetic significance as a Federation cottage with a variety of materials and fine decorative detailing with Queen Anne influences. Of particular note, is the use of weatherboard cladding to resemble masonry blockwork, the varied roofline and strong decorative theme. The deep setback adds to the visual prominence of the house within the street. Although the house has been closed in by later medium density subdivisions and developments, it still retains a strong presence in the street.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1920-23, the building is historically linked with the residential development of the area that followed the major subdivision of the Government Domain and William Fullagar's land grant.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building has aesthetic significance as a Federation cottage with a variety of materials and fine decorative detailing with Queen Anne influences. Of particular note, is the use of weatherboard cladding to resemble masonry blockwork, the varied roofline and strong decorative theme. The deep setback adds to the visual prominence of the house within the street. Although the house has been closed in by later medium density subdivisions and developments, it still retains a strong presence in the street.

d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey cottage in the Federation style with a gabled hip roof of cement tiles and a broken back verandah to three sides (the south, east and west). The roof has a rendered masonry chimney on the eastern side. The dwelling features an unusual wall cladding that is profiled to resemble blockwork, and further manipulated to resemble rough cut profile quoins on the corners. The verandah has two gabled returns to the south and a southeast chamfered corner and is supported on timber posts set on rendered masonry piers on a concrete floor with tiles. A decorative geometric valance runs the length of the verandah, except where removed along the western edge and a metal carport is attached. The eastern end of verandah has been partially infilled with rendered masonry and extends past verandah line with a new skillion roof of similar tiles. Gable ends to the verandah have diamond motif and decorative barge boards. The floor of the verandah is concrete. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central timber and glass panelled door with side and top lights. Timber framed casement windows grouped in fours with feature coloured glass top and bottom panes. Top lights and rendered sills are located on either side of the door. An original timber and glass panelled French door and top light is located on the chamfered corner. The door openings on the western elevation have aluminium security grilles. The rear has been extended with skillion and flat roofed additions, with rendered masonry walls and steel roof sheeting.

The cottage retains a deep setback from the street. There is minimal landscaping to the front. There are two tall palm trees is located to the east and west side or the recently rendered garden bed fronting the verandah. The property is bounded by a high steel loop and palisade fence. The railway line to the rear is elevated and screened by tall plantings. The dwelling is situated next to a large residential development to the east and a single storey residence to the west.

Overall, the condition of the building appears to be good and well maintained. All timber elements appear to feature a fresh coat of paint and in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Enclosed portion of the eastern verandah
- Rear skillion and flat roofed extensions
- Carport attached to the western elevation
- Diamond motif to gable end does not appear to be original
- Garage added in 1984
- Carport added in 1985
- Pergola added in 1991

Overall the building appears to have high integrity, although slightly modified. The building retains scale and form and has not been adversely impacted by the rear additions.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1920-23

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth (1762-1827) was an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

Another major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Part of the suburb of Wentworthville originally formed a part of the western part of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta (known as Parramatta Park by the 1850s). An extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided in 1859-1861 and it was at this time that Fullagar acquired the land.

The subject property formed part of the 1065 acre Government Domain and land acquired by William Fullagar. In 1913 approximately 89 acres were purchased by Charles Veron, grazier, who subsequently subdivided in 1914 and formed Veron Avenue. Lots 21-22 & 41 were purchased by Michael Wasilowski, a local carpenter, in 1917. Part lot 21 was later purchased by Joseph James Smith, a labourer, in 1920. It would appear the house was constructed shortly after, as Smith is first listed in the Sands in 1923. Smith is listed in the Sands Directory until 1933.

The present property boundaries were formed in 1943, when the property was purchased by Garey Elliott. A section of land at the rear was resumed by the railway at this time. Mark Bullivant purchased the property in 1984. Applications for building work were for a pool in 1975, garage and awning in 1984, carport in 1985, and pergola in 1991. The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Federation/Queen Anne Bungalow	I272
Heritage Study	Federation/Queen Anne Bungalow	I272
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of dwelling from entry to driveway along Veron Street.



View of dwelling and boundary fence from Veron Street, showing medium density development adjacent to the site (right).



View along Veron Street, showing medium density development in the background.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	“Allengreen”, Federation bungalow		
Recommended Name	‘Allengreen’ - Federation Residence		
Site Image			
Address	1 Amos Street, Westmead NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	4	-	15214
Current LEP ID	I273 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I145 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

'Allengreen' at 1 Amos Street Westmead is of local significance for its historical, associative, aesthetic and representative significance. Built in c.1870, the building relates to the early subdivision of Parramatta Park in the 1860s. The residence provides evidence of the development of this area for the more prestigious end of the residential market in the years around the turn of the century. The item is associated with the Oakes family, prominent pastoralists and early land grantees in Westmead. The residence size, architectural character and attractive 'front row' location onto Parramatta Park contributes to the aesthetic significance of the item, however this is reduced due to loss of original fabric and the rear residential development. The building retains its aesthetic significance through its connection to Parramatta Park and its architectural form and scale. The item remains a good representative example of the substantial suburban residences built in Cumberland in the late 19th century period.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1870 the building relates to the early subdivision of Parramatta Park in the 1860s. The residence provides evidence of the development of this area for the more prestigious end of the residential market in the years around the turn of the century.
b) Associative	The item is associated with the Oakes family, prominent pastoralists and early land grantees in Westmead.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The residence size, architectural character and attractive 'front row' location onto Parramatta Park contributes to the aesthetic significance of the item, however this is reduced due to loss of original fabric and the rear residential development. The building retains its aesthetic

	significance through its connection to Parramatta Park and its architectural form and scale.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item remains a good representative example of the substantial suburban residences built in Cumberland in the late 19th century period.

Physical Description

'Allengreen' is a large single storey cottage clad with rusticated weatherboards atop a rendered brick foundation. The roof is half-gabled and clad in Marseille tiles with projecting gable to the east fronting the southern domain of Parramatta Park. The roof features two rendered brick chimneys with terracotta pots and replaced guttering. The gable end has replaced timber shingles with scalloped weatherboards (now painted). A return verandah extends along the north and east elevations. The verandah roof is an extension of the main roof, this is supported on square timber posts (untreated) with a painted timber ladder valance and balustrade. The ladder valance replaces a curved timber valence. The verandah retains the original timber floorboards, however the other timber elements (e.g. posts, valance and balustrade) are not original.

The window on the front gable is a squared faceted bay window consisting of five (5) timber framed casement windows with top lights and a skillion awning clad in Colorbond sheeting. The windowpanes, frames and awnings are not original elements. A contemporary French door is also located along the east elevation. The front door is a modern timber door. The property fronts the southern domain to the east and is bounded by a timber pile and wire mesh fence.

Within the curtilage of the residence, the item features several rear extensions and a medium to high rise residential apartment that fronts Thomas May Place. There are four identifiable changes to the rear of the cottage extending from the north to the south along the rear elevation. They include: a rear second storey extension constructed of rusticated weatherboards on the ground floor and timber battening infilled with fibro sheeting on the upper storey, with a gabled roof clad in Colorbond sheeting. There windows on this portion of the building are timber double hung sash windows with aluminium framed and cotemporary security screens. This is adjoined by a skillion roof, that is connected to another single storey structure with a gabled roof clad in red Colorbond sheeting. These appear to be the modification of a former stables and out house. Neighbouring this structure to the south is a single storey skillion roof side addition with weatherboard cladding visible from Amos Street.

The rear extensions feature a hedge that runs along a brick wall and concrete path separating the Federation residence from the large multi-storey residential apartment, constructed in 2010. The residential apartment block is approximately four storeys high and is a mix of brick and concrete render.

The surrounding landscape is dominated by modern medium to high rise residential apartments along Thomas May Place, Amos Street and Good Street. The item retains an interesting location, located off Amos Street with a primary frontage to the Southern Domain, which would have originally joined the Parramatta Domain. The item has a modest set back from the southern domain with a low-lying front garden fronted by a timber post and panel fence with wire mesh inserts. The southern domain is a large open grassed area with many established gum trees.

The building appears to be in a good condition having undergone an external and possible internal renovation in the recent past.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Replaced timber elements of the verandah (posts, valance and balustrade)
- Replaced timber shingle in gable end with scalloped weatherboards
- New Colorbond guttering and roof cladding
- New windowpanes, frames and awning
- Rear addition built in 2010

The item represents a highly modified Federation cottage with a substantial amount of heritage fabric replaced and a large development to the rear. The multi-storey apartment has been carefully designed to ensure the item is not overwhelmed by the new development. The integrity of the item is considered low, however an attempt to retain form and replace materials on a like for like basis has been employed.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1870

The suburb of Westmead is bounded by the suburbs of Wentworthville to the west, Parramatta to the east, Northmead to the north and Mays Hill and Merrylands to the south. The southern half of Westmead south of Westmead Station lies in the territory of Cumberland Council.

Westmead originally formed part of the western portion of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta, which was laid out by Governor Philip in 1790. It originally comprised of over 2000 acres of land established by Governor Macquarie as an administrative area for the penal colony and it became a residential office for ten governors.

By the 1850s the Domain became known as Parramatta Park. In 1859-1861, an extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided, and it was at this time that the suburb became known as Westmead ('West meadow'). The major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Land was also allotted to James Houison, John Savery Rodd and George Oakes. These allotments comprised 50 acres, however, many of these individuals acquired multiple allotments. By the time of this subdivision, a number of main roads had been established including Hawkesbury Road, Pye Street, Oakes Street, Bridge Road, Good Street and Houison Street.

Westmead was relatively slow to develop, and it was only after the Westmead Railway Station was opened in 1883 that landowners began to subdivide in the area. By the 1920s, the station's facilities had improved and several estates such as Toohey's Palm Estate and Fullagar's Estate were further subdivided. By the late 1940s, the Westmead Housing Commission Estate was developed which comprised of 300 brick houses as well as a retail strip with 12 shops and a block of flats. Westmead owes much of its present street layout to the developments from this period.

The site originally formed part of the Government Domain until 1859, when land was offered for sale in approximately 1-acre allotments. A later subdivision of 'Parramatta Park' saw the surrounding land later divided the land into small allotments in 1886. George Oakes, a member of the Legislative Assembly and owner of land nearby, predicted that 'very few farmers would be interested in acquiring land with soil to grow profitable crops' however nevertheless purchased large tracts of land himself.

Although the land was owned by George Oakes and remained in the Oakes Family possession from the mid-nineteenth century into the turn of the century, it remains unclear if George Oakes lived in this property. There were a number of occupants who lived in Allengreen. The Oakes family were leading pastoralists in New South Wales in the 1880s and it was recorded that Charles Shirley Oakes was the prominent resident of Allengreen throughout the 1870s and 1880s. Several weddings between the Oakes Family and Weston family are recorded as having their reception at 'Allengreen'. The property was advertised for let in June 1895 as a first-class family residence standing on 1 ½ acres of ground with planted flower, fruit and vegetable gardens. The land remained in their ownership until 1927. Amos Street was originally known as Payten Street after another landowner in the area.

In 1927, the property was advertised for auction as the Park Crest Estate (Allengreen) Parramatta. The study area was advertised as having charming and uninterrupted views to Parramatta Park, with links to a golf course, bowling greens and tennis courts. The advertisement also noted the building was supplied by city water, gas, electric light and sewer.

In 2010, the property underwent substantial alterations with the construction of a large, four-storey residential apartment block at the rear of the property's allotment. The item remains in use as a private residential dwelling.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Due to the inclusion of a four-storey residential apartment block at the rear of the property is recommended the curtilage is revised and updated in the Cumberland LEP, as shown below. Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



- The item is in the vicinity of Old Government House and Domain, Parramatta Park, which was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage list as one of the eleven (11) sites across Australia forming the serial listing for the Australian Convict Sites. Parramatta Park and Old Government House is also listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (00596).

  Old Government House and its parkland setting of the Government Domain is of outstanding national significance for its association with the foundation of British colonial administration, and as an important centre of the convict system in Australia. Much of the administrative, social and political life of the colony, including the commencement of the government's convict administration, was decided by the governors at this place from the very beginning of the colony until the last convicts served their sentences.

  The landscape of Parramatta Park remains remarkedly true to the estate created by Governor and Mrs Macquarie during their time in NSW from 1810 and 1821. This landscape is valued today because it is a public park that still has the structure and character of the nineteenth century Australian Government Domain.

  Any future Development Applications would have to consider the known outstanding heritage values and State heritage values of the Parramatta Park landscape which adjoins the item, Allengreen – Federation Cottage (I273).



World Heritage listing curtilage shown in dark green.



SHR Curtilage outlined in blue.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	'Allengreen' - Federation Residence	I273
Heritage Study	'Allengreen' - Federation Residence	I273
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage studies	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- City Plan Heritage 2017, Westmead Station (South Precinct) Heritage Study, City Plan Heritage, Sydney.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Levins, C 2010, Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/parramatta_park
- Mauldon V 2012, Shaping the Domain: The World Heritage Site Old Government House & Domain at Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://www.parrapark.com.au/assets/Shaping-the-Domain-brochures/Shaping-the-Domain-World-Heritage-1788-1856-Parramatta-Park-Brochure.pdf

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Detail of rear extension.



Profile of item fronting Parramatta Park.



View to Parramatta Park.



View form Parramatta Park to front façade of item.



Aerial from November 2009 of the property prior to the rear development.



Aerial from July 2019 showing the rear development.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Inter-war bungalow		
Recommended Name	'Ruberay' - Inter-War Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	15 Austral Avenue, Westmead NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	192	-	13731
Current LEP ID	I274 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I146 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Inter-War Bungalow at 15 Austral Avenue, Westmead is of local significance for its historical, aesthetic and representative values. Built in c.1928, the item historically relates to the significant residential subdivisions of Westmead. The property was formerly part of the Government Domain subdivided in 1859 and acquired by James Howison and William Fullagar. In 1914 the land was acquired by John Toohey and formed part of the Tooheys Palm Estate. The present property boundaries historically relate to the 1925 subdivision of Tooheys Palm Estate. The item has aesthetic significance as part of a fine and well-preserved group of Inter-War Bungalows that are largely intact and in good condition. The item makes a strong contribution to the character of Austral Avenue. Due to the similarities in design, use and material the significance of 15 Austral Avenue is enhanced by the group of houses at 15-19 Austral Avenue, Westmead. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Inter-war bungalow built in Westmead,c.1928.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item was built in c.1928. The item is historically linked to significant residential subdivisions of Westmead. In 1914 the land was acquired by John Toohey and formed part of the Tooheys Palm Estate. The present property boundaries historically relate to the 1925 subdivision of Tooheys Palm Estate.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as part of a fine and well-preserved group of Inter-War Bungalows that are largely intact and in good condition. The item makes a strong contribution to the character of Austral Avenue. Due to the similarities in design, use and material the

	significance of 15 Austral Avenue is enhanced by the group of houses at 15-19 Austral Avenue, Westmead.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Inter-war bungalow built in Westmead, c.1928.

Physical Description

The subject building is one of three similar 1920s Inter-war bungalows in the streetscape, similar in design and style to the Moree Avenue group. The bungalow is a single storey brick residence with a terracotta tiled hipped roof with a projecting gable to the street. The roof has exposed timber rafters, no chimney and replaced Colorbond guttering. The gable end is weatherboard and half-timbered in the Federation style. The front verandah has a broken back roof and continues along the width of the building projecting just beyond the gable. It is supported by columns that are 2/3 brick piers and 1/3 small cast concrete columns. The verandah floor is painted concrete, and the sub-base is of brick, rendered at the front. The front facade and gable end feature groups of three timber casement leadlight windows with sloped brick sills. The front door adjacent to the gable end is the original timber and glass panelled door, with a mottled glass fanlight above. The front facade has been tuck pointed and darker bricks have been used. At the rear is a brick skillion with aluminium sliding windows which extends beyond the eastern building alignment.

A concrete slab driveway along the western boundary leads to a weatherboard garage at the rear. A contemporary timber panel gate is located midway down the driveway. There is a low brick fence to the street. The item contains an informal garden area with established plantings. The street is predominantly characterised by single storey 1950s brick residences and established gardens. It appears that the bungalow retains its early subdivision boundaries.

Overall the building is in a good condition and is well maintained. The timberwork appears to have been repainted along the verandah and in the gable end. The brick boundary fence however is in poor condition and has been impacted by vegetation planted along the fence. Some sections are precariously stacked with no mortar joints.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Repainted timber bargeboard
- New guttering
- Rear modification
- Gate over driveway

Overall the integrity of the building is moderate. The rear addition is a discrete addition that does not have an adverse impact on the significance of the item. The façade appears to be relatively intact, although it is likely the timber elements have been replaced. This is an acceptable change that supports the heritage significance of the item.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1928

The suburb of Westmead is bounded by the suburbs of Wentworthville to the west, Parramatta to the east, Northmead to the north and Mays Hill and Merrylands to the south. The southern half of Westmead, south of Westmead Station lies in the territory of the Cumberland Council.

Westmead originally formed part of the western portion of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta which was laid out by Governor Philip in 1790. It originally comprised of over 2000 acres of land established by Governor Macquarie as an administrative area for the penal colony and became a residential office for ten governors. By the 1850s the Domain became known as Parramatta Park. In 1859-1861, an extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided, and it was at this time that the suburb became known as Westmead ('West meadow'). The major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Land was also allotted to James Houison, John Savery Rodd and George Oakes. These allotments comprised of 50 acres, however, many of these individuals acquired multiple allotments. By the time of this subdivision, several main roads had been established including Hawkesbury Road, Pye Street, Oakes Street, Bridge Road, Good Street and Houison Street.

Westmead was relatively slow to develop, and it was only after the Westmead Railway Station was opened in 1883 that landowners began to subdivide in the area. By the 1920s, the station's facilities had improved and several estates such as Toohey's Palm Estate and Fullagar's Estate were further subdivided. By the late 1940s, the Westmead Housing Commission Estate was developed which comprised of 300 brick houses as well as a retail strip with 12 shops and a block of flats. Westmead owes much of its present street layout to the developments from this period.

The site is located on Portions 311 and 312 granted to James Howison and William Fullagar respectively in January 1861. It was formerly part of the Government Domain which began to be subdivided in 1859 when the name "Westmead" was first used. It was not until 1914 that land from several land grants was consolidated by John Toohey.

Tooheys Palm Estate was subsequently subdivided in 1925 and lot 192 was one of a number of lots purchased by Herbert Leslie Glover in December 1927. It seems that a restrictive covenant was placed on a number of lots at this time and entailed that any main building constructed on the lots should not be of material other than brick and/or stone, have a value no less than 450 pounds, a slate and/or tile roof, and stand at least 20 feet from the street. In March 1928 lot 192 was sold to Raymond and Ruby Tillett. It is assumed the cottage was constructed during 1928, as the Sands Directory lists Raymond Tillett at "Ruberay" from 1929. The Tilletts retained ownership until 1940 when the property was sold to Colin Woods. The site has since been transferred several times. In 1978, an application was made for additions and in 1988 an application was lodged for the construction of a garage.

The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g.	**X**

				paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the brick fence should be repaired and where possible, reuse existing heritage fabric available.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Inter-War Bungalow	I274
Heritage Study	Inter-War Bungalow	I274
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- City Plan Heritage 2017, Westmead Station (South Precinct) Heritage Study, City Plan Heritage, Sydney.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Levins, C 2010, Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/parramatta_park
- Mauldon V 2012, Shaping the Domain: The World Heritage Site Old Government House & Domain at Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://www.parrapark.com.au/assets/Shaping-the-Domain-brochures/Shaping-the-Domain-World-Heritage-1788-1856-Parramatta-Park-Brochure.pdf

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Detail of front façade.



View from Austral Avenue.



Detail of brick boundary fence in a poor condition.



Detail of brick boundary fence in a poor condition.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Inter-war bungalow		
Recommended Name	'Warungle' - Inter-War Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	17 Austral Avenue, Westmead NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	191	-	13731
Current LEP ID	I275 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I147 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Inter-War Bungalow at 17 Austral Avenue, Westmead is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in c.1928, the item relates to significant residential subdivisions of Westmead. The property was formerly part of the Government Domain which was subdivided in 1859 and acquired by James Howison and William Fullagar. In 1914 the land was acquired by John Toohey and formed part of the Tooheys Palm Estate. The present property boundaries historically relate to the 1925 subdivision of Tooheys Palm Estate. The item has aesthetic significance as part of a fine and well-preserved group of Inter-War Bungalows that are largely intact and in good condition. The item makes a strong contribution to the character of Austral Avenue. Due to similarities in design, use and material the significance of 17 Austral Avenue is enhanced by the group of houses at 15-19 Austral Avenue, Westmead. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Inter-War Bungalow built in Westmead.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item was built in c.1928 and is linked to significant residential subdivisions of Westmead. In 1914 the land was acquired by John Toohey and formed part of the Tooheys Palm Estate. The present property boundaries historically relate to the 1925 subdivision of Tooheys Palm Estate.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as part of a fine and well-preserved group of Inter-War Bungalows that are largely intact and in good condition. The item makes a strong contribution to the character of Austral Avenue. Due to the similarities in design, use and material the

	significance of 17 Austral Avenue is enhanced by the group of houses at 15-19 Austral Avenue, Westmead.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Inter-war bungalow built in Westmead.

Physical Description

The subject building is one of three similar 1920s Inter-war bungalows in the street, similar in design and style to the Moree Avenue group. The bungalow is a single storey brick dwelling with a terracotta tiled hipped roof and a projecting gable to the street. The roof appears to have a replaced Colorbond guttering system. The front verandah has a broken back roof, and continues along the width of the building projecting just beyond the gable. The verandah is supported by tapered colonettes on brick piers. The gable end is rendered with halftimbered detail to the centre. The verandah is enclosed by brick balustrading and has a painted concrete floor. The sub-base is of brick, rendered at the front. The front façade also features timber casement windows with rendered concrete lintels and sloped brick sills. The central casement to the gable end features a leadlight detail. The front door adjacent to the gable end is the original timber and glass panelled door, with a mottled glass fanlight above and aluminium fly screen. The front façade has been tuck pointed and features darker bricks.

The rear features a brick and fibro skillion roofed section. A driveway extends from the street boundary, along the eastern boundary to the rear of the property. The property appears to retain its original subdivision boundaries. The street is predominately characterised by single storey 1950s brick residences and established gardens. While 17 Austral Avenue retains the consistent setback and alignment of the streetscape, the item does not feature any significant landscape elements. The front yard is a grassed area with minimal plantings enclosed with a painted timber picket fence along Austral Avenue.

Overall the building is in a good condition and is well maintained. The front façade appears to have been recently repointed and the timberwork and rendered elements appear to have been recently repainted. The rendered lintel of the window beneath the gable shows some signs of delamination.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Modified rear including a brick and fibro skillion extension
- Replaced guttering
- Contemporary fence
- Recent repointing
- Repainted timber elements

Overall the integrity of the building is moderate. The rear addition is a discrete addition that does not have an adverse impact on the significance of the item. The façade appears to be relatively intact, although it is likely the timber elements have been replaced. This is an acceptable change that supports the heritage significance of the item.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1928

The suburb of Westmead is bounded by the suburbs of Wentworthville to the west, Parramatta to the east, Northmead to the north and Mays Hill and Merrylands to the south. The southern half of Westmead south of Westmead Station is located within the territory of Cumberland Council.

Westmead originally formed part of the western portion of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta which was laid out by Governor Philip in 1790. It originally comprised of over 2000 acres of land established by Governor Macquarie as an administrative area for the penal colony and became a residential office for ten governors. By the 1850s the Domain became known as Parramatta Park. In 1859-1861, an extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided and it was at this time that the suburb became known as Westmead ('West meadow'). The major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Land was also allotted to James Houison, John Savery Rodd and George Oakes. These allotments comprised of 50 acres, however, many of these individuals acquired multiple allotments. By the time of this subdivision, a number of main roads had been established including Hawkesbury Road, Pye Street, Oakes Street, Bridge Road, Good Street and Houison Street.

Westmead was relatively slow to develop, and it was only after the Westmead Railway Station was opened in 1883 that landowners began to subdivide in the area. By the 1920s, the station's facilities had improved and several estates such as Toohey's Palm Estate and Fullagar's Estate were further subdivided. By the late 1940s, the Westmead Housing Commission Estate was developed which comprised 300 brick houses as well as a retail strip with 12 shops and a block of flats. Westmead owes much of its present street layout to the developments from this period.

The site is located on Portions 311 and 312 granted to James Howison and William Fullagar respectively in January 1861. It was formerly part of the Government Domain which began to be subdivided in 1859 when the name "Westmead" was first used. It was not until 1914 that land from a number of the grants was consolidated by John Toohey.

Tooheys Palm Estate was subsequently subdivided in 1925 and lot 191 was one of a number of lots purchased by Herbert Leslie Glover in December 1927. It seems that a restrictive convenant was placed on a number of lots at this time and entailed that any main building constructed on the lots should not be of material other than brick and/or stone, have a value no less than 450 pounds, a slate and/or tile roof, and stand at least 20 feet from the street. In June 1928 Clarence Bottrell, a farmer purchased the site. It is assumed that the cottage was constructed soon after, as the Sands Directory lists Percy Bottrell occupying "Warungle" in 1929/30. The property was sold shortly after to Thomas Renwick who is listed in the Sands Directory from 1931, retaining ownership until 1959. Since 1959 the property has been owned by the same family.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Maintain this items heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Inter-War Bungalow	I275
Heritage Study	Inter-War Bungalow	I275
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- City Plan Heritage 2017, Westmead Station (South Precinct) Heritage Study, City Plan Heritage, Sydney.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Levins, C 2010, Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/parramatta_park

- Mauldon V 2012, Shaping the Domain: The World Heritage Site Old Government House & Domain at Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://www.parrapark.com.au/assets/Shaping-the-Domain-brochures/Shaping-the-Domain-World-Heritage-1788-1856-Parramatta-Park-Brochure.pdf

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of front façade.



View of front façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Inter-war bungalow		
Recommended Name	'Chalfont' - Inter-War Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	19 Austral Avenue, Westmead, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	190	-	13731
Current LEP ID	I276 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I148 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Inter-War bungalow at 19 Austral Avenue, Westmead is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in c.1928, the item relates to significant residential subdivisions of Westmead. The property was formerly part of the Government Domain which was subdivided in 1859 and acquired by James Howison and William Fullagar. In 1914 the land was acquired by John Toohey and formed part of the Tooheys Palm Estate. The present property boundaries historically relate to the 1925 subdivision of Tooheys Palm Estate. The item has aesthetic significance as part of a fine and well-preserved group of Inter-War Bungalows that are largely intact and in good condition. The item makes a strong contribution to the character of Austral Avenue. Due to the similarities in design, use and material the significance of 19 Austral Avenue is enhanced by the group of houses at 15-19 Austral Avenue, Westmead. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an Inter-War Bungalow built in Westmead.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item was built in c.1928 and is linked to significant residential subdivisions of Westmead. In 1914 the land was acquired by John Toohey and formed part of the Tooheys Palm Estate. The present property boundaries historically relate to the 1925 subdivision of Tooheys Palm Estate.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as part of a fine and well-preserved group of Inter-War Bungalows that are largely intact and in good condition. The item makes a strong contribution to the character of Austral Avenue. Due to the similarities in design, use and material the

	significance of 19 Austral Avenue is enhanced by the group of houses at 15-19 Austral Avenue, Westmead.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of an Inter-War Bungalow built in Westmead.

Physical Description

The subject building is one of three similar 1920s Inter-war bungalows in the streetscape, similar in design and style to the Moree Avenue group. The bungalow is a single storey brick residence with a terracotta tiled hipped roof and a projecting gable to the street. The roof has a face brick chimney on the eastern side, exposed timber eaves and a new Colorbond guttering system. The gable ends are infilled with weatherboards at the peak and timber panel and fibro sheeting below. The front brickwork has been tuckpointed and is of a darker colour than the side elevations, sitting atop a rendered brick sub-base. The verandah features a flat roof that runs the width of the building projecting just beyond the gable and retains the original metal sheeting. It is supported by small concrete tapered colonnettes on brick piers. The colonnettes are paired along the main verandah and are singular at the projecting gable. The verandah has a brick balustrade and concrete floor.

The original timber and glass panelled door is adjacent to the gable end and has a mottled glass highlight and aluminium flyscreens. The brass name plate adjacent to the door reads ‘Chalfont”. The windows are timber framed double-hung leadlight windows with concrete lintels and sloped brick sills. The windows are grouped in sets of three and are fronted by aluminium flyscreens. A small aluminium window on the western façade has replaced an original window.

The rear of the dwelling has a weatherboard skillion extension. A driveway extends along the western boundary and leads to a small metal garage at the rear. The property appears to have retained its original subdivision boundaries. The front yard features some informal plantings along the verandah and an established palm tree. Hydrangeas are planted along the stepped brick boundary fence.

The building appears to be in a good condition and well-maintained. The timberwork of the front façade appears to have been recently repainted.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Replaced guttering
- Replaced window on the western elevation with an aluminium window
- Repainted façade
- Flyscreens
- Rear addition

The buildings integrity appears to be high.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1928

The suburb of Westmead is bounded by the suburbs of Wentworthville to the west, Parramatta to the east, Northmead to the north and Mays Hill and Merrylands to the south. The southern half of Westmead, south of Westmead Station lies in the territory of the Cumberland Council.

Westmead originally formed part of the western portion of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta which was laid out by Governor Philip in 1790. It originally comprised of over 2000 acres of land established by Governor Macquarie as an administrative area for the penal colony and became a residential office for ten governors. By the 1850s the Domain became known as Parramatta Park. In 1859-1861, an extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided and it was at this time that the suburb became known as Westmead ('West meadow'). The major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Land was also allotted to James Houison, John Savery Rodd and George Oakes. These allotments comprised of 50 acres, however, many of these individuals acquired multiple allotments. By the time of this subdivision, a number of main roads had been established including Hawkesbury Road, Pye Street, Oakes Street, Bridge Road, Good Street and Houison Street.

Westmead was relatively slow to develop, and it was only after the Westmead Railway Station was opened in 1883 that landowners began to subdivide in the area. By the 1920s, the station's facilities had improved and several estates such as Toohey's Palm Estate and Fullagar's Estate were further subdivided. By the late 1940s, the Westmead Housing Commission Estate was developed which comprised of 300 brick houses as well as a retail strip with 12 shops and a block of flats. Westmead owes much of its present street layout to the developments from this period.

The site is located on Portions 311 and 312 granted to James Howison and William Fullagar respectively in January 1861. It was formerly part of the Government Domain which began to be subdivided in 1859 when the name "Westmead" was first used. It was not until 1914 that land from a number of the grants was consolidated by John Toohey. Tooheys Palm Estate was subsequently subdivided in 1925 and lot 191 was one of a number of lots purchased by Herbert Leslie Glover in December 1927. It seems that a restrictive convenant was placed on a number of lots at this time and entailed that any main building constructed on the lots should not be of material other than brick and/or stone, have a value no less than 450 pounds, a slate and/or tile roof, and stand at least 20 feet from the street. In November 1927 the site was purchased by Ernest Payne and his wife Sarah Ann. It is assumed that the cottage was constructed during 1928, as the Sands Directory lists Ernest Payne at "Chalfont" from 1929. In 1942 the property was purchased by Frederick Charles Smith passing to his widow in 1949 who in turn sold to Marjorie Smith in 1953. The property was not sold again until 1983 and in 1985 alterations were carried out. In 1993 the property was sold again. An application for a swimming pool was made in 1997.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Inter-War Bungalow	I276
Heritage Study	Inter-War Bungalow	I276
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- City Plan Heritage 2017, Westmead Station (South Precinct) Heritage Study, City Plan Heritage, Sydney.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Levins, C 2010, Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/parramatta_park
- Mauldon V 2012, Shaping the Domain: The World Heritage Site Old Government House & Domain at Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://www.parrapark.com.au/assets/Shaping-the-Domain-brochures/Shaping-the-Domain-World-Heritage-1788-1856-Parramatta-Park-Brochure.pdf

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to front façade



View northwest from Austral Avenue to Inter-War bungalow.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Late Victorian Cottage		
Recommended Name	Late Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	2 Drew Street, Westmead, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	32	-	976885
Current LEP ID	I277 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I149 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Late Victorian Cottage at 2 Drew Street, Westmead is of local significance for its historical and aesthetic values. Built in c.1885, the item is linked to the Excelsior Land Investment & Building Co and Bank Ltd subdivision of Amos Estate and Drew's Orchard Estate. The building also reflects the development of the area in the early years of the twentieth century. The building has aesthetic significance as a largely intact Victorian cottage in both form and fabric, however this is reduced and adversely impacted by the poor condition of the dwelling.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1885, the item is linked to the Excelsior Land Investment & Building Co and Bank Ltd subdivision of Amos Estate and Drew's Orchard Estate. The building also reflects the development of the area in the early years of the twentieth century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as a largely intact Victorian cottage in both form and fabric, however this is reduced and adversely impacted by the poor condition of the dwelling.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion in its current condition.

Physical Description

The subject building is a small painted brick Late Victorian cottage with a corrugated iron roof. The hipped roof has a single early brick chimney to the western side which has stepped brick detailing and highly corroded gutters. A hipped bullnose verandah clad in corrugated iron fronts the dwelling. The verandah roof is supported on simple timber posts and has an early timber floor.

The house is bounded by a high timber lattice fence with heavily overgrown ivy. The front façade was not visible, however the former listing sheet states:

The front facade has a central door with a double hung window on either side. Openings have segmental arched heads and rendered window sills which have been painted. At the rear is a skillion section, which is larger than the main house and has weatherboard cladding.

The front and side elevation are severely overgrown with ivy. The dwelling appears to have several rear skillion extensions and a rear shed with a hipped roof clad with asbestos sheeted roofing. The rear skillion has fibro and mini-orb wall renovated with the use of recycled weatherboards.

While the property is located on a corner block with a lane extending along the eastern boundary, the house is hidden from view by a tall corrugated iron fence that extends along the eastern boundary. It appears that the house was originally located on a larger block although it still retains a large yard at the rear. There are a number of mature trees and palms in the rear yard and a number of large eucalypts within the boundary.

Overall the condition of the building is poor. The item is heavily impacted by vegetation growth and from lack of water management, the guttering is completely corroded in sections. There is some rusting on the corrugated roof and timber rotted elements of the verandah. The bullnose verandah is starting to detach from the front façade, and paint is flaking off the brickwork.

Condition	Good	Fair	**Poor**

Alterations and Additions

- Rear skillion addition*
- Contemporary fencing along north and east boundary*

The cottage retains its scale and form although has been modified to the rear with the inclusion of several rear skillion additions. The main portion of the house appears largely intact. The integrity is considered high.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1885-1889

The suburb of Westmead is bounded by the suburbs of Wentworthville to the west, Parramatta to the east, Northmead to the north and Mays Hill and Merrylands to the south. The southern half of Westmead, south of Westmead Station lies in the territory of the Cumberland Council.

Westmead originally formed part of the western portion of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta which was laid out by Governor Philip in 1790. It originally comprised of over 2000 acres of land established by Governor Macquarie as an administrative area for the penal colony and became a residential office for ten governors. By the 1850s the Domain became known as Parramatta Park. In 1859-1861, an extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided, and it was at this time that the suburb became known as Westmead ('West meadow'). The major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Land was also allotted to James Houison, John Savery

Rodd and George Oakes. These allotments comprised of 50 acres, however, many of these individuals acquired multiple allotments. By the time of this subdivision, a number of main roads had been established including Hawkesbury Road, Pye Street, Oakes Street, Bridge Road, Good Street and Houison Street.

Westmead was relatively slow to develop, and it was only after the Westmead Railway Station was opened in 1883 that landowners began to subdivide in the area. By the 1920s, the station's facilities had improved and several estates such as Toohey's Palm Estate and Fullagar's Estate were further subdivided. By the late 1940s, the Westmead Housing Commission Estate was developed which comprised of 300 brick houses as well as a retail strip with 12 shops and a block of flats. Westmead owes much of its present street layout to the developments from this period.

The property is located on the border of two allotments granted to Charles Roberts Senior and Richard Bergan in July 1859. The Richard Bergan grant was transferred to James Bergan almost immediately. Similarly, in April 1861 John Brenan conveyed the Roberts grant to William Hibburd by Deed Poll. Shortly after it was re-conveyed to Reverend Richard Amos.

In 1875 William Drew purchased the Amos Estate, and in 1877 consolidated the two grants when he purchased the Bergan land. In 1885, the Excelsior Land Investment & Building Co and Bank Ltd purchased the estate and subsequently subdivided and sold allotments of Drew's Orchard Estate.

In November 1885 Gordon McKinnon, an architect, purchased Lot 32, a narrow lot featuring a 20 feet lane along its eastern boundary giving rear access to several lots on Good and Amos Streets. It is assumed that the cottage was constructed from this time and the Sands Directory indicates it was occupied from 1889.

It is assumed that H. Heydon purchased the property in 1897, retaining ownership until 1909 when Robert Burnett is listed in the Sands Directory. Burnett retained ownership until his death in 1933 when the property was passed to his wife Mary. The property subsequently changed ownership in 1976 and in 1984 when the current owners purchased the property. Unspecified works were undertaken to the building in 1985. Currently, the building appears to be vacant.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.	**X**		

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Late Victorian Cottage	I277
Heritage Study	Late Victorian Cottage	I277
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- City Plan Heritage 2017, Westmead Station (South Precinct) Heritage Study, City Plan Heritage, Sydney.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Levins, C 2010, Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/parramatta_park
- Mauldon V 2012, Shaping the Domain: The World Heritage Site Old Government House & Domain at Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://www.parrapark.com.au/assets/Shaping-the-Domain-brochures/Shaping-the-Domain-World-Heritage-1788-1856-Parramatta-Park-Brochure.pdf

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View from Drew Street of front façade.



View of vegetation growth on east elevation.



Detail of gutter on verandah roof.



Corroded gutter the north elevation of the roof.



View to the north and east elevation.



Overgrown vegetation along the east elevation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	“The Firs”, Victorian Picturesque Gothic Residence		
Recommended Name	‘The Firs’ - Victorian Gothic Residence		
Site Image			
Address	24 Good Street, Westmead NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	101	-	1155270
Current LEP ID	I278 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I150 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 24 Good Street, Westmead is of local significance for its historical and aesthetic significance. Built in 1899, the item is linked to the early subdivision of 'Drews Orchard Estate' by the Excelsior Land Investment and Building Company and Bank Ltd. The building is a fine example, if poorly maintained, of a medium sized gentlemen's cottage of the late Victorian period dating from the 1890's. Although the building is slightly modified the item still retains its aesthetic significance as a late Victorian cottage in its form and scale. Furthermore, although the surrounding district has been rezoned and the context of the building has changed, it still retains a large curtilage area and is a strong contributory element to the streetscape with a strong garden landscape.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item was built in 1899 and is linked to the early subdivision of 'Drews Orchard Estate' by the Excelsior Land Investment and Building Company and Bank Ltd.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item, although slightly modified, retains its aesthetic significance as a late Victorian cottage in its form and scale. Although the surrounding district has been rezoned and the context of the building has changed, it still retains a large curtilage area and is a strong contributory element to the streetscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The subject building is a single storey, 'T' shaped timber framed cottage clad in weatherboard and fibro cement sheet with front verandah on brick infill footings. The cottage features a main gabled and hipped roof section and skillion roofed addition clad in corrugated steel, with a centrally located rendered chimney. The side and front gables each feature decorative fretwork and barge boards, as well as a faceted bay with hipped roof supported on decorative brackets. The bays feature timber framed double hung windows on each face. The front of the house features a 'L' shaped verandah with concrete floor and is covered by a skillion awning with a corrugated steel roof supported on flat iron columns. The front facade of the building features a panelled timber door with sidelights. The building generally features timber framed double hung windows.

The building is situated on a large corner block and is set close to both street boundaries. A simple timber rail fence and paling fence bounds the property. A mature garden surrounds the cottage and also features a garage in the south western corner of the property. The streetscape features a mix of residential properties including some home units.

The building is well-maintained and is in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Skillion roofed addition to the east side of the building
- Early rear addition with a gable roof
- Replaced timber posts on the verandah with wrought iron posts
- Replaced windows on western façade
- Garage added in 1963

The building is relatively intact although many of the original timber weatherboards have been replaced by fibro, timber and metal sheeting, leaving only the front with the original cladding. The integrity is considered to be moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1899

The suburb of Westmead is bounded by the suburbs of Wentworthville to the west, Parramatta to the east, Northmead to the north and Mays Hill and Merrylands to the south. The southern half of Westmead, south of Westmead Station lies in the territory of the Cumberland Council.

Westmead originally formed part of the western portion of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta which was laid out by Governor Philip in 1790. It originally comprised of over 2000 acres of land established by Governor Macquarie as an administrative area for the penal colony and became a residential office for ten governors. By the 1850s the Domain became known as Parramatta Park. In 1859-1861, an extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided, and it was at this time that the suburb became known as Westmead ('West meadow'). The major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Land was also allotted to James Houison, John Savery Rodd and George Oakes. These allotments comprised of 50 acres, however, many of these individuals acquired multiple allotments. By the time of this subdivision, a number of main roads had been established including Hawkesbury Road, Pye Street, Oakes Street, Bridge Road, Good Street and Houison Street.

Westmead was relatively slow to develop, and it was only after the Westmead Railway Station was opened in 1883 that landowners began to subdivide in the area. By the 1920s, the station's facilities had improved and several estates such as Toohey's Palm Estate and Fullagar's Estate were further subdivided. By the late 1940s, the Westmead Housing Commission Estate was developed which comprised of 300 brick houses as well as a retail strip with 12 shops and a block of flats. Westmead owes much of its present street layout to the developments from this period.

In 1859 Charles Roberts (Senior) purchased 6 acres of what was formerly part of the Government Domain subdivided in 1859. It was subsequently sold to the Excelsior Land Investment and Building Company and Bank Ltd who continued to subdivide the land. In 1889, W. Harvey Holt purchased part of the subdivided land known as "Drew's Orchard Estate". It is assumed that the house was constructed at this time. The Sands Directory lists this property as "The Firs" from 1890 till 1911. In 1911, it was sold to John R. Coils and his wife who changed the name of the house to "Coolalie". In 1918, Stanley Jerome bought the property and let it to Pearce R. Creagh who later purchased the property in 1937. Creagh retained the property until 1956 when it was sold. Since that time, several additions have been made to house. The property remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	'The Firs' - Victorian Gothic Residence	I278
Heritage Study	'The Firs' - Victorian Gothic Residence	I278
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland Council Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- City Plan Heritage 2017, Westmead Station (South Precinct) Heritage Study, City Plan Heritage, Sydney.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Levins, C 2010, Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/parramatta_park
- Mauldon V 2012, Shaping the Domain: The World Heritage Site Old Government House & Domain at Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://www.parrapark.com.au/assets/Shaping-the-Domain-brochures/Shaping-the-Domain-World-Heritage-1788-1856-Parramatta-Park-Brochure.pdf

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to residence from Good Street with extensive vegetation along properties boundary.



View to property from Good Street, illustrating extensively vegetation.



View to property from Amos Street, illustrating extensively vegetation.



Detail of front door and rusticated weatherboards.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Westmead Progress Association Hall		
Recommended Name	Westmead Progress Association Hall		
Site Image			
Address	43 Hassall Street, Westmead, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	31 & 32	C	1409
Current LEP ID	I279 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I151 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Community Facilities	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Westmead Progress Association Hall is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and social values. Built in 1925, the Westmead Progress Association Hall is historically linked with significant residential subdivisions in Westmead. Furthermore, it is historically significant for its link to the Progress Association, for which it stands as an example of the types of projects they undertook. It has social significance for its association and use by the local Progress Association and for the part it played in the social and recreational life of the immediate neighbourhood. The item also has some aesthetic significance as a purpose-built Federation hall dating to the late 1920s. The aesthetic significance of the building is further enhanced by its prominent position within the streetscape that makes a positive contribution to the landscape.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1925, the Westmead Progress Association Hall is historically linked with significant subdivision in Westmead. Furthermore, it is historically significant for its link to the Progress Association, for which it stands as an example of the types of projects they undertook.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item also has some aesthetic significance as a purpose-built Federation hall dating to the late 1920s. The aesthetic significance of the building is enhanced by its prominent position within the streetscape that makes a positive contribution to the landscape.
d) Social	It has social significance for its association and use by the local Progress Association and for the part it played in the social and recreational life of the immediate neighbourhood.

e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The Progress Association Hall is a single storey face brick building located on an elevated corner with a frontage to Priddle and Hassall Streets. The building features a gabled roof clad in terracotta tiles behind a brick squared parapet addressing Hassall Street. Both the rear and the front of the building feature a flat roofed addition.

The front façade is broken into three bays by brick pilasters which extend the height of the façade through the parapet. The parapet features a rendered cornice and painted rendered frieze, bearing "Westmead Hall Est. 1925" topped by a soldier course of brickwork. The front façade has two windows either side with timber framed multipaned double hung sash windows. A single small high window is also located over the front entry of the building. The front entry is a modified protruding brick entrance with a staircase that leads up to an enclosed formal entry of the building, covered by a flat roof with a boxed eave.

The north and south elevation of the building feature several bays with window and door openings and framed by face brick pilasters. The windows along these elevations are generally timber framed multipaned double hung sash windows with opaque patterned glass, flat brick segmented arches and brick sills. The north elevation features several door openings including one disabled access with concrete ramp.

The flat roofed addition is located at the western end of the building and is surrounded by a landscaped area enclosed by high steel mesh fencing. The front of the building features some landscaping and a brick planter box/retaining wall along the street boundary. The building is surrounded by relatively recent and contemporary face brick walk up residential blocks.

Although the southern elevation of this building was not accessible during the site inspection, it is worth noting that the former listing sheet noted the southern elevation appeared to have ‘minor soiling on the southern facade brickwork’. The building appears to be in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- It appears that the front, formal entry of the building has been altered and extended to incorporate WC facilities
- The south eastern window is obscured by the extension, only the original brick arch is evident and glass blocks have been fitted to the two front windows
- It is assumed, that the door openings and access on the northern facade have been altered.
- The western facade also features flat roofed addition*

Although the building features modified entrances and doorways, the building retains a moderate level of integrity in terms of the buildings overall form, scale and architectural detailing.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1925

The suburb of Westmead is bounded by the suburbs of Wentworthville to the west, Parramatta to the east, Northmead to the north and Mays Hill and Merrylands to the south. The southern half of Westmead, south of Westmead Station lies in the territory of the Cumberland Council.

Westmead originally formed part of the western portion of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta, which was laid out by Governor Philip in 1790. It originally comprised of over 2000 acres of land established by Governor Macquarie as an administrative area for the penal colony and became a residential office for ten governors. By the 1850s the Domain became known as Parramatta Park. In 1859-1861, an extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided, and it was at this time that the suburb became known as Westmead ('West meadow'). The major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Land was also allotted to James Houison, John Savery Rodd and George Oakes. These allotments comprised 50 acres, however, many of these individuals acquired multiple allotments. By the time of this subdivision, a number of main roads had been established including Hawkesbury Road, Pye Street, Oakes Street, Bridge Road, Good Street and Houison Street.

Westmead was relatively slow to develop, and it was only after the Westmead Railway Station was opened in 1883 that landowners began to subdivide in the area. By the 1920s, the station's facilities had improved and several estates such as Toohey's Palm Estate and Fullagar's Estate were further subdivided. By the late 1940s, the Westmead Housing Commission Estate was developed which comprised of 300 brick houses as well as a retail strip with 12 shops and a block of flats. Westmead owes much of its present street layout to the developments from this period.

The site is located on land acquired by George Oakes in 1861 following the subdivision of the Government Domain in 1859. In 1883 George Caird purchased thirty acres of this grant, subdivided the land and began to sell various allotments. In 1889 lots 29 to 32 of Section C on Railway Street were purchased by John Smythe Richardson. In 1914, William Shelley purchased all four lots on what was now Hassall Street. In 1915 and 1917, the land was again transferred and in 1922 was divided when lots 31 and 32 were transferred to William and Frances Withers. In 1923, lots 31 and 32 were transferred to Frank Ralph, Frederick Young, Arthur Davies, Standish Mills and Robert Creswick and in 1925 to Frank Ralph, Frederick Young, Arthur Davies, Standish Mills and William Scrivner as joint tenants. The foundation stone was laid by F. Ralph in 1925 and the hall was constructed from this time. The Sands Directory first lists a "Public Hall" in 1927. The building was designed by architects Messrs, Rowe and Frye.

During the 1880s and 1890s, Local Progress Associations begun to appear in developing suburbs. These associations were made up of local businessmen and landowners, who petitioned governments for public works and services and organised local public events. They were dedicated to local "progress" and leisure activities. The School of Arts movement was aimed at providing education and access to cultural activities for the working class. Their halls were venues for education lectures, courses in trades, plays, art music, exhibitions and debating and were actively used by the community. It is assumed that the Westmead branch constructed and used the Hall for their various business and social activities. The Westmead Progress Association was a highly active group in the area prior to the construction of the hall on Hassell Street. Previously they would meet at St Barnabas Hall.

The Hall was initially constructed for the Willing Workers. The Willing Workers was a group comprising women in the district who banded together to arrange functions for charitable purposes. The group had asked the Progress Association to join their efforts in procuring a hall, as their work was hindered by the lack of a suitable hall to hold such functions. The Progress Association accepted the responsibility of and bought the land on which the hall is located today. The hall cost £1200, this was financed by a loan from the Bank of New South Wales and repaid by the representative of the Association.

In 1971, the property was purchased by the Council of the Municipality of Holroyd. The building is owned and managed by Cumberland Council, and used for various functions and activities for the local community.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Westmead Progress Association Hall	I279
Heritage Study	Westmead Progress Association Hall	I279
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- City Plan Heritage 2017, Westmead Station (South Precinct) Heritage Study, City Plan Heritage, Sydney.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Levins, C 2010, Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/parramatta_park
- Mauldon V 2012, Shaping the Domain: The World Heritage Site Old Government House & Domain at Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://www.parrapark.com.au/assets/Shaping-the-Domain-brochures/Shaping-the-Domain-World-Heritage-1788-1856-Parramatta-Park-Brochure.pdf

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of east elevation from Hassell Street.



View of portion of north elevation from Priddle Street.



View of north elevation of Progress Hall from Priddle Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	"Deskford", Cabrini Nursing Home, circa 1876–1900		
Recommended Name	'Deskford' - Victorian Gothic Residence		
Site Image			
Address	41 Hawkesbury Road, Westmead NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	6 - 7	-	15726
Current LEP ID	I280 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I152 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

The 'Deskford' property at 41 Hawkesbury Road, Westmead is of local significance for its historic, associative and aesthetic values. Built in 1874, the building is historically linked to the early subdivision of the Government Domain that facilitated the subdivision and development of Westmead. The dwelling is associated with prominent local figure Andrew Payten, magistrate for the Parramatta Park Trust. The building has some aesthetic significance as a Victorian Gothic residence. Although notably altered, the building retains important original components and fabric, making it an important member of the relatively small group of substantial 19th century gentlemen estates and residences left in the Cumberland LGA. The building is a representative example of a substantial gentlemen's estate constructed in Westmead in c.1870s.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1874, the building is historically linked to the early subdivision of the Government Domain that facilitated the subdivision and development of Westmead.
b) Associative	The dwelling is associated with prominent local residents Nathaniel Payten and Andrew Payten. Nathaniel Payten designed and built Parramatta Gaol among other notable buildings in Parramatta. Andrew Payten was known as for his role as magistrate for the Parramatta Park Trust.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building has some aesthetic significance as a Victorian Gothic residence. Although notably altered, the building retains important original components and fabric which makes it an important member

	of the relatively small group of substantial 19th century gentlemen estates and residences left in Cumberland LGA.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The building is a representative example of a substantial gentlemen's estate constructed in Westmead in c.1870s.

Physical Description

'Deskford' is a two-storey painted brick Victorian Gothic residence with filigree elements. The item has a steeply pitched gabled roof clad with slate tiles. The roofscape is 'T' shaped with a projecting gable to the north, south and east. The dwelling features two tall brick chimneys with terracotta pots and two short rendered brick chimneys with corniced detailing at the gable peak. The gable ends have a timber bargeboard and finial detailing characteristic of Victorian "Gothic" style.

A wrap-around verandah on the second storey of the north and east elevation has a bullnose verandah roof. This roof is clad with corrugated iron and is supported on decorative cast iron flat columns with a decorative cast iron balustrade and stop-chamfered timber posts to ground floor. The gabled end to the north wing features a small cantilevered balcony at first floor level with a hipped concave corrugated iron roof supported on decorative cast iron columns, with a decorative cast iron balustrade and valence. Each gable end also features a small window opening with a rendered sill and lintel. The windows are generally timber framed double hung sash windows with four panes, with a sloped brick sill and rendered lintel.

The gravel driveway culminates at a concrete slab located to the northeast of the property, located off Hawkesbury Road. This runs along the former northern boundary of the building. This boundary is reminiscent of the 1922 auction of the Deskford Estate. There are some established palms located along the former boundary of the item, however there is minimal landscaping surrounding the building and it comprises predominately grassed areas.

The residence retains a prominent position within the landscape to the north, while the south is heavily modified with the construction of the Cabrini Nursing Home. The nursing home is located to the south of the main residence with a prominent street address to Amos Street. The nursing home structure is a large two-storey rendered brick complex. The nursing home structure features a similar form to Deskford with a gabled roof clad with dark concrete tiles. A similar paint scheme has been employed for both sites.

The residence is generally in a fair condition. The verandah roof and cast-iron elements show signs of corrosion and the slate roof has some biological growth on the tiles.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- The verandah features replaced elements. The former listing sheet makes note of the removal of elements on the first-floor balustrade and ground floor valence and other detailing on the first-floor verandah.
- Various alterations and additions externally and internally to fit out site as a nursing home.
- Air conditioning units*
- New paint scheme

Overall the integrity of the building is considered to be moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1874

The suburb of Westmead is bounded by the suburbs of Wentworthville to the west, Parramatta to the east, Northmead to the north and Mays Hill and Merrylands to the south. The southern half of Westmead, south of Westmead Station lies in the territory of the Cumberland Council.

Westmead originally formed part of the western portion of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta, which was laid out by Governor Philip in 1790. It originally comprised over 2000 acres of land established by Governor Macquarie as an administrative area for the penal colony and became a residential office for ten governors. By the 1850s the Domain became known as Parramatta Park. In 1859-1861, an extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided, and it was at this time that the suburb became known as Westmead ('West meadow'). The major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Land was also allotted to James Houison, John Savery Rodd and George Oakes. These allotments comprised 50 acres, however, many of these individuals acquired multiple allotments. By the time of this subdivision, a number of main roads had been established including Hawkesbury Road, Pye Street, Oakes Street, Bridge Road, Good Street and Houison Street.

Westmead was relatively slow to develop, and it was only after the Westmead Railway Station was opened in 1883 that landowners began to subdivide in the area. By the 1920s, the station's facilities had improved and several estates such as Toohey's Palm Estate and Fullagar's Estate were further subdivided. By the late 1940s, the Westmead Housing Commission Estate was developed which comprised of 300 brick houses as well as a retail strip with 12 shops and a block of flats. Westmead owes much of its present street layout to the developments from this period.

Deskford is sited on land which originally formed part of the Government Domain. The house was built on a large allotment (up to 50 acres – 20ha) by Nathaniel Payten following the subdivision of the Government Domain Estate in 1859. The property was passed on to Mr Andrew Payten, who occupied the site until 1895 when he passed away. He was survived by his widow, Miss Reid. She passed away in 1904.

The Deskford Estate was subdivided in 1922, which formed the site's current curtilage.

In 1949, Ada Sparks occupied the site and used it to care for nineteen destitute elderly people. Ada Sparks was a remarkable local, who continued to care for the elderly residing at Deskford even after losing her sight.

In 1950 Margaret Butler, registered with the Australasian Trained Nurses' Association, purchased Deskford and ran it as a private maternity hospital. When Margaret retired in 1963, Maron Butler's daughter and son-in-law Aileen 'Joy' and Bob Harris took over Deskford and established the Cabrini Convalescent Hospital. Deskford remains part of the Cabrini Nursing home.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The current curtilage for Deskford relates a residential subdivision that occurred c.1920s and is visible in a 1943 aerial. Historical research shows that there is the opportunity to revise the curtilage to a reflect a more historically accurate representation of the original c.1860s allotments, purchased by Nathanial Payten after the 1859 subdivision of the Government Domain. It is unclear if the existing curtilage is an accurate reflection of the heritage curtilage. A revised curtilage is recommended for the Cumberland LEP to better capture the historic curtilage. This will form part of the Stage 2 assessment of Cumberland LGA Heritage Study.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	'Deskford' Victorian Gothic Residence	I280
Heritage Study	'Deskford' Victorian Gothic Residence	I280
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- City Plan Heritage 2017, Westmead Station (South Precinct) Heritage Study, City Plan Heritage, Sydney.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Levins, C 2010, Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/parramatta_park
- Mauldon V 2012, Shaping the Domain: The World Heritage Site Old Government House & Domain at Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://www.parrapark.com.au/assets/Shaping-the-Domain-brochures/Shaping-the-Domain-World-Heritage-1788-1856-Parramatta-Park-Brochure.pdf

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to Deskford from Cotswold Street



Detail of slate roof from Hawkesbury Road



View to Deskford from Cotswold Street



View of west elevation from Hawkesbury Road

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Westmead Public School, circa 1917		
Recommended Name	Westmead Public School		
Site Image			
Address	150 Hawkesbury Road, Westmead, NSW, 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	881383
Current LEP ID	I281 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I153 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Education	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Westmead Public School is of local significance for its historic, social and representative values. The present-day location of the Westmead public school was established in 1919 as the first purpose-built school building in Westmead that opened in 1920. The item provides evidence of the growth of community facilities, which accompanied the increase in population throughout Westmead in the twentieth century. The building is of aesthetic significance as a relatively intact Federation period school building. This is enhanced by the degree to which its buildings have retained early fabric and detailing. The mature tree plantings also enhance the aesthetic of the site making it an attractive and notable local landmark. The building is representative example of the early twentieth century government school buildings.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The present-day location of the Westmead public school was established in 1919 as the first purpose-built school building in Westmead that opened in 1920. The item provides evidence of the growth of community facilities which accompanied the increase in population throughout Westmead in the twentieth century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building is of aesthetic significance as a relatively intact Federation period school building. This is enhanced by the degree to which its buildings have retained early fabric and detailing. The mature tree plantings also enhance the aesthetic of the site making it an attractive and notable local landmark.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.

e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The building is representative example of the early twentieth century government school buildings.

Physical Description

Westmead Public School is a standard government designed school of the Federation period. The collection of buildings consists of two storey brick structure with a hipped roof with a projecting gable to the north, clad with terracotta tiles. The window openings are generally timber framed multipaned double hung sash windows with a simple brick sill and a segmented arch of painted brickwork.

The school complex contains several modern additions to the northwest of the school property. The schools aesthetic is retained through the vegetated boundary which features several established trees along the school's boundary fence. The school is enclosed by a steel modern palisade fence.

The school is in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Various extensions throughout the 1960s to the present.
- Boundary fence
- Carpark
- Painted timber window frames

The school has undergone substantial modification with continued expansion of the school buildings to service the suburb of Westmead. The inclusion of new buildings are respectful and discrete additions which do not negatively impact the significance of the significant built elements. The integrity is considered to be moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1919-1923

The suburb of Westmead is bounded by the suburbs of Wentworthville to the west, Parramatta to the east, Northmead to the north and Mays Hill and Merrylands to the south. The southern half of Westmead, south of Westmead Station lies in the territory of the Cumberland Council.

Westmead originally formed a part of the western portion of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta which was laid out by Governor Philip in 1790. It originally comprised of over 2000 acres of land established by Governor Macquarie as an administrative area for the penal colony and it became a residential office for ten governors. By the 1850s the Domain became known as Parramatta Park. In 1859-1861, an extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided, and it was at this time that the suburb became known as Westmead ('West meadow'). The major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Land was also allotted to James Houison, John Savery Rodd and George Oakes. These allotments comprised of 50 acres, however, many of these individuals acquired multiple allotments. By the time of this subdivision, a number of main roads had been established including Hawkesbury Road, Pye Street, Oakes Street, Bridge Road, Good Street and Houison Street.

Westmead was relatively slow to develop, and it was only after the Westmead Railway Station was opened in 1883 that landowners began to subdivide in the area. By the 1920s, the station's facilities

had improved and several estates such as Toohey's Palm Estate and Fullagar's Estate were further subdivided. By the late 1940s, the Westmead Housing Commission Estate was developed which comprised of 300 brick houses as well as a retail strip with 12 shops and a block of flats. Westmead owes much of its present street layout to the developments from this period.

Three acres were resumed for Westmead Public School which was established in 1917, when an Infants' School opened in a rented Church of England hall in April of that year. By 1919 the present site was acquired, and the first purpose-built school building was opened in May 1920. In 1923 the building was extended to provide accommodation for Primary students. This work was put to tender with a contract awarded to Mr R Frazer of Canley Vale to complete the works. Within two years the growing local population created demand for additional accommodation for Primary students.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should new development be proposed for the site, the Development Application should be accompanied by a detailed fabric analysis to understand which buildings are significant and how to manage change.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Westmead Public School, circa 1917	I281
Heritage Study	Westmead Public School, circa 1917	I281
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- City Plan Heritage 2017, Westmead Station (South Precinct) Heritage Study, City Plan Heritage, Sydney.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Levins, C 2010, Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/parramatta_park
- Mauldon V 2012, Shaping the Domain: The World Heritage Site Old Government House & Domain at Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://www.parrapark.com.au/assets/Shaping-the-Domain-brochures/Shaping-the-Domain-World-Heritage-1788-1856-Parramatta-Park-Brochure.pdf

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View from Hawkesbury Road to classroom block.



View of demountable buildings along Hawkesbury Road.



View from Hawkesbury Road to classroom block.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Victorian/Georgian Cottage		
Recommended Name	Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	43 Houison Street, Westmead NSW, 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	6	-	22224
Current LEP ID	I282 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I154 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Victorian Cottage at 43 Houison Street, Westmead is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. The building is an early residence in the area and historically relates to the early subdivision of the Government Domain, which facilitated the development of Westmead. The item is of aesthetic significance as a largely intact Victorian cottage that has retained a large amount of land to the side and rear. The heritage curtilage makes a significant contribution to the aesthetic and historic quality of the house. The aesthetic significance is further enhanced by the established gum tree and informal landscaping of the front yard. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact and early Victorian cottage.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The building is an early residence in the area and historically relates to the early subdivision of the Government Domain, which facilitated the development of Westmead.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as a largely intact Victorian cottage that has retained a large amount of land to the side and rear. The heritage curtilage makes a significant contribution to the aesthetic and historic quality of the house. The aesthetic significance is further enhanced by the established gum tree and informal landscaping of the front yard.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact and early Victorian cottage.

Physical Description

The item at 43 Houison Street, Westmead is a small masonry Victorian cottage. The item has a hipped roof clad with newly replaced corrugated iron. The roofscape is a 'U' shape with a modern central vent, a single brick chimney and rear skillion addition. The verandah features a concave verandah roof below the main roof line and is clad in newly replaced corrugated iron sheets. The verandah was reconstructed and replaced in c.1992-93. The verandah roof comprises painted timber posts with cast iron filigree brackets and valance. The verandah features replaced timber floorboards.

The symmetry of the front façade is accentuated by a central front door of panelled timber. A pair of French doors with elongated glass inserts in the top panels frame the central door on either side. All doors have security grills. The windows on the southern facade have modern roll down security shutters. On the northern facade there are two timber double hung windows with rendered sills and segmental arched heads.

At the rear of the building is a skillion brick section, dated to 1973, was constructed in two stages and featuring a diamond shaped window. This single timber window is similar to the original, and aluminium double hung on the northern wall of the addition. At the rear is a skillion verandah with turned timber posts.

The building is located on a large corner block of Houison and Drew Streets. The cottage does not appear to retain its original curtilage, however, remains prominent for its deep setback from the front boundary and large semi-formal landscaped front yard which features a mature gum tree. Both street boundaries have an early timber fence with two distinct types of pickets. The rear contains a concrete slab driveway accessed from Drew Street.

The condition of the building is good. The item appears to be well-maintained and to have undergone conservation repairs to the roof and verandah.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- 1973 rear addition
- 1992/93 verandah reconstructed and roof replaced

Although modified, the building retains its scale and form and is relatively intact. The works to the verandah elements and roof have followed appropriate conservation practice by replacing significant fabric on a like for like basis, maintaining the heritage significance of the site. The rear addition is a discrete addition that does not negatively detract from the heritage value of the place. The integrity of the item is considered moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1860-80

The suburb of Westmead is bounded by the suburbs of Wentworthville to the west, Parramatta to the east, Northmead to the north and Mays Hill and Merrylands to the south. The southern half of Westmead, south of Westmead Station lies in the territory of the Cumberland Council.

Westmead originally formed part of the western portion of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta, which was laid out by Governor Philip in 1790. It originally comprised of over 2000 acres of land established by Governor Macquarie as an administrative area for the penal colony and became a residential office for ten governors. By the 1850s the Domain became known as Parramatta Park. In 1859-1861, an extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided and it was at this time that the suburb became known as Westmead ('West meadow'). The major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Land was also allotted to James Houison, John Savery Rodd and George Oakes. These allotments comprised of 50 acres, however, many of these individuals acquired multiple allotments. By the time of this subdivision, a number of main roads had been established including Hawkesbury Road, Pye Street, Oakes Street, Bridge Road, Good Street and Houison Street.

Westmead was relatively slow to develop, and it was only after the Westmead Railway Station was opened in 1883 that landowners began to subdivide in the area. By the 1920s, the station's facilities had improved and several estates such as Toohey's Palm Estate and Fullagar's Estate were further subdivided. By the late 1940s, the Westmead Housing Commission Estate was developed which comprised of 300 brick houses as well as a retail strip with 12 shops and a block of flats. Westmead owes much of its present street layout to the developments from this period.

The dwelling is located on land which originally formed part of the Government Domain that was first subdivided into large parcels of up to 50 acres. The subject property formed part of 3 acres 1 rood and 34 1/2 perches on Houison Street between Drew and Amos Streets, acquired by Richard Bergan and Charles Roberts in 1859.

The Sands Directory lists a W. Grogan at No.43 Houison Street in 1931. The property was purchased by George Barter and John Smith in 1942. From the Sands Directory, it appears Barter resided at the property prior to this date. He is noted in residence at Dennebrog between 1923-27. The subject property was purchased by Stanley Smith, Colin Williams and Gejtu Borg in 1964, who subsequently subdivided it, forming the present boundaries. The property was again purchased by Graham Gett in 1981. It remains uncertain as to when the subject house was constructed and for whom.

The building is largely intact; however, a rear addition was added in 1973 and the verandah was modified in 1992. The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g.	**X**

				paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Victorian Cottage	I282
Heritage Study	Victorian Cottage	I282
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- City Plan Heritage 2017, Westmead Station (South Precinct) Heritage Study, City Plan Heritage, Sydney.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Levins, C 2010, Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/parramatta_park
- Mauldon V 2012, Shaping the Domain: The World Heritage Site Old Government House & Domain at Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://www.parrapark.com.au/assets/Shaping-the-Domain-brochures/Shaping-the-Domain-World-Heritage-1788-1856-Parramatta-Park-Brochure.pdf

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View southeast from corner of Houison and Drew Streets.



View of front façade.



View to north elevation, from Drew Street.



View to rear elevation, from Drew Street.



View to the rear of the property from Drew Street.



Front façade from Houison Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Federation residence		
Recommended Name	Federation Residence		
Site Image			
Address	20 Lichen Place (also known as 20 The Park), Westmead NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	2	-	523943
Current LEP ID	I283 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I155 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The item at 20 Lichen Place is of local significance for its historical and aesthetic values. Built c.1900s, the item is historically linked to the Parramatta Park subdivision of 1886. The residence's size, architectural character and attractive 'front row' location onto Parramatta Park provides evidence of the wealthy and prestigious residential development of Westmead at the turn of the century. The building is of aesthetic significance as a Federation style residence with Gothic revival elements. This aesthetic significance is enhanced by the surrounding landscape and degree of original fabric and detail retained. The item is a representative example of a substantial Federation residence built in Westmead in the late nineteenth century.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in the c.1900s, the item is historically linked to the Parramatta Park subdivision of 1886. The residence's size, architectural character and attractive 'front row' location onto Parramatta Park provides evidence of the wealthy and prestigious residential development of Westmead at the turn of the century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building is of aesthetic significance as a Federation style residence with Gothic revival elements. This aesthetic significance is enhanced by the surrounding landscape and degree of original fabric and detail retained.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of a substantial Federation residence built in Westmead in the late nineteenth century.

Physical Description

The building at 20 Lichen Place, Westmead is a large single storey Federation residence with Gothic revival elements. The building addresses the Southern Domain and has rear access off Lichen Street. The building has a steeply-pitched gabled roof with a central projecting gable to the Southern Domain. The gable end is infilled with weatherboard cladding and features wide decorative timber bargeboards and a central window. The roof retains four chimneys of painted brick with terracotta pots. The verandah features a skillion roof reclad in galvanised iron, c.2016. The verandah roof is supported on paired timber columns with diagonal lattice between.

The front yard is highly vegetated with informal landscaping consisting of established trees. The property is bounded by a timber post and panel fence with a gate framed by two brick piers.

The building is in a good condition, having undergone recent repairs with the inclusion of a new roof and rendered façade. The building is well maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- New roof and verandah cladding c.2016. This replaced terracotta tiles on the main roof.
- New paint scheme.

The building is considered to have moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1900

The suburb of Westmead is bounded by the suburbs of Wentworthville to the west, Parramatta to the east, Northmead to the north and Mays Hill and Merrylands to the south. The southern half of Westmead south of Westmead Station lies in the territory of the Cumberland Council.

Westmead originally formed part of the western portion of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta, which was laid out by Governor Philip in 1790. It originally comprised over 2000 acres of land established by Governor Macquarie as an administrative area for the penal colony and became a residential office for ten governors. By the 1850s the Domain became known as Parramatta Park. In 1859-1861, an extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided, and it was at this time that the suburb became known as Westmead ('West meadow'). The major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Land was also allotted to James Houison, John Savery Rodd and George Oakes. These allotments comprised 50 acres, however, many of these individuals acquired multiple allotments. By the time of this subdivision, a number of main roads had been established including Hawkesbury Road, Pye Street, Oakes Street, Bridge Road, Good Street and Houison Street.

Westmead was relatively slow to develop, and it was only after the Westmead Railway Station was opened in 1883 that landowners began to subdivide in the area. By the 1920s, the station's facilities had improved and several estates such as Toohey's Palm Estate and Fullagar's Estate were further subdivided. By the late 1940s, the Westmead Housing Commission Estate was developed which comprised of 300 brick houses as well as a retail strip with 12 shops and a block of flats. Westmead owes much of its present street layout to the developments from this period.

The site originally formed part of the Government Domain until its subdivision in 1859. The land offered for sale was in approximately 1-acre allotments. The later Parramatta Park subdivision in 1886 saw the property located on land acquired by John Booth and J. R Rodd. The residence was constructed soon after, in 1900.

The item remains in used as private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The item is in the vicinity of Old Government House and Domain, Parramatta Park, which was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage list as one of the eleven (11) sites across Australia forming the serial listing for the Australian Convict Sites. Parramatta Park and Old Government House is also listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (00596).

  Old Government House and its parkland setting of the Government Domain is of outstanding national significance for its association with the foundation of British colonial administration, and as an important centre of the convict system in Australia. Much of the administrative, social and political life of the colony, including the commencement of the government's convict administration,

was decided by the governors at this place from the very beginning of the colony until the last convicts served their sentences.

The landscape of Parramatta Park remains remarkedly true to the estate created by Governor and Mrs Macquarie during their time in NSW from 1810 and 1821. This landscape is valued today because it is a public park that still has the structure and character of the nineteenth century Australian Government Domain.

Any future Development Applications would have to consider the known outstanding heritage values and State heritage values of the Parramatta Park landscape which adjoins the item, Federation Residence (I283).



World Heritage listing curtilage shown in dark green.



SHR Curtilage outlined in blue.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Federation Residence	I283
Heritage Study	Federation Residence	I283
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- City Plan Heritage 2017, Westmead Station (South Precinct) Heritage Study, City Plan Heritage, Sydney.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Levins, C 2010, Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/parramatta_park
- Mauldon V 2012, Shaping the Domain: The World Heritage Site Old Government House & Domain at Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://www.parrapark.com.au/assets/Shaping-the-Domain-brochures/Shaping-the-Domain-World-Heritage-1788-1856-Parramatta-Park-Brochure.pdf

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View from the southern domain of Parramatta Park to front façade.



View from the southern domain of Parramatta Park to front façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Inter-war bungalow		
Recommended Name	Inter-War Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	5 Moree Avenue, Westmead, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	135	-	13731
Current LEP ID	I284 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I156 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Toohey's Palm Estate Group Conservation Area		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house at 5 Moree Avenue, Westmead is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. The item is historically linked to the early subdivision of the Government Domain, which facilitated the residential development of Westmead following William Fullagar's acquisition of large tracts of land in the area. Built in 1928, the dwelling directly relates to the 'Toohey's Palm Estate' subdivision, purchased by John Toohey in 1911 and subdivided in 1925. The item was built as part of the planned subdivision of 'Toohey's Palm Estate' and provides evidence of the pattern of residential development in the suburb of Westmead and within the broader Cumberland LGA. The building is of aesthetic significance as a largely intact Inter-War Bungalow that makes a positive contribution to the character of the streetscape. The item is a good representative example of the architectural style of dwellings constructed as part of the 'Toohey's Palm Estate' and remains an important element in the group of houses along Moree Avenue conservation area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant for its relation to significant early subdivisions of Westmead. Built in 1928, the item directly relates to the 'Toohey's Palm Estate' subdivision, purchased by John Toohey in 1911 and subdivided in 1925. The item was built as part of the planned subdivision of 'Toohey's Palm Estate' and provides evidence of the pattern of residential development in the suburb of Westmead and within the broader Cumberland LGA.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.

c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as a largely intact Inter-war bungalow that makes a positive contribution to the character of the streetscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a good representative example of its style, which although has been slightly modified remains an important element in the group of houses along Moree Avenue built on the 'Toohey's Palm Estate.'

Physical Description

The item is a single storey 'L' shaped 1920s brick Inter-War bungalow with a gabled roof clad with terracotta tiles and a small projecting gable on the western side of the front. Both gable ends have weatherboards at the apex, with timber batten and fibro infill below. The gable ends also feature wide bargeboards and have exposed rafters at the eaves. The roof has solar panels located on the western side.

A verandah roof extends the width of the building, projecting just beyond the projecting gable. The verandah roof is flat and clad in pressed metal. It is supported by columns that are brick piers topped with small cast concrete square tapered columns. The columns are paired to support the verandah and singular at the projecting gable. The verandah is enclosed by a low brick balustrade and has a concrete floor. The sub-base is of brick, rendered at the front and corbelled to the sides.

The window in the gable end is a group of three timber framed casements with leadlight detailing and a contemporary flyscreen. The window has a concrete lintel and rendered sill. The window under the verandah is a pair of timber framed casements of a similar style to those on the gable end. The front door is in the centre of the facade and has a mottled glass top light and security screen. On the eastern facade are two openings, one with a skillion metal awning. On the western facade is a single opening with a skillion awning with stained timber brackets over the window.

A fibro skillion section at the rear appears to be early and has a brick base. A large yard at the rear of the property has an early detached fibro garage with a gable roof. The property is bounded by a Colorbond fence and has minimal garden landscaping, retaining the early subdivision boundaries. Opposite the property on the southern edge of Moree Avenue is a row of mature palm trees that relate to the early subdivision of the Toohey's Palm Estate established by John Toohey in 1925, that contribute to the landscape of the item.

The condition of the building is good and appears to be well-maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Colorbond sheet fence*
- Contemporary flyscreens added
- Air-conditioning unit added
- Replaced window awning on western elevation
- Solar panels to roof
- Refreshed paint scheme.

The building is quite intact, with a discrete rear addition. The integrity of the item is high.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1928

The suburb of Westmead is bounded by the suburbs of Wentworthville to the west, Parramatta to the east, Northmead to the north and Mays Hill and Merrylands to the south. The southern half of Westmead, south of Westmead Station lies in the territory of the Cumberland Council.

Westmead originally formed a part of the western portion of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta, which was laid out by Governor Philip in 1790. It originally comprised of over 2000 acres of land established by Governor Macquarie as an administrative area for the penal colony and it became a residential office for ten governors. By the 1850s the Domain became known as Parramatta Park. In 1859-1861, an extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided, and it was at this time that the suburb became known as Westmead ('West meadow'). The major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Land was also allotted to James Houison, John Savery Rodd and George Oakes. These allotments comprised of 50 acres, however, many of these individuals acquired multiple allotments. By the time of this subdivision, several main roads had been established including Hawkesbury Road, Pye Street, Oakes Street, Bridge Road, Good Street and Houison Street.

Westmead was relatively slow to develop, and it was only after the Westmead Railway Station was opened in 1883 that landowners began to subdivide in the area. By the 1920s, the station's facilities had improved and several estates such as Toohey's Palm Estate and Fullagar's Estate were further subdivided. By the late 1940s, the Westmead Housing Commission Estate was developed which comprised of 300 brick houses as well as a retail strip with 12 shops and a block of flats. Westmead owes much of its present street layout to the developments from this period.

The item is located on land which originally formed Portion 50 of the Government Domain subdivision, which occurred between 1859-1861 and was acquired by William Fullagar in 1861. In 1902, part of Lot 50 and Lot 51 of Fullagar's Estate comprising approximately 22 acres was purchased by George Terry. This land was later purchased by John Toohey in 1911. John Toohey subsequently subdivided the land in 1925, forming the 'Tooheys Palm Estate'. This established the present boundaries of the dwelling. Each Avenue was lined with Palm trees (*Phoenix canariensis*) at a distance 50 feet apart. The municipal council carried out the kerbing and guttering of the estate on the condition Mr Toohey concreted the footpaths. No expense was spared in making the Toohey's Palm Estate subdivision an attractive subdivision for prospective buyers.

In 1927, the property was purchased by Herbert Leslie Glover, an estate agent. A covenant placed on the subdivision at this time required any building to cost not less than 450 pounds, be of stone and brick construction with a slate or tiled roof, and to be set back 20 feet from the street. It was also during this time that council applied building regulations to the land use of properties in residential areas.

The subject house appears to have been constructed in 1928, and first appears in the Sands Directory in 1929 occupied by William Reynolds. The property was purchased by John Blair, rubber worker in 1941 and Francis Taylor, a school teacher in 1954. The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	X	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, a more sympathetic fence in keeping with the Heritage Conservation Area and item should be investigated (e.g. a low brick boundary fence or timber picket fence).

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Inter-War Bungalow	I284
Heritage Study	Inter-War Bungalow	I284
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- City Plan Heritage 2017, Westmead Station (South Precinct) Heritage Study, City Plan Heritage, Sydney.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Levins, C 2010, Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/parramatta_park
- Mauldon V 2012, Shaping the Domain: The World Heritage Site Old Government House & Domain at Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://www.parrapark.com.au/assets/Shaping-the-Domain-brochures/Shaping-the-Domain-World-Heritage-1788-1856-Parramatta-Park-Brochure.pdf

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View from Moree Avenue along eastern side of property.



View from Moree Avenue along west elevation to rear garage.



View of solar panels on roof.



View to front façade from Moree Avenue.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Inter-war bungalow		
Recommended Name	Inter-War Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	7 Moree Avenue, Westmead, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	134	-	13731
Current LEP ID	I285 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I157 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Toohey's Palm Estate Group Conservation Area		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house at 7 Moree Avenue, Westmead is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. The item is historically linked to the early subdivision of the Government Domain, which facilitated the residential development of Westmead following William Fullagar's acquisition of large tracts of land in the area. Built in 1930, the dwelling directly relates to the 'Toohey's Palm Estate' subdivision, purchased by John Toohey in 1911 and subdivided in 1925. The item was built as part of the planned subdivision of 'Toohey's Palm Estate' and provides evidence of the pattern of residential development in the suburb of Westmead and within the broader Cumberland LGA. The building is of aesthetic significance as a largely intact Inter-war bungalow that makes a positive contribution to the character of the streetscape. The item is a good representative example of the architectural style of dwellings constructed as part of the 'Toohey's Palm Estate' and remains an important element in the group of houses along Moree Avenue conservation area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant for its relation to significant early subdivisions of Westmead. Built in 1930, the item directly relates to the 'Toohey's Palm Estate' subdivision, purchased by John Toohey in 1911 and subdivided in 1925. The item was built as part of the planned subdivision of 'Toohey's Palm Estate' and provides evidence of the pattern of residential development in the suburb of Westmead and within the broader Cumberland LGA.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.

c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as a largely intact Inter-war bungalow that makes a positive contribution to the character of the streetscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a good representative example of its style, which although has been slightly modified remains an important element in the group of houses along Moree Avenue built on the 'Toohey's Palm Estate'.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey 'L' shaped brick Inter-War bungalow with a hipped roof clad in terracotta tiles and a small projecting gable to the western side. The gable end features rough cast detailing with a rising sun timber panel motif and a wide timber bargeboard.

A verandah is located to the east of the gable with a broken-backed verandah roof which extends across the gable end, forming a hood over the windows on the gable elevation. The verandah roof is supported on short columns on brick piers and brick balustrade, with rendered and painted capping. The windows beneath the gable are timber framed casements, in a set of three, which feature leadlight detailing. The window has a simple rendered sill and lintel.

The western side of the building features an addition where a new room has been created and has partly been clad in fibro with aluminium windows. At the rear of the building is a skillion roofed section. The building rests on brick footings and is situated on a 1/4-acre block, set a little distance back from the front boundary.

A concrete paved driveway extends across the base of the verandah and runs along the eastern side of the house, leading to a garage at the rear of the property. The garage is fronted by a flat roof carport. The front boundary of the property is marked by a steel ladder balustrade fence which encloses a front garden. The front landscape consists of an informal garden space with some established plantings.

The building retains its original subdivision allotment. Within the vicinity of this landscape is a row of mature palm trees situated along the southern edge of Moree Avenue, that relate to the early subdivision of Toohey's Palm Estate established by John Toohey in 1925, that contribute to the landscape of the item.

The condition of the building is considered to be good. There is some paint peeling from the bargeboards that will eventually require remediation.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Side addition to the west
- Skillion addition to the rear
- New fence*
- New concrete paved driveway

Although modified, the bungalow remains largely intact with some discrete modifications that do not alter the character of the building. The item retains its original style and is considered to have moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1930

The suburb of Westmead is bounded by the suburbs of Wentworthville to the west, Parramatta to the east, Northmead to the north and Mays Hill and Merrylands to the south. The southern half of Westmead, south of Westmead Station lies in the territory of the Cumberland Council.

Westmead originally formed part of the western portion of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta, which was laid out by Governor Philip in 1790. It originally comprised over 2000 acres of land established by Governor Macquarie as an administrative area for the penal colony and became a residential office for ten governors. By the 1850s the Domain became known as Parramatta Park. In 1859-1861, an extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided, and it was at this time that the suburb became known as Westmead ('West meadow'). The major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Land was also allotted to James Houison, John Savery Rodd and George Oakes. These allotments comprised 50 acres, however, many of these individuals acquired multiple allotments. By the time of this subdivision, a number of main roads had been established including Hawkesbury Road, Pye Street, Oakes Street, Bridge Road, Good Street and Houison Street.

Westmead was relatively slow to develop, and it was only after the Westmead Railway Station was opened in 1883 that landowners began to subdivide in the area. By the 1920s, the station's facilities had improved and several estates such as Toohey's Palm Estate and Fullagar's Estate were further subdivided. By the late 1940s, the Westmead Housing Commission Estate was developed which comprised of 300 brick houses as well as a retail strip with 12 shops and a block of flats. Westmead owes much of its present street layout to the developments from this period.

The item is located on land which originally formed Portion 50 of the Government Domain subdivision, which occurred between 1859-1861, and was acquired by William Fullagar in 1861. In 1902, part of Lot 50 and Lot 51 of Fullagar's Estate comprising approximately 22 acres was purchased by George Terry. This land was then purchased by John Toohey in 1911. John Toohey subsequently subdivided the land in 1925, forming the 'Tooheys Palm Estate'. This established the present boundaries of the dwelling. Each Avenue was lined with Palm trees (*Phoenix canariensis*) at a distance of 50 feet apart. The municipal council carried out the kerbing and guttering of the estate on the condition Mr Toohey concreted the footpaths. No expense was spared in making the Toohey's Palm Estate subdivision an attractive subdivision for prospective buyers.

In 1927, Herbert Leslie Glover purchased Lots 133-5. At this time, there was a covenant placed on the properties stating that any building would be not less than 450 pounds and that it would stand back 20 feet from the street. It was also during this time that council applied building regulations to the land use of properties in residential areas.

Later that year, lots 133 and 134 were purchased by Anthony Bradfield. Lot 134 was sold to George Carrett, builder, in 1930. It is assumed that the house was constructed at this time, the dwelling is first listed in the Sands Directory in 1932. The property had been sold four (4) times before it was purchased in 1972. The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	X	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, a more sympathetic fence in keeping with the Heritage Conservation Area and item should be investigated (e.g. a low brick boundary fence or timber picket fence).

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Inter-War Bungalow	I285
Heritage Study	Inter-War Bungalow	I285
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- City Plan Heritage 2017, Westmead Station (South Precinct) Heritage Study, City Plan Heritage, Sydney.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Levins, C 2010, Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/parramatta_park
- Mauldon V 2012, Shaping the Domain: The World Heritage Site Old Government House & Domain at Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://www.parrapark.com.au/assets/Shaping-the-Domain-brochures/Shaping-the-Domain-World-Heritage-1788-1856-Parramatta-Park-Brochure.pdf

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of front façade.



View of east elevation.



Detail of front façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	“Silver Grove”, Inter-war bungalow		
Recommended Name	‘Silver Grove’ - Inter-War Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	9 Moree Avenue, Westmead, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	133	-	13731
Current LEP ID	I286 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I158 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Toohey’s Palm Estate Group Conservation Area		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house at 9 Moree Avenue, Westmead is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. The item is historically linked to the early subdivision of the Government Domain, which facilitated the residential development of Westmead following William Fullagar's acquisition of large tracts of land in the area. Built in 1928, the dwelling directly relates to the 'Toohey's Palm Estate' subdivision, purchased by John Toohey in 1911 and subdivided in 1925. The item was built as part of the planned subdivision of 'Toohey's Palm Estate' and provides evidence of the pattern of residential development in the suburb of Westmead and within the broader Cumberland LGA. The building is of aesthetic significance as a largely intact Inter-war bungalow that makes a positive contribution to the character of the streetscape. The item is a good representative example of the architectural style of dwellings constructed as part of the 'Toohey's Palm Estate' and remains an important element in the group of houses along Moree Avenue conservation area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant for its relation to significant early subdivisions of Westmead. Built in 1928, the item directly relates to the 'Toohey's Palm Estate' subdivision, purchased by John Toohey in 1911 and subdivided in 1925. The item was built as part of the planned subdivision of 'Toohey's Palm Estate' and provides evidence of the pattern of residential development in the suburb of Westmead and within the broader Cumberland LGA.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.

c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as a largely intact Inter-war bungalow that makes a positive contribution to the character of the streetscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a good representative example of its style, which although has been slightly modified remains an important element in the group of houses along Moree Avenue built on the 'Toohey's Palm Estate.'

Physical Description

The item is a single storey 'L' shaped brick Inter-War bungalow with a gabled roof clad in terracotta tiles and a small projecting gable to the street. The roof features a single brick chimney with a rendered corbel and new Colorbond guttering. The gable ends feature timber battens with fibro sheet infill and wide bargeboards. A timber vent is located in the main gable.

A verandah roof extends the width of the building, projecting just beyond the projecting gable. The verandah roof is flat and clad in pressed metal and is supported by columns that are brick piers topped with small cast concrete square tapered columns. The columns are paired to support the verandah and are singular at the projecting gable. The verandah is enclosed by a low brick balustrade and has a concrete floor. The sub-base is of brick, rendered at the front and corbelled to the sides. The entrance to the verandah has a metal gate.

The brickwork on the front façade appears to be built with a darker brick and was original coated with a red oxide and tuckpointed. A group of three timber framed casement windows with leadlight detailing are located beneath the gable end and have a concrete lintel and rendered sill. These windows are fronted by a steel security grill. Under the verandah there is a pair of timber framed casements with a similar design. The front door in the centre of the facade has a mottled glass top light and security screen. On the eastern facade are two openings, one with a skillion metal awning, and on the western facade is one opening with a timber awning window.

There is a fibro skillion section at the rear of the dwelling that appears to be an early addition. The rear of the property has an early detached fibro garage with a gable roof which is addressed by a concrete slab driveway. The garage was added c.1962. The front yard features an established informal garden space located along the boundary fence. The fence is a squared timber picket fence, painted white. The item retains its original subdivision boundaries and row of mature palm trees along the southern side of Moree Avenue.

The building in a good condition and appears to be well-maintained. The timber elements of the gable end and verandah have been recently repainted.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Fibro cement garage, added in 1962
- Rear skillion addition
- Security grill and security front door
- New Colorbond guttering

The item is relatively intact. The integrity is considered to be high.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1928

The suburb of Westmead is bounded by the suburbs of Wentworthville to the west, Parramatta to the east, Northmead to the north and Mays Hill and Merrylands to the south. The southern half of Westmead, south of Westmead Station lies in the territory of the Cumberland Council.

Westmead originally formed part of the western portion of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta, which was laid out by Governor Philip in 1790. It originally comprised over 2000 acres of land established by Governor Macquarie as an administrative area for the penal colony and became a residential office for ten governors. By the 1850s the Domain became known as Parramatta Park. In 1859-1861, an extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided, and it was at this time that the suburb became known as Westmead ('West meadow'). The major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Land was also allotted to James Houison, John Savery Rodd and George Oakes. These allotments comprised 50 acres, however, many of these individuals acquired multiple allotments. By the time of this subdivision, a number of main roads had been established including Hawkesbury Road, Pye Street, Oakes Street, Bridge Road, Good Street and Houison Street.

Westmead was relatively slow to develop, and it was only after the Westmead Railway Station was opened in 1883 that landowners began to subdivide in the area. By the 1920s, the station's facilities had improved and several estates such as Toohey's Palm Estate and Fullagar's Estate were further subdivided. By the late 1940s, the Westmead Housing Commission Estate was developed which comprised of 300 brick houses as well as a retail strip with 12 shops and a block of flats. Westmead owes much of its present street layout to the developments from this period.

The item is located on land which originally formed Portion 50 of the Government Domain subdivision, which occurred between 1859-1861, and was acquired by William Fullagar in 1861. In 1902, part of Lot 50 and Lot 51 of Fullagar's Estate comprising approximately 22 acres was purchased by George Terry. This land was then purchased by John Toohey in 1911. John Toohey subsequently subdivided the land in 1925, forming the 'Tooheys Palm Estate'. This established the present boundaries of the dwelling. Each Avenue was lined with Palm trees (*Phoenix canariensis*) at a distance 50 feet apart. The municipal council carried out the kerbing and guttering of the estate on the condition Mr Toohey concreted the footpaths. No expense was spared in making the Toohey's Palm Estate subdivision an attractive subdivision for prospective buyers.

In 1927, Herbert Leslie Glover purchased Lots 133-5. At this time, a covenant was placed on the properties stating that any building would be not less than 450 pounds and that it would stand back 20 feet from the street. It was also during this time that council applied building regulations to the land use of properties in residential areas.

Later in 1927, lots 133 & 134 were purchased by solicitor Anthony Bradfield. The house was constructed in 1928. The dwelling first appears in the Sands Directory in 1929 occupied by Dennis Gambriel and is known as known as 'Allambie'. The property changed hands another three (3) times before it was purchased by Dennis Bonser in 1978.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	X	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	'Silver Grove' - Inter-War Bungalow	I286
Heritage Study	'Silver Grove' - Inter-War Bungalow	I286
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- City Plan Heritage 2017, Westmead Station (South Precinct) Heritage Study, City Plan Heritage, Sydney.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Levins, C 2010, Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/parramatta_park
- Mauldon V 2012, Shaping the Domain: The World Heritage Site Old Government House & Domain at Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://www.parrapark.com.au/assets/Shaping-the-Domain-brochures/Shaping-the-Domain-World-Heritage-1788-1856-Parramatta-Park-Brochure.pdf

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of western elevation.



View through vegetation to front façade.



View to front façade and west elevation.



View from Moree Avenue.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	“Girraween”, Inter-war bungalow		
Recommended Name	‘Girraween’ - Inter-War Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	11 Moree Avenue, Westmead, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	132	-	13731
Current LEP ID	I287 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I159 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Toohey’s Palm Estate Group Conservation Area		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house at 11 Moree Avenue, Westmead is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. The item is historically linked to the early subdivision of the Government Domain, which facilitated the residential development of Westmead following William Fullagar's acquisition of large tracts of land in the area. Built in 1928, the dwelling directly relates to the 'Toohey's Palm Estate' subdivision, purchased by John Toohey in 1911 and subdivided in 1925. The item was built as part of the planned subdivision of 'Toohey's Palm Estate' and provides evidence of the pattern of residential development in the suburb of Westmead and within the broader Cumberland LGA. The building is of aesthetic significance as a largely intact Inter-war bungalow that makes a positive contribution to the character of the streetscape. The item is a good representative example of the architectural style of dwellings constructed as part of the 'Toohey's Palm Estate' and remains an important element in the group of houses along Moree Avenue conservation area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant for its relation to significant early subdivisions of Westmead. Built in 1928, the item directly relates to the 'Toohey's Palm Estate' subdivision, purchased by John Toohey in 1911 and subdivided in 1925. The item was built as part of the planned subdivision of 'Toohey's Palm Estate' and provides evidence of the pattern of residential development in the suburb of Westmead and within the broader Cumberland LGA.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.

c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as a largely intact Inter-war bungalow that makes a positive contribution to the character of the streetscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a good representative example of its style, which, although slightly modified, remains an important element in the group of houses along Moree Avenue built on the 'Toohey's Palm Estate.'

Physical Description

The subject building is a single storey 'L' shaped brick Inter-War bungalow with a hipped roof clad in terracotta tiles, with a small projecting gable to the western side. The roof has a single brick chimney. The gable end features a diamond brick detail at its centre.

The verandah roof is broken backed and continues along the width of the building, projecting just beyond the gable. The verandah roof is supported on brick piers topped with small cast concrete circular tapered columns. These columns are paired to support the verandah and are singular at the projecting gable. The verandah has a brick balustrade with rendered capping and a concrete floor. The sub-base is brick, rendered at the front and corbelled to the sides.

A group of three timber framed casement windows beneath the gable end have a concrete lintel and sloped brick sill. The central window in the group has leadlight detailing, with replaced windowpanes either side. Under the verandah is a pair of timber framed casements with a concrete lintel and sloped brick sill. The front door in the centre of the facade has a mottled glass top light and a security screen.

There are two openings on the eastern facade and one on the western facade. A fibro skillion at the rear of the building appears early and has a brick base. A detached fibro garage with a gable roof is located at the rear of the property. This is addressed by a concrete slab driveway on the western edge. The dwelling does not have any fencing located along the front boundary. The front yard is predominately an open grassed yard with many potted plants. The property appears to retain its early subdivision boundaries.

The building appears to be in a good condition and well maintained, having had certain elements repainted recently. The brickwork appears to have had the mortar joints repointed.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Repainted gable end and verandah elements
- Repointed mortar joints of the front façade
- Some windowpanes replaced
- Fibro garage added in 1959

This item is relatively intact and is considered to have high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1928

The suburb of Westmead is bounded by the suburbs of Wentworthville to the west, Parramatta to the east, Northmead to the north and Mays Hill and Merrylands to the south. The southern half of Westmead, south of Westmead Station lies in the territory of the Cumberland Council.

Westmead originally formed part of the western portion of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta, which was laid out by Governor Philip in 1790. It originally comprised over 2000 acres of land established by Governor Macquarie as an administrative area for the penal colony and became a residential office for ten governors. By the 1850s the Domain became known as Parramatta Park. In 1859-1861, an extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided, and it was at this time that the suburb became known as Westmead ('West meadow'). The major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Land was also allotted to James Houison, John Savery Rodd and George Oakes. These allotments comprised 50 acres, however, many of these individuals acquired multiple allotments. By the time of this subdivision, a number of main roads had been established including Hawkesbury Road, Pye Street, Oakes Street, Bridge Road, Good Street and Houison Street.

Westmead was relatively slow to develop, and it was only after the Westmead Railway Station was opened in 1883 that landowners began to subdivide in the area. By the 1920s, the station's facilities had improved and several estates such as Toohey's Palm Estate and Fullagar's Estate were further subdivided. By the late 1940s, the Westmead Housing Commission Estate was developed which comprised of 300 brick houses as well as a retail strip with 12 shops and a block of flats. Westmead owes much of its present street layout to the developments from this period.

The item is located on land which originally formed Portion 50 of the Government Domain subdivision, which occurred between 1859-1861 and was acquired by William Fullagar in 1861. In 1902, part of Lot 50 and Lot 51 of Fullagar's Estate comprising approximately 22 acres was purchased by George Terry. This land was later purchased by John Toohey in 1911. John Toohey subsequently subdivided the land in 1925, forming the 'Tooheys Palm Estate'. This established the present boundaries of the dwelling. Each Avenue was lined with Palm trees (*Phoenix canariensis*) at a distance of 50 feet apart. The municipal council carried out the kerbing and guttering of the estate on the condition that Mr Toohey concreted the footpaths. No expense was spared in making the Toohey's Palm Estate subdivision an attractive subdivision for prospective buyers.

In 1927, the property was purchased by Herbert Leslie Glover, an estate agent. A covenant was placed on the subdivision at this time required any building to cost not less than 450 pounds, be of stone and brick construction with slate or tiled roof, and to be set back 20 feet from the street. It was also during this time that council applied building regulations to the land use of properties in residential areas.

The house was constructed in 1928. The dwelling first appears in the Sands Directory in 1929, occupied by an E. Spencer and known as 'Girraween'. The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	'Girraween' - Inter-War Bungalow	I287
Heritage Study	'Girraween' - Inter-War Bungalow	I287
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- City Plan Heritage 2017, Westmead Station (South Precinct) Heritage Study, City Plan Heritage, Sydney.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictoral History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Levins, C 2010, Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/parramatta_park
- Mauldon V 2012, Shaping the Domain: The World Heritage Site Old Government House & Domain at Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://www.parrapark.com.au/assets/Shaping-the-Domain-brochures/Shaping-the-Domain-World-Heritage-1788-1856-Parramatta-Park-Brochure.pdf

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to east elevation.



View to front façade.



Detail of front façade and west elevation.



View from Moree Avenue.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	“Maxville”, Inter-war bungalow		
Recommended Name	‘Le Nid’ - Inter-War Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	13 Moree Avenue, Westmead, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	131	-	13731
Current LEP ID	I288 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I160 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Toohey’s Palm Estate Group Conservation Area		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house at 13 Moree Avenue, Westmead is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. The item is historically linked to the early subdivision of the Government Domain, which facilitated the residential development of Westmead following William Fullagar's acquisition of large tracts of land in the area. Built in 1928, the dwelling directly relates to the 'Toohey's Palm Estate' subdivision, purchased by John Toohey in 1911 and subdivided in 1925. The item was built as part of the planned subdivision of 'Toohey's Palm Estate' and provides evidence of the pattern of residential development in the suburb of Westmead and within the broader Cumberland LGA. The building is of aesthetic significance as a largely intact Inter-War bungalow that makes a positive contribution to the character of the streetscape. The item is a good representative example of the architectural style of dwellings constructed as part of the 'Toohey's Palm Estate' and remains an important element in the group of houses along Moree Avenue conservation area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant for its relation to significant early subdivisions of Westmead. Built in 1928, the item directly relates to the 'Toohey's Palm Estate' subdivision, purchased by John Toohey in 1911 and subdivided 1925. The item was built as part of the planned subdivision of 'Toohey's Palm Estate' and provides evidence of the pattern of residential development in the suburb of Westmead and within the broader Cumberland LGA.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.

c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as a largely intact Inter-war bungalow that makes a positive contribution to the character of the streetscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a good representative example of its style, which although slightly modified remains an important element in the group of houses along Moree Avenue built on the 'Toohey's Palm Estate.'

Physical Description

The item is a single storey 'L' shaped brick Inter-War bungalow with a gabled roof clad with terracotta tiles and a small projecting gable on the western side of the front. Both gable ends have weatherboards at the apex with timber batten and fibro infill below. The gable ends also feature wide bargeboards and have exposed rafters at the eaves. The roof includes a skylight on the western side of the roof and a vent extractor on the east.

A verandah roof extends the width of the building projecting just beyond the projecting gable. The verandah roof is flat and clad in pressed metal. It is supported by columns that are brick piers topped with small cast concrete square tapered columns. The columns are paired to support the verandah and are singular at the projecting gable. The verandah is enclosed by a low brick balustrade and has a concrete floor. The sub-base is of brick, rendered at the front and corbelled to the sides.

The window in the gable end is a group of three timber framed casements with leadlight detailing and a contemporary flyscreen. The window has a concrete lintel and sloped brick sill. The window under the verandah is a pair of timber framed casements of a similar style to those on the gable end. The front door is in the centre of the facade and has a mottled glass top light and security screen. On the eastern facade are two openings, one with a skillion metal awning. On the western facade is a single opening with a skillion awning with stained timber brackets over the window.

The large skillion extension at the rear appears to be an early extension to the dwelling. The rear of the property contains a large recent detached fibro garage with a gable roof. This is addressed by a concrete strip driveway. The front yard is bounded by a curved hedge and garden. The property appears to retain its early subdivision boundaries, and the bungalow is hidden from the street by two trees on the verge.

The building is in a good condition and presents a well-maintained property. The brickwork of the front façade and verandah balustrade appears to have had the mortar joints repointed in the recent past. The façade also features a refreshed paint scheme.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Additions undertaken in 1994 include a new garage at the rear
- The roof includes a skylight on the western side and a vent extractor on the east
- New paint scheme

The dwelling is relatively intact and considered to have high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1928

The suburb of Westmead is bounded by the suburbs of Wentworthville to the west, Parramatta to the east, Northmead to the north and Mays Hill and Merrylands to the south. The southern half of Westmead, south of Westmead Station lies in the territory of the Cumberland Council.

Westmead originally formed part of the western portion of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta, which was laid out by Governor Philip in 1790. It originally comprised over 2000 acres of land established by Governor Macquarie as an administrative area for the penal colony and became a residential office for ten governors. By the 1850s the Domain became known as Parramatta Park. In 1859-1861, an extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided, and it was at this time that the suburb became known as Westmead ('West meadow'). The major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Land was also allotted to James Houison, John Savery Rodd and George Oakes. These allotments comprised 50 acres, however, many of these individuals acquired multiple allotments. By the time of this subdivision, a number of main roads had been established including Hawkesbury Road, Pye Street, Oakes Street, Bridge Road, Good Street and Houison Street.

Westmead was relatively slow to develop, and it was only after the Westmead Railway Station was opened in 1883 that landowners began to subdivide in the area. By the 1920s, the station's facilities had improved and several estates such as Toohey's Palm Estate and Fullagar's Estate were further subdivided. By the late 1940s, the Westmead Housing Commission Estate was developed which comprised of 300 brick houses as well as a retail strip with 12 shops and a block of flats. Westmead owes much of its present street layout to the developments from this period.

The item is located on land which originally formed Portion 50 of the Government Domain subdivision, which occurred between 1859-1861 and was acquired by William Fullagar in 1861. In 1902, part of Lot 50 and Lot 51 of Fullagar's Estate comprising approximately 22 acres was purchased by George Terry. This land was later purchased by John Toohey in 1911. John Toohey subsequently subdivided the land in 1925, forming the 'Tooheys Palm Estate'. This established the present boundaries of the dwelling. Each Avenue was lined with Palm trees (*Phoenix canariensis*) at a distance of 50 feet apart. The municipal council carried out the kerbing and guttering of the estate on the condition that Mr Toohey concreted the footpaths. No expense was spared in making the Toohey's Palm Estate subdivision an attractive subdivision for prospective buyers.

In 1927, the property was purchased by Herbert Leslie Glover, an estate agent. A covenant was placed on the subdivision at this time requiring any building to cost not less than 450 pounds, be of stone and brick construction with slate or tiled roof, and to be set back 20 feet from the street. It was also during this time that Council started applying building regulations to land use of properties in residential areas.

The house was constructed in 1928. The dwelling first appears in the Sands Directory in 1929 occupied by Oliver Fowl and known as 'Le Nid' in 1929 and 1930. The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	'Le Nid' - Inter-War Bungalow	I288
Heritage Study	'Le Nid' - Inter-War Bungalow	I288
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study

Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- City Plan Heritage 2017, Westmead Station (South Precinct) Heritage Study, City Plan Heritage, Sydney.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Levins, C 2010, Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/parramatta_park
- Mauldon V 2012, Shaping the Domain: The World Heritage Site Old Government House & Domain at Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://www.parrapark.com.au/assets/Shaping-the-Domain-brochures/Shaping-the-Domain-World-Heritage-1788-1856-Parramatta-Park-Brochure.pdf

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Front façade and west elevation.



East elevation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Inter-war bungalow		
Recommended Name	'Dreghorn' - Inter-War Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	15 Moree Avenue, Westmead, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	130	-	13731
Current LEP ID	I289 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I161 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Toohey's Palm Estate Group Conservation Area		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house at 15 Moree Avenue, Westmead is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. The item is historically linked to the early subdivision of the Government Domain, which facilitated the residential development of Westmead following William Fullagar's acquisition of large tracts of land in the area. Built in 1928, the dwelling directly relates to the 'Toohey's Palm Estate' subdivision, purchased by John Toohey in 1911 and subdivided in 1925. The item was built as part of the planned subdivision of 'Toohey's Palm Estate' and provides evidence of the pattern of residential development in the suburb of Westmead and within the broader Cumberland LGA. The items aesthetic significance is reduced by the external modifications to the front façade. Although the building retains the original subdivision boundary, the item is not a good representative example of the architectural style of Inter-War dwellings constructed as part of the 'Toohey's Palm Estate.' However, it remains an important element in the group of houses along Moree Avenue conservation area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant for its relation to significant early subdivisions of Westmead. Built in 1928, the item directly relates to the 'Toohey's Palm Estate' subdivision, purchased by John Toohey in 1911 and subdivided in 1925. The item was built as part of the planned subdivision of 'Toohey's Palm Estate' and provides evidence of the pattern of residential development in the suburb of Westmead and within the broader Cumberland LGA.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item's aesthetic significance is reduced by the external modifications to the front façade.

d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	Although the building retains the original subdivision boundary, the item is not a good representative example of the architectural style of dwellings constructed as part of the 'Toohey's Palm Estate.' However, it remains an important element in the group of houses along Moree Avenue.

Physical Description

The subject building is a single storey 'L' shaped brick Inter-War bungalow with a hipped roof clad in terracotta tiles and a small projecting gable to the western side. The roof has a single brick chimney. The gable end features a rendered circular detail at its centre.

The verandah roof is broken backed and continues along the width of the building projecting just beyond the gable. The verandah roof is supported on brick piers topped with small cast concrete circular tapered columns. These columns are paired to support the verandah and are singular at the projecting gable. The verandah has a brick balustrade with rendered capping and concrete floor. The sub-base is of brick, rendered at the front and corbelled to the sides.

The brickwork on the front façade appears to be built with a darker brick that was originally coated with a red oxide and tuckpointed. There are sections on the balustrade infill that have been repointed and feature patches of painting. A group of three timber framed casement windows with leadlight detailing are located beneath the gable end and have a concrete lintel and rendered sill. The central portion of the façade appears to be recently infilled and painted, having removed previous window openings. The dwelling was in the process of a renovation at the time of the inspection.

The rear of the property features staged rear additions, evidenced by the change in brickwork colour. The large extension is a single storey with a gabled roof that is set below the main roof form.

The property is bounded by a hedge along Moree Street and features an established palm tree in the front yard. The property retains its original subdivision boundaries.

The item appears to be in a fair condition, with some cracks evident in the brick balustrade and piers.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear addition, c.1960s
- Infilled verandah window*

While the item features substantial rear additions, they are sympathetic in nature and retain the scale and form of the dwelling when addressed from Moree Avenue. However, the infilled front façade is a major alteration that adversely impacts the significance of the item. The integrity is considered to be moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1928

The suburb of Westmead is bounded by the suburbs of Wentworthville to the west, Parramatta to the east, Northmead to the north and Mays Hill and Merrylands to the south. The southern half of Westmead, south of Westmead Station lies in the territory of the Cumberland Council.

Westmead originally formed part of the western portion of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta, which was laid out by Governor Philip in 1790. It originally comprised over 2000 acres of land established by Governor Macquarie as an administrative area for the penal colony and became a residential office for ten governors. By the 1850s the Domain became known as Parramatta Park. In 1859-1861, an extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided, and it was at this time that the suburb became known as Westmead ('West meadow'). The major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Land was also allotted to James Houison, John Savery Rodd and George Oakes. These allotments comprised 50 acres, however, many of these individuals acquired multiple allotments. By the time of this subdivision, a number of main roads had been established including Hawkesbury Road, Pye Street, Oakes Street, Bridge Road, Good Street and Houison Street.

Westmead was relatively slow to develop, and it was only after the Westmead Railway Station was opened in 1883 that landowners began to subdivide in the area. By the 1920s, the station's facilities had improved and several estates such as Toohey's Palm Estate and Fullagar's Estate were further subdivided. By the late 1940s, the Westmead Housing Commission Estate was developed which comprised of 300 brick houses as well as a retail strip with 12 shops and a block of flats. Westmead owes much of its present street layout to the developments from this period.

The item is located on land which originally formed Portion 50 of the Government Domain subdivision, which occurred between 1859-1861 and was acquired by William Fullagar in 1861. In 1902, part of Lot 50 and Lot 51 of Fullagar's Estate comprising approximately 22 acres was purchased by George Terry. This land was later purchased by John Toohey in 1911. John Toohey subsequently subdivided the land in 1925, forming the 'Tooheys Palm Estate'. This established the present boundaries of the dwelling. Each Avenue was lined with Palm trees (*Phoenix canariensis*) at a distance of 50 feet apart. The municipal council carried out the kerbing and guttering of the estate on the condition that Mr Toohey concreted the footpaths. No expense was spared in making the Toohey's Palm Estate subdivision an attractive subdivision for prospective buyers.

In 1927, the property was purchased by Herbert Leslie Glover, an estate agent. A covenant placed on the subdivision at this time required any building to cost not less than 450 pounds, be of stone and brick construction with slate or tiled roof, and to be set back 20 feet from the street. It was also during this time that council applied building regulations to land use of residential properties.

The house was constructed in 1928. The dwelling first appears in the Sands Directory in 1929 occupied by Albert Ballamy and known as 'Dreghorn'. The property was purchased by Vito Balsamo, a labourer, in 1957. The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the future opportunity arise; original façade features, such as a timber framed casement window with leadlight detailing, should be reinstated.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	'Dreghorn' - Inter-War Bungalow	I289
Heritage Study	'Dreghorn' - Inter-War Bungalow	I289
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- City Plan Heritage 2017, Westmead Station (South Precinct) Heritage Study, City Plan Heritage, Sydney.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Levins, C 2010, Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/parramatta_park
- Mauldon V 2012, Shaping the Domain: The World Heritage Site Old Government House & Domain at Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://www.parrapark.com.au/assets/Shaping-the-Domain-brochures/Shaping-the-Domain-World-Heritage-1788-1856-Parramatta-Park-Brochure.pdf

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View from Moree Avenue to front facade



Front façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Inter-War Bungalow		
Recommended Name	Inter-War Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	19 Moree Avenue, Westmead, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	128	-	13731
Current LEP ID	I290 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I162 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Toohey's Palm Estate Group Conservation Area		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The house at 19 Moree Avenue, Westmead is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. The item is historically linked to the early subdivision of the Government Domain, which facilitated the residential development of Westmead following William Fullagar's acquisition of large tracts of land in the area. Built in 1928, the dwelling directly relates to the 'Toohey's Palm Estate' subdivision, purchased by John Toohey in 1911 and subdivided in 1925. The item was built as part of the planned subdivision of 'Toohey's Palm Estate' and provides evidence of the pattern of residential development in the suburb of Westmead and within the broader Cumberland LGA. The building is of aesthetic significance as a largely intact Inter-war bungalow that makes a positive contribution to the character of the streetscape. The item is a good representative example of the architectural style of dwellings constructed as part of the 'Toohey's Palm Estate' and remains an important element in the group of houses along Moree Avenue conservation area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant for its relation to significant early subdivisions of Westmead. Built in 1928, the item directly relates to the 'Toohey's Palm Estate' subdivision, purchased by John Toohey in 1911 and subdivided 1925. The item was built as part of the planned subdivision of 'Toohey's Palm Estate' and provides evidence of the pattern of residential development in the suburb of Westmead and within the broader Cumberland LGA.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.

c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as a largely intact Inter-war bungalow that makes a positive contribution to the character of the streetscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a good representative example of its style, which, although slightly modified remains an important element in the group a group of houses along Moree Avenue built on the 'Toohey's Palm Estate.'

Physical Description

The subject building is a single storey 'L' shaped brick Inter-War bungalow with a hipped roof clad in terracotta tiles and a small projecting gable to the western side. The roof has exposed timber rafters and no chimney. The gable end features a rendered diamond brick detail at its centre surrounded by roughcast render.

The verandah roof is broken backed and continues along the width of the building projecting just beyond the gable. Due to the limited visibility to the verandah elements, the following description is quoted from former listing sheet: *'original brick and concrete verandah supports have been replaced with metal posts, frieze and balustrade, and original timber casement windows replaced with aluminium sliding windows.'* The verandah roof would have originally been supported on brick piers topped with small cast concrete circular tapered columns. These singular columns at the projecting gable are retained.

The front façade features darker bricks and is tuck pointed. A group of three timber framed casement windows beneath the gable end have a concrete lintel and sloped brick sill. The original window openings of rendered concrete lintels and slant brick sills have been retained, but the original timber casement windows have been replaced with aluminium sliding and flyscreens. A single pair of timber casements on the eastern facade have been retained. The front door is a modern timber panelled front door with an original glazed top light.

The dwelling features an early fibro skillion addition at the rear which has single timber framed double hung window with a fixed timber awning. A small brick and cement tile outhouse is also located at the rear of the property. A concrete driveway on the western boundary leads to a small fibro garage at the rear. The property appears to retain its early subdivision boundaries.

The front yard is bounded by a substantial hedge with a timber panel gate. The hedge obscures views to the property. A timber carport also features substantial vegetated growth forming the roof of the structure.

Generally in good condition. Weathering to timberwork is typical given the age of the building.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Original brick and concrete verandah supports have been replaced with metal posts, frieze and balustrade
- Original timber casement windows replaced with aluminium sliding windows.
- Fibro rear skillion addition added c.1960s
- Garage constructed in 1968.

The item retains the scale and form of the original dwelling however the building has been modified. The integrity of the item is considered to be moderate.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1928

The suburb of Westmead is bounded by the suburbs of Wentworthville to the west, Parramatta to the east, Northmead to the north and Mays Hill and Merrylands to the south. The southern half of Westmead, south of Westmead Station lies in the territory of the Cumberland Council.

Westmead originally formed part of the western portion of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta, which was laid out by Governor Philip in 1790. It originally comprised over 2000 acres of land established by Governor Macquarie as an administrative area for the penal colony and became a residential office for ten governors. By the 1850s the Domain became known as Parramatta Park. In 1859-1861, an extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided, and it was at this time that the suburb became known as Westmead ('West meadow'). The major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Land was also allotted to James Houison, John Savery Rodd and George Oakes. These allotments comprised 50 acres, however, many of these individuals acquired multiple allotments. By the time of this subdivision, a number of main roads had been established including Hawkesbury Road, Pye Street, Oakes Street, Bridge Road, Good Street and Houison Street.

Westmead was relatively slow to develop, and it was only after the Westmead Railway Station was opened in 1883 that landowners began to subdivide in the area. By the 1920s, the station's facilities had improved and several estates such as Toohey's Palm Estate and Fullagar's Estate were further subdivided. By the late 1940s, the Westmead Housing Commission Estate was developed which comprised of 300 brick houses as well as a retail strip with 12 shops and a block of flats. Westmead owes much of its present street layout to the developments from this period.

The item is located on land which originally formed Portion 50 of the Government Domain subdivision, which occurred between 1859-1861 and was acquired by William Fullagar in 1861. In 1902, part of Lot 50 and Lot 51 of Fullagar's Estate comprising approximately 22 acres were purchased by George Terry. This land was later purchased by John Toohey in 1911. John Toohey subsequently subdivided the land in 1925, forming the 'Tooheys Palm Estate'. This established the present boundaries of the dwelling. Each Avenue was lined with Palm trees (*Phoenix canariensis*) at a distance of 50 feet apart. The municipal council carried out the kerbing and guttering of the estate on the condition that Mr Toohey concreted the footpaths. No expense was spared in making the Toohey's Palm Estate subdivision an attractive subdivision for prospective buyers.

In 1927, the property was purchased by Herbert Leslie Glover, an estate agent. A covenant placed on the subdivision at this time required any building to cost not less than 450 pounds, be of stone and brick construction with slate or tiled roof, and to be set back 20 feet from the street. It was also during this time that council applied building regulations to the land use of properties in residential areas.

Later in 1927, the property was purchased by Gustav O'Reilly and the house was constructed in 1928. The dwelling first appears in the Sands Directory in 1929 occupied by Norman O'Reilly. O'Reilly owned the property until 1941, when it was purchased by Alfred Poole. The item remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Inter-War Bungalow	I290
Heritage Study	Inter-War Bungalow	I290
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- City Plan Heritage 2017, Westmead Station (South Precinct) Heritage Study, City Plan Heritage, Sydney.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictoral History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Levins, C 2010, Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/parramatta_park
- Mauldon V 2012, Shaping the Domain: The World Heritage Site Old Government House & Domain at Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://www.parrapark.com.au/assets/Shaping-the-Domain-brochures/Shaping-the-Domain-World-Heritage-1788-1856-Parramatta-Park-Brochure.pdf

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View from Moree Avenue to front façade.



View of carport and west elevation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Federation Period Cottage		
Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	1 Oakes Street, Westmead NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	846379
Current LEP ID	I291 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I163 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private) / Community Facilities	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The item at 1 Oakes Street, Westmead is of local significance for its aesthetic, social and representative values. The dwelling, although modified, retains its aesthetic significance as an intact Federation cottage with fabric that has been replaced on a like for like basis. The item also has some social value to the local community for its continued use as a community centre since the early 1990s. The dwelling is a representative example of Federation cottages built between 1910 and 1920.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item does not meet this criterion.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item, although modified, retains its aesthetic significance as an intact Federation cottage with fabric that has been replaced on a like for like basis. The dwelling makes a positive contribution to the landscape.
d) Social	The item has some social value to the local community for its continued use as a community centre since the early 1990s.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a representative example of Federation cottages built between 1910 and 1920.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey Federation cottage. The dwelling has walls clad in rusticated weatherboards and a hipped roof clad in corrugated iron with a projecting gable to the east. The gable end is infilled with timber shingles fronted by a splayed bargeboard and timber finial. A verandah extends along the north and east elevation of the building. The verandah has a skillion roof clad in corrugated iron supported on simple square timber posts with a decorative timber bracket. The verandah floor consists of brick laid atop a concrete sub-base. There are several window openings along the main elevations. These generally have timber architraves and sills and are timber framed double hung sash windows with multipaned inserts. The two door openings also contain timber architraves and contemporary security screen doors. The community rooms were also extended in 2000.

The dwelling is surrounded by a paved brick area, there is also a public children's play area which adjoins the grounds. The entire site is encapsulated in a steel ladder balustrade fence and gate.

The item is well-maintained and presents a highly modified heritage item. The condition of the building is good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- The item underwent substantial conservation works in 1994 for its conversion into a community facility
- In 1996, Council closed the road in the front of the property and created a large park area
- In 2000, the community rooms were extended
- Dwelling features upgraded kitchen amenities which include stove, microwave, fridge and hot water urn. There is disabled access and toilet facilities
- New roof
- New paint scheme
- Contemporary door

Although the building still retains its form as a Federation period workers cottage, due to the substantive renovations undertaken in the 1990s and early 2000s, the item is considered to have moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1910-20

The suburb of Westmead is bounded by the suburbs of Wentworthville to the west, Parramatta to the east, Northmead to the north and Mays Hill and Merrylands to the south. The southern half of Westmead, south of Westmead Station lies in the territory of the Cumberland Council.

Westmead originally formed part of the western portion of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta which was laid out by Governor Philip in 1790. It originally comprised of over 2000 acres of land established by Governor Macquarie as an administrative area for the penal colony and became a residential office for ten governors. By the 1850s the Domain became known as Parramatta Park. In 1859-1861, an extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided, and it was at this time that the suburb became known as Westmead ('West meadow'). The major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Land was also allotted to James Houison, John Savery Rodd and George Oakes. These allotments comprised of 50 acres, however, many of these individuals acquired multiple allotments. By the time of this subdivision, a number of main roads had been established including Hawkesbury Road, Pye Street, Oakes Street, Bridge Road, Good Street and Houison Street.

Westmead was relatively slow to develop, and it was only after the Westmead Railway Station was opened in 1883 that landowners began to subdivide in the area. By the 1920s, the station's facilities had improved and several estates such as Toohey's Palm Estate and Fullagar's Estate were further subdivided. By the late 1940s, the Westmead Housing Commission Estate was developed which comprised of 300 brick houses as well as a retail strip with 12 shops and a block of flats. Westmead owes much of its present street layout to the developments from this period.

The item is located on land which originally formed part of the Government Domain subdivision. which occurred between 1859-1861 and was acquired by George Oakes in 1861. Oakes was a prominent landowner in the district who had many pastoral interests in Parramatta.

In December 1883, Oakes' orchard was subdivided into 125 lots and the township of Westmead was built on this part of the subdivision. It appears from Council records that the original house of 1 Oakes Street, Westmead, was built by Mr C.T. Mackey.

The house was acquired by Council in December 1993. Council purchased the property in 1993 and in July 1994 voted to use $60,000 for the renovation of the building for use as a community facility. The Domain Community Rooms were officially opened on 4 March 1995 and included a branch of the Holroyd Toy Library and a 25-person meeting room. In 1996, Council closed the road in the front of the property and created a large park area. This work was funded from the Council's Section 94 Contribution Plan.

In August 2000, Council resolved to allocate $78,140 from the previous Section 94 Plan to the upgrade and extension of the Government Domain Community Rooms (including a new play area).

As of 1 January 2002, the facility has been available for hire by community groups for meetings and recreational use. There are two rooms each with a capacity of 20 people. Both rooms are air conditioned and have tables and chairs with shared kitchen amenities which include a stove, microwave, fridge and hot water urn. There is disabled access and toilet facilities.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring	X		

		development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The item is in the vicinity of Old Government House and Domain, Parramatta Park, which was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage list as one of the eleven (11) sites across Australia forming the serial listing for the Australian Convict Sites. Parramatta Park and Old Government House is also listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (00596).

  Old Government House and its parkland setting of the Government Domain is of outstanding national significance for its association with the foundation of British colonial administration, and as an important centre of the convict system in Australia. Much of the administrative, social and political life of the colony, including the commencement of the government's convict administration, was decided by the governors at this place from the very beginning of the colony until the last convicts served their sentences.

  The landscape of Parramatta Park remains remarkedly true to the estate created by Governor and Mrs Macquarie during their time in NSW from 1810 and 1821. This landscape is valued today because it is a public park that still has the structure and character of the nineteenth century Australian Government Domain.

  Any future Development Applications would have to consider the known outstanding heritage values and State heritage values of the Parramatta Park landscape which adjoins the item.



World Heritage listing curtilage shown in dark green.



- SHR Curtilage outlined in blue.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Federation Period Cottage	I291
Heritage Study	Federation Period Cottage	I291
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- City Plan Heritage 2017, Westmead Station (South Precinct) Heritage Study, City Plan Heritage, Sydney.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Levins, C 2010, Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/parramatta_park
- Mauldon V 2012, Shaping the Domain: The World Heritage Site Old Government House & Domain at Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://www.parrapark.com.au/assets/Shaping-the-Domain-brochures/Shaping-the-Domain-World-Heritage-1788-1856-Parramatta-Park-Brochure.pdf

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to east elevation.



View to north elevation and playground.



Detail of north elevation.



Detail of north elevation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Attached Residence		
Recommended Name	Victorian semi-detached Terrace		
Site Image			
Address	29-30 Parkside Lane (also known as 29 The Park), Westmead, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	SP 73461
Current LEP ID	I292 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I164 (Holroyd LEP) I165 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map





Revised curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

The Victorian Semi-detached Terrace at 29-30 The Park, Westmead is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. The item is a relatively rare example within Westmead and more broadly within the Cumberland LGA of a pair of late Victorian semi-detached terraces. Built in c.1886, the item is associated with the 'Parramatta Park' subdivision. The residence's size, architectural character and attractive 'front row' location onto Parramatta Park provides evidence of the development of this area for the more prestigious and wealthy residents of Westmead at the turn of the century. The building's aesthetic significance is enhanced by the degree to which, despite numerous alterations, it has retained important original fabric and detail.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1886, the item is associated with the 'Parramatta Park' subdivision. The residence's size, architectural character and attractive 'front row' location onto Parramatta Park provides evidence of the development of this area for the more prestigious and wealthy residents of Westmead at the turn of the century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The aesthetic significance of the item is enhanced by the degree to which, despite numerous alterations, it has retained important original fabric and detail.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item is a relatively rare example within Westmead and more broadly within the Cumberland LGA of a pair of late Victorian semi-detached terraces.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The item at 29-30 Parkside Lane, Westmead is a two storey Victorian terrace. The front façade has rendered brick walls while the side elevations are painted brick. The gabled roof is clad with slate tiles and retains two rendered chimneys with rendered cornice detailing and glazed terracotta pots.

The upper storey has a verandah that extends along the primary elevation. The verandah features a bullnose roof clad with Colorbond sheeting supported on replaced timber posts. No.29 represents a more intact verandah with decorative cast iron valance and balustrade infill. No.30 appears to be in the process of restoration or repair with no balustrade or valance. The verandah is separated by a brick privacy wall. The verandah is accessed by two French doors.

Generally, window openings are double hung sash windows with timber frames. The windows on the lower façade, however, are semi-circular timber framed double hung sash windows fronted by painted steel bars with a decorative rendered arch. The dwellings retain their original front doors with side and fanlights.

The item fronts the Southern Domain. The rear of the property is highly modified with the construction of a modern apartment complex. The complex is three storeys' high (with a carpark and two residential levels) and is constructed of concrete with a Colorbond gabled roof. Each unit has a balcony area enclosed by a steel balustrade. The units front Parkside Lane.

The item features an established informal garden fronting the Southern Domain, formerly Parramatta Park. The landscape features two Jacaranda trees and an established hedge along the boundary fence. The boundary fence consists of a rendered brick pier with sandstone capping, with a low brick wall with steel palisade inserts. The fence along the southeast boundary features contemporary brick between the rendered piers.

The item appears to be in a good condition with elements in a fair condition. The dwelling at No.30 appears to be under renovation, with a particular focus on the reinstatement of verandah elements. Overall, the Victorian terrace is in a good condition and appears to be well-maintained.

The contemporary apartment block attached to the dwelling fronting Parkside Lane is considered to be in a fair condition with cracking in the concrete.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Replaced bullnose verandah roof sheeting
- Replaced timber verandah posts
- The original two-storey verandah to front elevation of No.30 was largely removed and/or closed in during the 1980s-90s.* This verandah is in the process of being reinstated.
- Rendered masonry fence
- Rear addition – contemporary apartment block

The integrity of the item is considered to be moderate. It appears that original fabric has been replaced on a like for like basis to appropriately conserve the item. The building maintains its overall form and relationship to the Southern Domain. Although a new development dominates the Parkside Lane frontage, the development has respected the form, scale and heritage significance of the item and is not a prominent intrusion to the site from prominent frontages, such as the Southern Domain.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1886

The suburb of Westmead is bounded by the suburbs of Wentworthville to the west, Parramatta to the east, Northmead to the north and Mays Hill and Merrylands to the south. The southern half of Westmead, south of Westmead Station is within the territory of the Cumberland Council.

Westmead originally formed a part of the western portion of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta, which was laid out by Governor Philip in 1790. It originally comprised of over 2000 acres of land established by Governor Macquarie as an administrative area for the penal colony and became a residential office for ten governors. By the 1850s the Domain became known as Parramatta Park. In 1859-1861, an extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided and it was at this time that the suburb became known as Westmead ('West meadow'). The major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Land was also allotted to James Houison, John Savery Rodd and George Oakes. These allotments comprised of 50 acres, however, many of these individuals acquired multiple allotments. By the time of this subdivision, a number of main roads had been established including Hawkesbury Road, Pye Street, Oakes Street, Bridge Road, Good Street and Houison Street.

Westmead was relatively slow to develop, and it was only after the Westmead Railway Station was opened in 1883 that landowners began to subdivide in the area. By the 1920s, the station's facilities had improved and several estates such as Toohey's Palm Estate and Fullagar's Estate were further subdivided. By the late 1940s, the Westmead Housing Commission Estate was developed which comprised 300 brick houses as well as a retail strip with 12 shops and a block of flats. Westmead owes much of its present street layout to the developments from this period.

The area on which the residence is located was previously part of the Government Domain upon which Old Government House was situated. Prior to the land being subdivided, it was used for maize farming

in the 1790s. When the land was subdivided, the land allotment of the site was acquired by W. Walton. The dwelling was constructed in 1886. The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The verandah of No.30 should be reinstated to its former form with appropriate verandah elements reinstated, such as the valance and balustrade.
- Consideration should be given to the integration of 29 and 30 The Park as an a combined, individually listed heritage item. The revised curtilage below should be considered for the Cumberland LEP.



- The item is in the vicinity of Old Government House and Domain, Parramatta Park, which was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage list as one of the eleven (11) sites across Australia forming the serial listing for the Australian Convict Sites. Parramatta Park and Old Government House is also listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (00596).

  Old Government House and its parkland setting of the Government Domain is of outstanding national significance for its association with the foundation of British colonial administration, and as an important centre of the convict system in Australia. Much of the administrative, social and political life of the colony, including the commencement of the government's convict administration, was decided by the governors at this place from the very beginning of the colony until the last convicts served their sentences.

  The landscape of Parramatta Park remains remarkedly true to the estate created by Governor and Mrs Macquarie during their time in NSW from 1810 and 1821. This landscape is valued today because it is a public park that still has the structure and character of the nineteenth century Australian Government Domain.

  Any future Development Applications would have to consider the known outstanding heritage values and State heritage values of the Parramatta Park landscape which adjoins the item.



World Heritage listing curtilage shown in dark green.



SHR Curtilage outlined in blue.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Attached Residence	I292
Heritage Study	Attached Residence	I292
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- City Plan Heritage 2017, Westmead Station (South Precinct) Heritage Study, City Plan Heritage, Sydney.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Levins, C 2010, Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/parramatta_park
- Mauldon V 2012, Shaping the Domain: The World Heritage Site Old Government House & Domain at Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://www.parrapark.com.au/assets/Shaping-the-Domain-brochures/Shaping-the-Domain-World-Heritage-1788-1856-Parramatta-Park-Brochure.pdf

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of new development fronting Parkside Lane.



View of west elevation



View of 29 The Park, fronting the Domain.



View of 30 The Park, fronting the Domain.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Inter-war (Mediterranean influences) apartment block		
Recommended Name	Inter-War Apartment Block		
Site Image			
Address	15–17 The Park (also known as 15–17 Thomas May Place), Westmead, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	SP59070
Current LEP ID	I293 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I166 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

The Inter-War Apartment Block is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and rarity values. Built c.1925-39, the building is historically associated with the residential development of Westmead that followed the "Parramatta Park" subdivision in 1886. Although built later, the land and building has associations with a number of early residents. The item is of aesthetic significance as a largely intact Inter-war apartment block. The building is a fine example of its style which, although slightly modified, retains its significance as an important element overlooking the Park lands to the north. The item demonstrates representative qualities as an intact, Inter-War style apartment block.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1925-39, the building is historically associated with the residential development of Westmead that followed the "Parramatta Park" subdivision in 1886. Although built later, the land and building has associations with a number of early residents.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as a largely intact Inter-war apartment block. The building is a fine example of its style which, although slightly modified, retains its significance as an important element overlooking the Park lands to the north.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities as an intact, Inter-war style apartment block.

Physical Description

The item is a large two storey Inter-war apartment block. The item is a rendered brick apartment block with heavily banded facades with a hipped roof clad in terracotta tiles. The roof also features a centrally placed dormer window which lights an internal stairway. The front facade features a projecting entry with a pair of fully glazed doors with ribbed glass. This door is fronted by a security screen with a sympathetic geometric design. The front facade features a two storey bay window, an oriel window at the northern end and an open verandah either side of the door. The windows are generally timber framed double hung windows with horizontal glazing.

The rendered banding continues around the side elevations, the rear of the building features sections of curved walls. The building has a frontage to the Southern Domain, formerly Parramatta Park, and retains a vista to Parramatta city northeast. The building is set close to this frontage which features a rendered and painted banded fence with wrought iron gate along its boundary. There are a number of mature trees surrounding the building.

The surrounding landscape of Westmead is a highly developed residential area, with several blocks of apartments to the rear of the property and along the street frontages of Amos Street, Thomas May Place and Lichen Lane.

The building is considered to be in a good condition and well maintained, however the rendered boundary fence is in a fair condition with a significant crack at its centre which is in need of repair.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Council records indicate that alterations were made in 1969 and 1992
- A garage was added in 1982

The building appears to have high integrity with minimal external modifications made to the dwelling. Although the surrounding landscape is highly developed, the item retains its original form and relationship to the Southern Domain.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1925-39

The suburb of Westmead is bounded by the suburbs of Wentworthville to the west, Parramatta to the east, Northmead to the north and Mays Hill and Merrylands to the south. The southern half of Westmead, south of Westmead Station lies in the territory of the Cumberland Council.

Westmead originally formed a part of the western portion of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta, which was laid out by Governor Philip in 1790. It originally comprised of over 2000 acres of land established by Governor Macquarie as an administrative area for the penal colony and it became a residential office for ten governors. By the 1850s the Domain became known as Parramatta Park. In 1859-1861, an extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided and it was at this time that the suburb became known as Westmead ('West meadow'). The major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Land was also allotted to James Houison, John Savery Rodd and George Oakes. These allotments comprised of 50 acres, however, many of these individuals acquired multiple allotments. By the time of this subdivision, a number of main roads had been established including Hawkesbury Road, Pye Street, Oakes Street, Bridge Road, Good Street and Houison Street.

Westmead was relatively slow to develop, and it was only after the Westmead Railway Station was opened in 1883 that landowners began to subdivide in the area. By the 1920s, the station's facilities had improved and several estates such as Toohey's Palm Estate and Fullagar's Estate were further subdivided. By the late 1940s, the Westmead Housing Commission Estate was developed which comprised of 300 brick houses as well as a retail strip with 12 shops and a block of flats. Westmead owes much of its present street layout to the developments from this period.

In 1859 George Oakes, a member of the Legislative Assembly and owner of nearby land, was given a Crown Grant for a portion of the Government Domain by Sir William Thomas Denison. In 1860, he sold a portion of this land to John Allen Manton. This property was passed through the family and in 1881 John Kerr Manton sold it to Emma Jane Oakes as part of the "Parramatta Park" subdivision. She and her family remained as owners until 1913. The land was then sold to Thomas Wheatley, and in 1914 John Meier became the owner. The property was subdivided by Alicia Meier in 1939 and lot 7 was sold to Emily Irene Brown. There was a covenant placed on the property that stated that any building erected must not be less than 750 pounds and that it may only be residential in nature. This covenant reflects Council's desire to add a certain quality and character to an already irregular pattern of settlement.

During the 1940's, there was a rapid succession of owners. In 1959, the property was purchased by Harold Henry Godwin passing to Isabel Godwin in 1982. The landscape was developed in the early c1990s with the addition of a large multi-storeyed residential block to the rear.

The building remains in use as a private residence with several apartments.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Due to the large residential development surrounding the building, it is recommended the curtilage is revised, as shown below, and updated as the current curtilage in the Cumberland LEP. Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



- The item is in the vicinity of Old Government House and Domain, Parramatta Park, which was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage list as one of the eleven (11) sites across Australia forming the serial listing for the Australian Convict Sites. Parramatta Park and Old Government House is also listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (00596).

  Old Government House and its parkland setting of the Government Domain is of outstanding national significance for its association with the foundation of British colonial administration, and as an important centre of the convict system in Australia. Much of the administrative, social and political life of the colony, including the commencement of the government's convict administration, was decided by the governors at this place from the very beginning of the colony until the last convicts served their sentences.

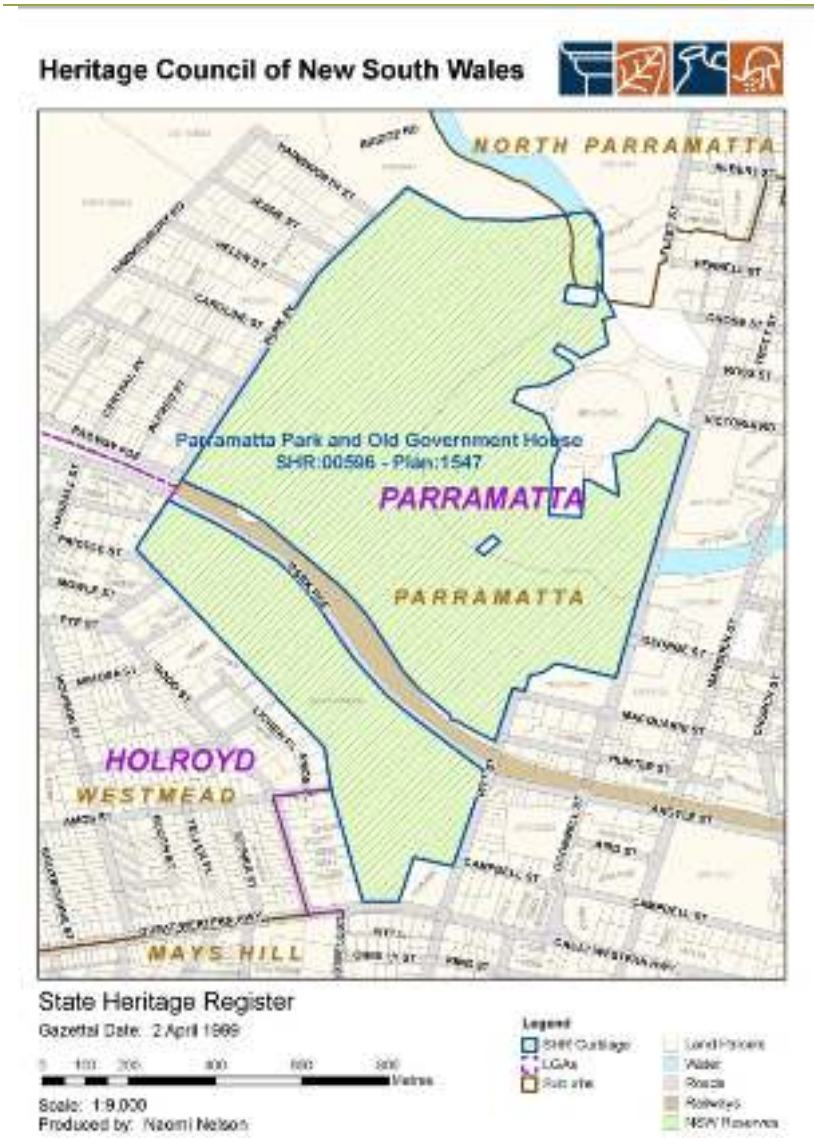
  The landscape of Parramatta Park remains remarkedly true to the estate created by Governor and Mrs Macquarie during their time in NSW from 1810 and 1821. This landscape is valued today

because it is a public park that still has the structure and character of the nineteenth century Australian Government Domain.

Any future Development Applications would have to consider the known outstanding heritage values and State heritage values of the Parramatta Park landscape which adjoins the item.



World Heritage listing curtilage shown in dark green.



SHR Curtilage outlined in blue.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Inter-war (Mediterranean influences) apartment block	I293
Heritage Study	Inter-war (Mediterranean influences) apartment block	I293
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- City Plan Heritage 2017, Westmead Station (South Precinct) Heritage Study, City Plan Heritage, Sydney.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Levins, C 2010, Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/parramatta_park
- Mauldon V 2012, Shaping the Domain: The World Heritage Site Old Government House & Domain at Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://www.parrapark.com.au/assets/Shaping-the-Domain-brochures/Shaping-the-Domain-World-Heritage-1788-1856-Parramatta-Park-Brochure.pdf

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of front façade, fronting the Domain.



Detail of bay window.



View of rear elevation of Inter-War apartment block.



Detail of rear elevation



View to rear development fronting Thomas May Place.



View to rear development fronting Thomas May Place.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	"Essington"		
Recommended Name	"Essington"		
Site Image			
Address	2–8 Bridge Road (primary), Great Western Highway (alternate), Westmead NSW, 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	57B	-	357142
	58	-	33085
	1	-	34635
Current LEP ID	I00204 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I546 (Holroyd LEP),		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	STATE		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Essington is of state significance for its historic, associative and aesthetic values. The item is historically significant for its association to significant early subdivisions, namely the Government Domain. It is also significant for its association with the prominent local family of William Fullagar, one of Wentworthville and Westmeads pioneer settlers. Essington was built for William Fullagar as his second residence, a gentleman's villa. The item was built by a family member. The item is of aesthetic significance as a substantial Late Victorian gentlemens residence with gothic elements. Although modified, the building retains a moderate level of integrity and is a highly prominent local landmark which makes a striking contribution to the landscape. The item is a representive example of a gentlemen's residence built in Westmead c.1860, although the style has been somewhat compromised by later Federation period additions and contemporary alterations.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1860, the item is historically significant for its association to significant early subdivisions, namely the Government Domain and William Fullagar.
b) Associative	The item is primarily significant for its association with the prominent local family of William Fullagar, one of Wentworthville and Westmeads pioneer settlers. Essington was built for William Fullagar as his second residence, a gentleman's villa. The item was built by family member.

c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetic significance as a substantial Late Victorian gentlemen's residence with gothic elements. Intact Gothic elements include the arched windows, the roof form and chimney. Although modified, the building retains a moderate level of integrity and is a highly prominent local landmark which makes a striking contribution to the landscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is a representive example of a gentlemen residence built in Westmead c.1860, although the style has been somewhat compromised by later Federation period additions and contemporary alterations.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Essington', last updated 2016. As the description features a comprehensive physical description, no amendment has been made to the physical description.

Essington House:
Essington is a large two storey historic house now run as a school, by the Church of the Foursquare Gospel. It is located on the north-western corner of Bridge Road and the Great Western Highway, with its principal facades facing these roads. Its site is elevated and in combination with the house's high ceilings and steep roof, this gives it prominence in the local area.

The house's original block - a late Victorian/Federation building with 'Italianate' and 'Gothic' elements - was L shoaped with gabled roofs finished with timber bargeboards and turned finials. Walls are polychrome brick and the building has a slate roof. A projecting bay window on the front (east) elevation features 2x2 pane double hung sash windows with sandstone sills and heads; first floor windows on the bay feature 'four-centred' arch heads.

The original verandah was replaced by later (probably inter-war period) two storey verandah to the front and side (south) elevations with brickwork columns, first floor balustrade and paired 'stump' columns. Various additions including single storey block of rendered masonry and a recent 2 storey wing of face brickwork with metal framed sliding windows.

A 1990 classroom extension was made on the house's western side. This is accessed by a carpark entered off Bridge Road. An auditorium is located at the far-northern end of the site, set low and away from the house.

Garden:
The house is surrounded to the east and south by lawns and mature plantings of trees. A limited number of trees including a large remnant Bunya pine (Araucaria bidwillii), hoop pine (A.cunninghamii) and vestiges of its original garden remain on the property, principally on its southern side facing the Great Western Highway, and on the eastern side facing Bridge Street. To the north is principally car parking areas over former grounds, and rear extensions for class rooms/ administration.

To the north the site is predominantly bitumen car parking area, accessed off Bridge Road. To the west additions to the house have been made to provide for school classrooms.

Condition
Essington appears to be well-maintained and is in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Interwar period - The original verandah was replaced by a later inter-war period verandah to the front and side (south) elevations with brickwork columns, first floor balustrade and paired 'stump' columns. Various additions also include a single storey block of rendered masonry and a recent two storey wing of face brickwork with metal framed sliding windows.
- 1982 - Major restoration works including the installation of balustrades and railings on the staircase, replacing all original timber window sash cords, glass replacement in front door entry replaced with leadlight, sandstone sills replaced in new brick walls on old building, marble fire places restored, painting, landscaping.
- 1982 - New picket fence on Bridge Road and Great Western Highway, replacing 1920s two rail Arris fence.
- 1990 - Four new classrooms built to the west of house.
- 2003 – A large Eucalyptus was removed from northern side of house.
- 2005 - Slate roof conservation work.

The buildings integrity is considered to be moderate. Although the building has undergone various alterations, significant fabric has been appropriately conserved on a like-for like basis with the 1982 restoration. Although later alterations from the inter-war period to present have compromised some aesthetic values of the building, the item retains a moderate level of integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1860

Westmead
The suburb of Westmead is bounded by the suburbs of Wentworthville to the west, Parramatta to the east, Northmead to the north and Mays Hill and Merrylands to the south. The southern half of Westmead, south of Westmead Station lies in the territory of the Cumberland Council.

Westmead originally formed part of the western portion of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta, which was laid out by Governor Philip in 1790. It originally comprised over 2000 acres of land established by Governor Macquarie as an administrative area for the penal colony and became a residential office for ten governors. By the 1850s the Domain became known as Parramatta Park. In 1859-1861, an extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided, and it was at this time that the suburb became known as Westmead ('West meadow'). The major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Land was also allotted to James Houison, John Savery Rodd and George Oakes. These allotments comprised 50 acres, however, many of these individuals acquired multiple allotments. By the time of this subdivision, a number of main roads had been established including Hawkesbury Road, Pye Street, Oakes Street, Bridge Road, Good Street and Houison Street.

Westmead was relatively slow to develop, and it was only after the Westmead Railway Station was opened in 1883 that landowners began to subdivide in the area. By the 1920s, the station's facilities had improved and several estates such as Toohey's Palm Estate and Fullagar's Estate were further subdivided. By the late 1940s, the Westmead Housing Commission Estate was developed which comprised of 300 brick houses as well as a retail strip with 12 shops and a block of flats. Westmead owes much of its present street layout to the developments from this period.

Essington
Essington was built for one of Holroyd's important pioneers, William Fullagar, as his second residence. Essington was built opposite his first residence (The Wattles or Wattle Cottage) as a gentlemans villa, on the northern side of the Great Western Highway in a prominent position. It was reportedly designed and decorated with no expense spared.

Fullagar was the son of convicts John Fulligar and Esther Leadham, and he demonstrates the upward mobility of descendents of many individuals transported to NSW. Fullagar was a butcher and publican turned stock agent who was in the process of buying large tracts of neighbouring properties and making his way up in the world. From his base at The Wattles or Wattle Cottage, he bought sufficient land to make him one of Holroyd's important pioneers whose estates covered much of Wentworthville.

William Fullagar purchased the 30 acre James grant (a convict grant) (to the south of Essington) in 1849, and *'soon after he purchased it, he fenced it and built his residence upon it and went there to live, and lived there continuously from that time until within a few years of his death'*. When he bought James's 30 acres, Fullagar was the lessee of the neighbouring Burder Park estate (later Finlayson's Estate) a 95 acre property immediately west of James's grant belonging to descendents of Rowland Hassall, William Davis and John Bolger. These are all marked on a 1908 map of the Parish of St. John. He then purchased land from the Burder Park estate in two (2) lots of 67 1/4 acres in 1851 and 1854, the last section of 33 acres on the south-west corner was not acquired until 1866. He used the property as part of his business for cattle grazing and in later years for agistment as well as growing hay and other feed crops, timber cutting, making bricks and cultivating part of it as an orchard.

All statements agreed that once he moved to Willow Cottage, Fullagar never lived anywhere else until he built his new residence opposite the 201 acre property some few years before he died in 1894.

By the 1870s Fullagar was one of the major landholders in the Parramatta district. The lots he acquired in 1859-61 were during the sale of an extensive portion of the Government Domain (by the 1850s 'Parramatta Park'). In fact, Fullagar owned much of present day Wentworthville.

Although continuing his stock auction activities, Fullagar aspired to the status of a gentleman. He had time to pursue the hounds in fox hunts organised apparently under his patronage. He was also, for a time, one of the trustees of Parramatta Park. Fullagar's Paddock was occasionally used by others, e.g.: cadets from Sydney Grammar and The King's School combined for an encampment there on the Queen's Birthday, 22 May 1875.

The date he moved over the road to his new house in Essington is vague from existing records. This move appears to have occurred in the late 1880s as his wife, Sarah Fullagar, died at Essington on 24 March 1889. At the time of the 1891 census there were 2 males and 5 females listed at Essington. William Fullagar died there on 8 August 1894, a week after signing his last will and testament. The will offers a convenient summary of his property: it required the sale of 3 parcels of land - the 201 acre site of his former residence, Willow Cottage; 40 acres adjoining Bailey's Orchard near Parramatta north of the railway line; and the site of Essington together with neighbouring allotments, the extensive holdings purchased from Parramatta Park. After costs the money was to be distributed, first in defined bequests - to William Fullagar the younger, to married daughters Hannah Barnes and Sarah Houison, to his grandson Thomas Barnes and to Adah Rebecca Harrex, (Sarah's cousin and possibly the family retainer). Any balance of the sale was to be divided equally between the 8 surviving children from his second marriage - 5 daughters and 3 sons.

The first attempt to sell any land from the estate occurred shortly after probate was granted when Fullagar's Paddocks were subdivided and auctioned on 9/2/1895. It appears this auction was unsuccessful. Another was held on 25/9/1897, again without provoking much interest, for the only buyer was a family member, Amy Adah Hughes, so the trustees decided to apply for Torrens Title, possibly to encourage sales.

Holroyd Heritage Study 1993 notes that Essington was built by a family member, William John Fullagar c.1860s and sold by him in 1912. Surrounding land 'the Fullagar Estate' was further subdivided from c.1920. In c. the 1920s the verandah on the house was replaced.

The Parramatta Four Square Gospel Church bought the property c.1980 and erected a picket fence in 1982. From 1983 the Church has run a primary school on site. The church has acquired neighbouring houses with a view to expansion. The item remains in use as primary school known as ‘Westmead Christian Grammar School’.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	Essington	00204
Local Environmental Plan	Essington	00204
Heritage Study	Essington	00204
National Trust Australia Register	Essington	No ID Number

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- City Plan Heritage 2017, Westmead Station (South Precinct) Heritage Study, City Plan Heritage, Sydney.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictoral History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Levins, C 2010, Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/parramatta_park
- Mauldon V 2012, Shaping the Domain: The World Heritage Site Old Government House & Domain at Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://www.parrapark.com.au/assets/Shaping-the-Domain-brochures/Shaping-the-Domain-World-Heritage-1788-1856-Parramatta-Park-Brochure.pdf

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View from the Great Western Highway to the southern elevation.



View from the corner of Bridge Road and the Great Western Highway.



View south from Essington Street, Westmead.



View south from carpark to Essington.



View to front façade from Bridge Street.



Detail of front façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Yennora Railway Station		
Recommended Name	Yennora Railway Station Group		
Site Image			
Address	Railway Street, Yennora NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	4	-	1185428
Current LEP ID	I294 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I167 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Transport - Rail	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

The Yennora Railway Station is locally significant for its historic, associative and representative heritage values. The site is historically significant for its association with the McCredie family who financed the construction of the station, which opened in 1927. The station is later historically associated with the industrial development of Yennora that slowly developed in the late 1960s and 1970s, notably the Yennora Wool Centre that was built on the site of the old railway storage workshops at Yennora. While the two extant timber platform buildings situated on Platform 1 have been modified, and are not of high aesthetic value, they do retain qualities that are representative of the simple timber platform structures built by NSW Railways during the Inter-War period.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The site is historically significant for its association with the McCredie family who financed the construction of the station, which opened in 1927. The station is later historically associated with the industrial development of Yennora that slowly developed in the late 1960s and 1970s, notably the Yennora Wool Centre that was built on the site of the old railway storage workshops.
b) Associative	Yennora Railway Station has an association with the local McCredie family who financed the construction of the station.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The two small timber structures dating from the 1930s on Platform 1 are not regarded as having a sufficient degree of aesthetic or technical quality to be considered as having local significance in this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.

e) Scientific	There is the potential for some archaeological remains, though it is unlikely to have significant research potential.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The timber waiting shed and booking office on Platform 1, although both later sheeted with steel cladding, are representative of this simple type of structure built by NSW Railways between 1930 and the 1950s. The haunched steel footbridge is also representative of the type of footbridge structures built during this period. The footbridge was identified as an item of little heritage significance in the 2016 'Railway Footbridges Heritage Conservation Strategy'. However, the strategy recommended detailed physical analysis prior to any change to confirm the significance of the structure.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, RailCorp Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Yennora Railway Station Group', last updated 2013. As the description features a comprehensive physical description which matches the condition visible during the site inspection, no amendment has been made to the physical description.

BUILDINGS
Platform building, Platform 2 (c.2007)
Platform building, Platform 1- (Type 15) (1970s)
Platform building, Platform 1- (Type 7) (1934)
Booking Office, Platform 1 (c.1934)

STRUCTURES
Platforms 1 and 2 (2009, nd)
Footbridge, (c.1995)
Canopies, (c.2007)

CONTEXT
Yennora Station is accessed via a ramp from Railway Street on the south and via steps from Nelson Road to the north. The station consists of two wayside platforms connected via a steel framed footbridge. The station is characterised by having no commercial or retail strip in the immediate vicinity, but is predominately industrial to the north and a mix of industrial and residential to the south.

PLATFORM BUILDING- Platform 2 (c.2007)
The waiting shelter is a simple three bayed steel SHS framed structure which supports a gabled corrugated steel clad roof. The side to the platform is open while the rear and sides are enclosed by clear glass. There are three aluminium slatted seats within the shelter.

PLATFORM BUILDING- Platform 1 (1970s)
External: A simple rectangular face brick building with male and female toilets at either end, separated by a central store room. The roof is a flat steel ribbed roof surrounded by a steel fascia/gutter. The eaves are open with exposed rafters. The floor consists of a suspended concrete slab supported on a steel frame on circular concrete piers.

Internal: The toilet partitions are rendered brick and there is a concrete floor. Windows are aluminium framed, the ceilings are hardboard.

PLATFORM BUILDING- Platform 1 (1934)
External: The waiting shed is a small rectangular building with a skillion roof clad in corrugated steel sloping toward the platform. It consists of an open waiting room on the right with an enclosed space on the left accessed by a single door facing the platform. The wall finish consists of a metal cladding with

ribs at about 200mm centres, (probably a Kliplok profile) which has replaced the original timber weatherboard siding. The skillion roof cantilevers over the platform with rafters and battens which are exposed. The building is windowless. The building is supported on a traditional bearer and joist framing system supported on brick piers.

Internal: While there is no ceiling lining in the waiting area, the enclosed room has a ceiling lining of T&G boarding. Walls in both spaces have been over clad with a low profile steel cladding (similar to Panelrib). The floor in the waiting area is the original timber boarding, while in the adjacent room it has been replaced with plywood. The original bench seat remains in the waiting area.

PLATFORM BUILDING- Platform 1 (c.1934)
External: This booking office building has been clad externally in the same manner as the waiting shed. The building is small, square in plan, and topped with a hipped roof with a projecting awning supported on brackets on the platform side where the ticket window is located. The roofing material is corrugated steel with the underside of the awning lined in timber boarding and with exposed rafter ends at the other eaves. There is a single timber double hung window on the external elevation and a single entry door faces the access stairs on the east.

Internal: This structure retains much of its original internal linings including the timber wall boarding, the hardboard ceiling, wall ventilators and timber floor (covered in carpet). The fixtures and fittings including a stainless steel basin are not original.

FOOTBRIDGE (1928)
The footbridge employs haunched beam construction, a common method of tapered cantilevers supported off platform trestles, with a shallow beam over the railway tracks. Both the concrete access stairs and the balustrades are later. On the northern side the steel platform trestles and access stairs are supported on concrete piers where the land slopes steeply down to Nelson Road.

PLATFORMS
Platform 1 (nd) has an asphalt surface, with a concrete edge supported on a flush concrete face retaining wall. Platform 2 (2009) has an asphalt surface with a concrete edge supported on a retaining wall consisting of precast horizontal planks spanning between concrete posts.

CANOPIES (c.2007)
A modern gabled corrugated roofed open canopy supported on four steel posts is located to provide shelter at the booking office on Platform 1.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
Based on the surviving documentation and the evidence on site it is unlikely there would be any potential archaeological remains at Yennora Railway Station.

All the built elements appear to be in good condition and well-maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- 1934: Waiting room and ladies toilet added to Platform 1
- 1955: Booking office on Platform 2 (now demolished)
- Early 1970s: Male and female toilet block on Platform 1*
- c.1995: Upgrading to footbridge*
- c.2007: Waiting shelter on Platform 2 and extensions to platforms
- 2009: Platform 2 reconstructed
- 2013: Station building repairs

Both the 1930s buildings on Platform 1 retain their external forms although they have been reclad in metal siding. The waiting shed has new internal wall finishes, but the timber floor remains, and the

closed room adjacent retains the original timber boarded ceiling. The booking office, other than being reclad externally, retains most of its internal finishes. The footbridge has a new concrete floor and balustrades and the original stairs have been replaced with new steel and concrete with new balustrades.

The station appears to have a moderate degree of integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1927

The following history has been adapted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, RailCorp Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Yennora Railway Station Group'.

After completion of the initial rail line from Sydney to Parramatta, work soon proceeded on the Main South line from Granville Junction to Goulburn. The first section from Granville to Liverpool was constructed quickly over easy terrain and was opened on 26 September 1856. Campbelltown was reached in 1858, and was officially opened on 17 May 1858. The line was duplicated in 1891. This line was constructed as a rural railway and had no suburban purpose until well into the twentieth century. Its stations served what were then rural settlements and only later were adapted as commuter stations.

It was reported in the Sydney Morning Herald in October 1927, that the new Yennora station, located between Guildford and Fairfield, had opened. Its original cost was 6,102 pounds. The construction of Yennora Station was the result of an agreement between local property owners, namely the McCredie family, and the Railway Commissioners. It was common practise for wealthy landowners to influence the location of railway stations either on their land or nearby as it facilitated land subdivisions and development. Subdividers and the industrialists benefited the most by the station at Yennora.

The railway line was financed by Mrs S. McCredie with the hope the station would 'open up' the area. Yennora remained semi-rural into the 1960s, however, this slowly changed as the evolved to comprise of a more industrial landscape. The establishment of industries in these areas constituted a major step in the decentralisation of Sydney. In 1969 at Yennora Station, the Yennora Wool Centre was built on the site of the old railway storage workshops.

A number of changes have been made to the station since its construction, however a number of timber station buildings some remain.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The heritage curtilage should be revised for the Cumberland LEP to match the RailCorp Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register curtilage for the station; see item #4800282. Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Yennora Railway Station	I294
Heritage Study	Yennora Railway Station	I294
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Nuestein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Inventory S170 listing sheet for Yennora Railway Station Group, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4800282
- Australian Museum Consulting. 2015. *Heritage Platforms Conservation Management Strategy*, prepared for Sydney Trains.
- Australian Museum Consulting. 2016. *Railway Footbridges Conservation Management Strategy*, prepared for Sydney Trains.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to Platform 1 station elements



View southeast from footbridge to Platform 1.



View northeast from Footbridge



View northeast from Footbridge to Platform 1.



View from Platform 2 southeast to Platform 1.



View of footbridge from Platform 2.

7. Consolidated inventory sheets – archaeological items

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	‘Toongabbie Railway Station’ and ‘Railway Viaduct’		
Recommended Name	Toongabbie Railway Station Group, Underbridge & Archaeological Remains		
Site Image			
Address	Portico Parade, Toongabbie NSW 2146		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	1016522
Current LEP ID	A1 and I247 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I102 (Holroyd LEP) ‘Toongabbie Railway Station’; I104 (Holroyd LEP) Railway viaduct; and A9 (Holroyd LEP) Railway viaduct site.		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Transport - Rail	

Curtilage Map





Revised curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

Toongabbie Railway Station and Underbridge is of local heritage significance for its historic, aesthetic, social, scientific/research, rarity and representative values. The station provides evidence of the railway station redevelopment that took place during the quadruplication of the Main Western Line between Lidcombe and St Marys in 1946. The Greystanes Creek Underbridge has historic significance for its ability to demonstrate the expansion of the railways and the historical stages of railway development in Toongabbie. The station buildings are of aesthetic significance as good examples of mid-20th Century railway construction in an urban context, displaying distinctive elements of the Inter War Stripped Functionalist style. They are competently executed and display many typical stylistic elements of similar station buildings throughout New South Wales and in the western suburbs generally. They are of the same construction as those of the neighbouring stations Pendle Hill, Wentworthville and Westmead (demolished). This group of buildings shows effects of war time financial constraints.

The Toongabbie Underbridge Archaeological Site, located under the Greystanes Creek Underbridge, is of local significance for its historical and research values. The site has the ability to demonstrate the expansion of the railways and the historical stages of railway development in Toongabbie. The archaeological site is of research significance as it provides evidence of previous types of railway bridges used for creek crossings between 1860 and 1946.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Toongabbie Railway Station is of historical significance as one of several stations constructed as part of the quadruplication of the line from St Marys to Lidcombe in the 1940s. The underbridge and archaeological remains under the Greystanes Creek Underbridge have historical significance for their ability to demonstrate the expansion of the railways and the historical stages of railway development in Toongabbie.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Toongabbie Railway Station is of aesthetic significance as an example of mid-sized Inter-War Stripped Functionalist station buildings in an urban setting. The buildings are noted for their use of bonded brickwork, Art Deco influenced parapet detailing, strong horizontal planes and steel awnings. The archaeological remnants of previous bridges, together with the existing underbridge provide a visually interesting landscape.
d) Social	The place has the potential to contribute to the local community's sense of place and can provide a connection to the local community's past.
e) Scientific	Toongabbie Railway Station is of research significance for its ability to demonstrate design and construction techniques of the mid-20th century railway structures and for its ability to provide evidence of the use of Inter War Stripped Functionalist elements in a railway setting. The station buildings provide opportunities, together with Wentworthville, Pendle Hill and Seven Hills stations, to study and understand mid-20th century building techniques. The archaeological site has research significance in providing evidence of previous types of railway bridges used for creek crossings and opportunity for comparison between bridge construction techniques between 1860 and 1946.
f) Rarity	The archaeological remains of the former bridge structures are one of two early railway viaducts surveyed in the Holroyd Municipality, though the bridge's integrity is reduced due to refurbishment.
g) Representativeness	Toongabbie Railway Station is a representative example of a small, mid-20th century railway station that is designed in the Inter War

	Stripped Functionalist style in an urban context, similar to Pendle Hill and Wentworthville stations. The footbridge was identified as an item of moderate heritage significance in the comparative analysis from the 2016 'Railway Footbridges Heritage Conservation Strategy' as it demonstrates representative qualities as a steel beam structure supported on RSJ steel trestles. However, contemporary modifications have reduced the items representative qualities.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, RailCorp Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Toongabbie Railway Station Group, Underbridge & Archaeological Remains', dated 2008. As the description features a comprehensive physical description which matches the condition visible during the site inspection, no amendment has been made to the physical description.

BUILDINGS
Station Buildings, Platform 1/2, brick, type 13 (1943)
Station Buildings, Platform 3/4, brick, type 13 (1943)

STRUCTURES
2x Island Platforms, brick faced (1943)
Footbridge, steel beam with RSJ steel supports, stairs and ramps (1946)
Underbridge and Archaeological Remains (c1860, c1880, 1946, 2013)

STATION BUILDING PLATFORM 1/2 (1943)
External: The building on Platform 1/2 is larger than Platform 3/4 building and is a post war Functionalist style railway building. It is of face brick construction with low pitched gabled roof and brick parapets at each end with courses of recessed heeler bricks capped by a course of bullnosed bricks. The northern end of the building is defined by a curved masonry bay with a single door. Centrally located on each parapet is an Art Deco style projecting vertical masonry fin constructed of heeler bricks in a contrasting colour. The parapets step down on each side from the fin. The roof is clad with Colorbond, which extends as an awning on all four sides of the building. The awning on the southern end, which provides shelter to passengers purchasing tickets from the ticket window and the machine, is supported by two rectangular brick columns with curved corners. On Platform 1/ 2, one ticket window remains in use while the other is bricked up. Steel framed windows with three horizontal hopper panels (central panel fixed) are vertically proportioned and placed regularly on both platform elevations. A contemporary canopy connects the building from the underside of the original awning to the stairs and footbridge.

Internal: Internally the building has a linear floor layout with a series of rooms in various sizes including combined former booking/parcels office (now booking office and staff area) with storeroom, general waiting room, ladies room and toilets, men's toilets with a store room in the curved bay. The doors are secured by metal grill gates while the windows are covered with security mesh. All of the original interior fit-out has been removed.

STATION BUILDING PLATFORM 3/4 (1943)
External: The station building on Platform 3/4 is approximately half the size of the Platform 1/2 building featuring the same detailing and architectural style with the exception of the curved bay on one end. It is of face brick construction with low pitched gabled roof and brick parapets at each end with courses of recessed heeler bricks capped by a course of bullnosed bricks. Centrally located on each parapet is an Art Deco style projecting vertical masonry fin constructed of heeler bricks in a contrasting colour. The parapets step down on each side from the fin. The roof is clad with Colorbond which extends as an awning on all four sides of the building. The awning on the southern end, which provides shelter to passengers purchasing tickets from the ticket machine, is supported by two rectangular brick columns with curved corners. The building has one ticket window, unlike Pendle Hill (and formerly Westmead)

which had two. Early timber doors are extant. The standard steel framed windows with three horizontal hopper panels (central panel fixed) are vertically proportioned and placed regularly on both platform elevations between the solid timber doors. A contemporary canopy connects the building from the underside of the original awning to the stairs and footbridge.

Internal: Internally the building has a linear floor layout consisting of a former booking office and a waiting room. The doors are secured by metal grill gates while the windows are covered by security mesh. The former booking office is currently used for storage purposes. The internal finishes are the same as the other platform building.

PLATFORMS (1943)
Both island platforms have brick faces with concrete deck and asphalt surfaces. Some sections are steel rail post and concrete panel cast in situ. Modern aluminium palisade fencing, timber bench seating, lighting and signage are located on both of the platforms.

FOOTBRIDGE (1946)
The footbridge is a steel beam structure supported on RSJ steel trestles with concrete deck over the platforms and main lines with stairs to each of the platforms, and a ramp to street level on each side. It is of a simple structure with no ornamentation representing economic policies of the time. The footbridge and associated stairs and ramps are covered with corrugated metal awnings.
The width of the footbridge was extended for the construction of the new concourse, c.2016. The construction of the new concourse saw the replacement of a later concrete ramp and reinstatement of similar handrails to the originals removed.

ARCHAEOLOGY (1946)
The visible areas of the underbridge consists of a 1946 four rail line crossing over Greystanes Creek with wooden sleepers over riveted steel girder with steel box and Pratt truss transoms supported on 1946 dry-pressed brick foundations. Underneath and at the edges of this underbridge are the piers of two previous bridges including top sections of c1860 sandstone aggregate piers and at the edges remnants of c1880 concrete pylons with blue metal aggregate. The present bridge replaced the c1880 underbridge with concrete pylons. The water level and weed growth obscures much of the view of the remains. In 2013 the transom top underbridge was converted to ballast top. The timber footings from remain. Due to the overgrown nature of the creek area, condition of the archaeological remains under the railway viaduct could not be identified.

The station is in a fair condition and appears to be well maintained.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

The following modifications have been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, RailCorp Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Toongabbie Railway Station Group, Underbridge & Archaeological Remains'.

- 1947 - Unspecified improvements to station building. Subsequent modifications not known.
- 1997 - Modifications to booking office.
- 1946 - Bridges supporting the two tracks crossed Greystanes Creek near Portico Parade demolished and replaced.
- N.d - Internal modifications to station building.
- 2013 - Underbridge converted from transom top to ballast top.
- 2016 - Kiosk (c1954) demolished.
- N.d – TAP Upgrade, new lifts, stairs and canopies

The station buildings and their setting have retained a moderate degree of integrity externally due to modern additions to the site. The TAP Upgrade to the improve station accessibility has modified the ramps and stairs associated with the footbridge, although the footbridge has a reduced integrity grading, the station precinct collectively retains a moderate level of integrity.

The railway refurbished underbridge over Greystanes Creek has a low level of integrity though the timber footing remains.

The archaeological potential for the remains below the underbridge is likely to be high as there is no evidence that suggests they have been removed, rather than simply overgrown.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1860 (railway line),1946 (station buildings) and 1946 (underbridge)

The following history has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, RailCorp Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Toongabbie Railway Station Group, Underbridge & Archaeological Remains', dated 2008.

Toongabbie was originally the name of an extension to the Rose Hill farm, which opened in 1791, being named New Grounds and later Toongab-be and it was the second white settled area to be given an Aboriginal name. The word may have meant the junction of two creeks, or meeting of the waters or near the water. The railway line opened through Toongabbie in 1860 and was duplicated in 1886 with the station opening in 1880.

On 4 October 1901 a junction was laid in for siding to Emu Gravel & Prospect Company's quarry. The line to the quarry left the main line just before the station. The line then proceeded slightly west of Girraween Road and across Teague Street east of Toongabbie Road. The line crossed the latter road just past the northern end of Okalahoma Avenue, west of Toongabbie Road, then across the Great Western Highway and along Quarry Road to the quarry site, situated east of the Prospect Reservoir wall.

In 1913, the platforms were reconstructed and in 1920 a new station building was constructed in concrete. Quadruplication of the line occurred between Lidcombe and St Marys in 1946. The original station buildings were demolished, and present buildings including a footbridge formed by steel beams were erected. The use of ramps instead of footways was a common feature of footbridges between 1930 and 1960. They were opened on 30 October 1946.

Bridges supporting the two tracks crossed Greystanes Creek near Portico Parade were also demolished and replaced in 1946 in conjunction with quadruplication. The support piers of the earlier bridges are extant beneath the deck of the 1946 bridges. The present bridge replaced one with concrete pylons with blue metal aggregate. The initial bridge had wooden piers set in sandstone aggregate concrete. Their form is the same as hundreds of other bridges.

A pedestrian bridge was also built over the railway line at McCoy Street north of the station and Greystones Creek in c1946. It was replaced with a new structure c1996.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	X	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Any proposed ground disturbance work should be assessed by a qualified historical archaeologist for archaeological potential and heritage impact mitigation.
- Items I102, I104 and A9 should be amalgamated to form one item, consistent with the RailCorp Section 170 State Agency Heritage and Conservation Register.
- The heritage curtilage for the Cumberland LEP should be revised to match the RailCorp Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register curtilage for the station; see item #4800268 and plan below. This curtilage would retain the subway. Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register curtilage (Source: RailCorp Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register curtilage for 'Toongabbie Railway Station Group, Underbridge & Archaeological Remains').

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	'Toongabbie Railway Station' and 'Railway Viaduct'	A1, I247
Heritage Study	'Toongabbie Railway Station' and 'Railway Viaduct'	A1, I247
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland Council Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Nuestein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Inventory S170 listing sheet for Toongabbie Railway Station Group, Underbridge & Archaeological Remains, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4800268
- Australian Museum Consulting. 2015. *Heritage Platforms Conservation Management Strategy*, prepared for Sydney Trains.
- Australian Museum Consulting. 2016. *Railway Footbridges Conservation Management Strategy*, prepared for Sydney Trains.
- Humphreys, A and Elsmore, D. 2001. *Inter-War Station Buildings*.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S. 2013. *Pictoral History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- McClymont, J and Kass, T. 2010. *Old Toongabbie and Toongabbie,* retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/old_toongabbie_and_toongabbie

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View south from platform towards concourse.



View from platform 3 to platform 2.



View northeast from concourse to Platform 1/2.



View north to Station Building on Platform 3/4.



View southeast to Platform 2.



View along concourse.



View north towards underbridge.



View east to Underbridge from Portico Parade



View from eastern edge of underbridge looking west.



View south under contemporarry underbridge, to location of archaeological remains

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Rookwood Cemetery or Necropolis		
Recommended Name	Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis		
Site Image			
Address	East Street, Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	Crown Land	-	-
	7	-	46563
	490	-	48318
	492	-	48411
	493-494	-	48448
	502, 505-506	-	1016919
	507-511	-	1029770
	472	-	45130
	2-6	-	1140277
	482-483	-	47759
	470	-	752036

	484-485	-	48201
	10	-	829656
	Part 1	-	1184042
Current LEP ID	A2 and I299 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	A00718 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	Part LOCAL / Part STATE (refer to SHR item 00718 and Cumberland LEP)		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape / Archaeology – Terrestrial	
	Level 2	Cemeteries and Burial Sites	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below

Statement of Significance

The following statement of significance has been adapted from GML Heritage (2016) *Rookwood - Conservation Management Plan*:

Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis is a significant cultural landscape at the local and State level for its historic, associative, aesthetic, social and scientific heritage values. The cemetery is the largest cemetery in Australia and one of the largest in the world, covering an area of 280 hectares with approximately 1,000,000 epitaphs recorded on 600,000 graves and 200,000 crematoria niches. The site contains significant buildings and structures that date from all of Rookwood's history. They have historical significance for being representative of the growth and development of the Necropolis; aesthetic significance as landmarks or important examples of architecture in their own right, and are associated with cultural landscape areas that reflects the spiritual significance of the place to the different faith communities represented there.

The original 200-acre layout followed a gardenesque design, which was continued in the layout of individual sections is historically and socially significant as emblematic features of a nineteenth-century commemorative garden landscape. The remainder of the cemetery includes a great variety of commemorative landscapes and structures illustrating an evolution of visual languages of death and mourning. It is a major natural, archaeological and genealogical resource, containing unique records of early colonial Sydney such as monuments transplanted from pre-existing burial grounds. It contains innovative engineering, including a system of canals and ponds, and landforms and historical archaeology that clearly reveal the original railway link to the city and changing patterns of use, growth and occupation.

The area outside the SHR curtilage also contains cultural landscapes and memorials, which have been created and sustained by a host of different ethnic and religious communities, and is representative of the exceptional cultural diversity of Sydney. Rookwood is a tangible manifestation of the social history of Sydney, documenting the cultural and religious diversity of Australian communities since 1867 to present-day. It is one of Sydney's largest public open spaces and a major resource in terms of biodiversity.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Rookwood is one of the largest burial grounds in the world and contains the largest 19th century cemetery in Australia. The scale of design, gardenesque layout, high quality and diversity of structures, monuments and details of the oldest sections of Rookwood represent a rare surviving example of mid to late 19th century ideals for a major public cemetery.
b) Associative	Rookwood is the known burial place of almost a million citizens, including scores of noteworthy individuals of importance to the growth and development of the city and suburbs of Sydney and NSW. Rookwood has strong associations with the diverse religious, social and ethnic communities of Greater Sydney and the presence, growth and impact of these communities on the society and culture of NSW.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Many of the monuments are of outstanding aesthetic quality. Rookwood is so large that vistas can be found within it that are completely contained within the cemetery landscape, providing an aesthetic retreat for the senses of the viewer.
d) Social	Rookwood is a diverse cultural landscape that has provided a setting for burial and memorial traditions of many different faiths and denominations. Rookwood is a tangible manifestation of the social history of Sydney, documenting the cultural and religious diversity of Australian communities since 1867. Prominent individuals and families are recorded in memorials containing significant biographical information. The progressive layering, development and diversity of styles of memorialisation document the conceptual move away from the nineteenth century perception of death and dying to the more rationalist view prevailing at the present time. As a social document and genealogical resource Rookwood Necropolis is unique in its scale and comprehensiveness.
e) Scientific	The monumental masonry and other types of craftsmanship, including cast and wrought ironwork are fine examples of craft processes and reflect social attitudes to death and fashions in funerary ornamentation since 1867. The Necropolis provides a habitat for two rare and endangered plant species. As an extensively used internment site, Rookwood Necropolis has exceptional research potential. The site's historical archaeological resource has the potential to answer a wide range of research questions that would provide insight into the treatment of life and death by a cross-section of cultural groups in the greater Sydney region from the mid-nineteenth century through to the present.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis' dated 2015. As the description features a comprehensive physical description, no amendment has been made to the physical description.

Rookwood Necropolis is the largest cemetery in Australia, the Southern Hemisphere (Jacquet, 2015, 8) and one of the largest in the world, having an area of 288 hectares and approximately 1,000,000 epitaphs recorded on 600,000 graves and 200,000 crematoria niches. It is a multi-denominational cemetery dating from 1867 onwards, with landscaped layout with a focus of a circular hub or roadway.

It is a suburb in its own right, perched on ridges 15km west of the Sydney CBD (ibid, 2015, 8).

Early Design
The original 200 acre layout is located in the north-western corner of the site. The road pattern radiates from a central hub and two different approaches to design are exemplified. The Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Independent, General and Catholic Cemeteries uses a curvilinear layout whereas the Anglican Cemetery uses a grid layout. The original designers followed a garden design, which was continued in the layout of individual sections.

Located in the Church of England No.1 Cemetery is an extensive system of serpentine drains and ponds The open drain is brick-lined and approximately 1800mm deep. Extensive shelters, urns, bridges, fountains, and gardens ornament the serpentine drains. The paths, gardens and carriageways throughout the older sections are formed between finely detailed brick gutters which remain largely intact.

The Crematorium
The grounds are dominated by the Spanish Mission style building which is laid out in cruciform pattern to accommodate three separate chapels. The earlier parts of the garden are enclosed by a rendered brick wall with tiles capping that gives it an attractive unified appearance as viewed from the rest of the cemetery. Within the wall, formal gardens are laid out in an axial pattern using brick and stone to negotiate changes of levels. Ponds mark the intersection of the main pathways. The major axes terminate in wrought iron gates which afford attractive views over the rest of the cemetery.

Plants and Design
What remains on the site is an accretion of introduced and remnant native plants. Some of the introduced planting dates from the original layout of the cemetery. These include Araucaria pines (A.cunninghamii - hoop pine; A.bidwillii - Bunya pine; A.columnaris - Cook's pine; A.heterophylla - Norfolk Island pine), Magnolia grandiflora - evergreen magnolia / bull bay and Pinus spp. trees and Phoenix (P.canariensis - Canary Island date palms); P.dactylifera - date palm); P.senegalensis - clumping date) palms and Washingtonia robusta (Californian desert fan) palms. These have been planted in an ordered goemetric grid which is transected by gardenesque curvilinear roads in turn bordered by avenue planting. Within this layout are pavilions, fountains and shelters that are important elements in the landscape.

The more recent cemetery areas in the south and eastern portions of the site revert to informal arrangements of native trees and shrubs. The cemetery provides a habitat for two rare and endangered plant (shrub) species, Acacia pubescens and Dillwynia parvifolia. It also contains an unusual ecotone where a pocket of Sydney sandstone associated vegetation occurs in the midst of predominantly Wianamatta shale associated vegetation. It also supports populations of 19 species of frogs and reptiles and a large number of bird species. (CALM) (National Trust 1988)

Archaeological potential
The main features of archaeological significance include:
- monumental masonry;
- former railway siding and site of Mortuary Station, sites of 3 other Stations;
- cast iron section markers on Necropolis Circuit;

- drainage channels, roads, bridges, paths;
- other buildings, works and sites. (Schwager Brooks et al, 1996).

In addition to above, the follow areas are located outside of the SHR listed area. This text has been quoted from the GML Heritage (2016) *Rookwood - Conservation Management Plan*:

Moving east from Necropolis Drive towards the Strathfield Gates, Rookwood is made up of the following areas:

Northeastern Area

- *Anglican Unit 4, which continues the characteristics and patterns of Old Anglican No. 1. Its grid arrangement is punctuated by circular nodal features sometimes occupied by rest houses, these becoming smaller and less decorative moving further east. This area also contains long axial views towards Necropolis Drive, and towards the Anglican buildings and chapel along Hawthorne Avenue.*
- *Anglican Unit 5, which is predominantly open in character. It has 'slab and desk' burials dating from 1940–1970 and is also the site of:*
    - *Mortuary Station 4;*
    - *the 1940's US War Cemetery and former office;*
    - *the merchant navy walled burial area; and*
    - *the RGCRT monuments and maintenance staff shed, which is found at the base of this*
    - *area.*
- *Anglican, Russian/Serbian Orthodox Unit 6, which is visible from Necropolis Drive adjacent to the entry gates and is characterised by mid-twentieth-century slab and desk burials in gridded formation.*
- *Jewish (Unit 14 A, B and C), which has a finer grain enclosed character necessitated by the surrounding circulation network and features a .variety of highly significant early and twentieth century Jewish burials and an intimate war memorial*

Southwestern Area

Moving south from Necropolis Circuit out of the SHR area and into the southwestern portion of the site there is a distinct transition of cemetery character as burials and layouts become notably twentieth century in style and form.

The main precincts of the southwestern portion of the site are:

- *Unit 10 Independent, which retains distinct characteristics in its various areas, including a gentle modified grid and original circular gardenesque layouts, but also marks a transitional area of Rookwood as it opens up in the southern area of the unit, leading into the dominant twentieth century character of the area beyond.*
- *Unit 11 Independent and Catholic, which is a low-rise area dominated by burials dating from the 1940s–1960s in slab/desk form. It also contains a biodiversity pocket of protected vegetation at its centre up to where it borders with Independent Unit 10 (Cooks River Castlereagh Ironbark Forest).*
- *Unit 13 and 13C Independent, which occupies the centre of Rookwood and contains a vast variety of monument typologies from many ethnicities including Russian Orthodox, Muslim, Ukrainian and Greek Orthodox originating from throughout the twentieth-century.*
- *Unit 9 Catholic No 2, which is characterised by dense twentieth-century burial patterns laid out in a north to south and east to west grid pattern within the main road alignment. A significant Canary Island palm avenue is located along Freeman Street and the Southern Canal.*
- *Unit 16 Lutheran, which adopts a rectilinear mid-twentieth century burial pattern within which intricate planting schemes create 'outdoor rooms', with a focus around a central tree-lined avenue leading to the World War I memorial.*
- *Unit 17 Catholic and Lutheran, which is punctuated by the Catholic Crown of Thorns shrine built in late-twentieth century Ecclesiastical style. It includes a semicircular lawn burial area, the Sacred Heart Chapel, the Catholic Crematorium and the former site of Mortuary Station 3.*
- *Unit 18 Catholic (A, B and C), which forms three subsections that dominate the southern end of Rookwood and contains predominantly post-1940 burials and memorials. These are laid out*

in a skewed grid form of northeast and southeast alignment, with rhomboid shapes between intersections that are legible when viewed from on high elsewhere in the site.

Southeastern Area

Moving back up north from the Catholic administrative hub and large southern Catholic sections, the southeastern portion of Rookwood splits again into a wide variety of denominational sections and burial styles, branching out from the central spine of Memorial Avenue and the notable activity hub made up by Rookwood Crematorium and Gardens. This portion of the site is made up of:

- *Unit 15 Crematorium and Gardens, which is characterised by the intricate landscape pattern of the 1930s-era walled and sunken gardens filled with ornamental shrubs, clipped bushes and flowering plant forms that surround the Interwar Mediterranean style crematorium building (the oldest of its kind in Australia).*
- *Unit 19 Catholic, which is directly south of Memorial Avenue and is one of the newest areas of burial at Rookwood being generally open and low-rise with uniform lawn burials and looping circulation routes delineated by recent planting schemes.*
- *Unit 20 Anglican (A, B and C), which is predominately modern in character and form, contains subsets of Chinese, Serbian and Muslim burials displaying a cross-section of recent monumental trends.*
- *Unit 21 Sydney War Cemetery and NSW Garden of Remembrance, which is defined by an entrance off Memorial Avenue via a sandstone-clad loggia with pointed arch entryways and uniform white marble headstones, set in a manicured lawn landscape.*
- *Unit 22 Anglican, one of the most recent burial areas defined by a cross-section of recent monumental trends in a gridded layout.*
- *Unit 23 Muslim, which is defined by medium densities of burials oriented to Mecca (northwest) and also contains the Muslim office.*
- *Unit 24, known as Lot 10, which is a narrow corridor of land at the southern extremity of Rookwood half of which is Vegetation Conservation Area whilst the other half has been allocated for new burials which have commenced at the time of writing.*

Appended to the listing sheet for this item are two maps prepared by GML Heritage (2016) for *Rookwood- Conservation Management Plan* showing significant cultural landscapes and heritage items, and an assessment of archaeological potential for the entirety of Rookwood Cemetery.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

The following alterations and additions have been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis' (2015).

- 1862 - Government purchases 200 acres near Haslem's Creek station (later Lidcombe) (in north west of current Necropolis lands). Originally six denominations: Roman Catholic, Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Jews and Independent (Schwager Brooks et al, 1996)
- 1866 - Entire cemetery enclosed, access roads built and denominational subsections cleared.
- 1864 - branch railway line to cemetery handed over - first record of funeral train 4/1864
- 1867 - Necropolis first dedicated (Schwager Brooks & Partners, 19..), Necropolis Act and burials commenced, railway line and siding provided, and opens. 7th April 1868 - All land dedicated as cemetery.
- 1869 Mortuary Station number one opens.
- 1874-1882 - Serpentine drain constructed in Church of England Section.
- 1878-9 Necropolis enlarged with purchase of additional 577 acres to accomodate demand for burial plots (Schwager Brooks et al, 1996)
- 1869 - two sandstone receiving houses (for funeral trains) built, one at Regent St., Redfern, one in the Necropolis
- 1879 - Government purchases 577 acres of adjoining land.
- 1890 - St Michael the Archangel Chapel built.
- 1897 - Railway branch line extended.

- 1901 - Railway branch line extended with (now) four cemetery stations.
- 1908 - Railway branch line extended
- 1923 - Crematorium opens.
- 1948 - Railway branch line closes - Lidcombe station services Mortuary trains
- 1952 - Railway line pulled up and stations sold.
- 1957 - No 1 Mortuary Railway Station removed (to become the North Ainslie Anglican Church, Canberra, ACT)
- 1980s - construction of Railway Street on the Necropolis and Cemetery's northern side alongside the main western railway.
  1990s - new East Street main entrance constructed
- 2006 9 mature maritime pines (Pinus pinaster) removed, Independent Cemetery near Haslem's Drive, West. Also 28 matured (1989) she oak (Casuarina sp.) trees removed between southern wall of NSW Garden of Remembrance and AWG Boundary with Section 20 of the Anglican Cemetery (JCNTrustees, meeting 10-01, Executive Manager's Report, 5/7/06).

This area of the cemetery has high heritage integrity, as shown by the landscape and intactness of historic elements.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1862

The following history is comprehensive and has therefore been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis', dated 2015. This includes a brief summary of the history of the entire site.

Prior to European settlement, the traditional owners of the area now occupied by Rookwood were the Wangal people, a Darug language-speaking 'clan' group. The Wangal group original extended from Sydney Cove westerly to Parramatta (POM, 23). Aboriginal occupation of this region dates back well into the Pleistocene period (over 10,000 years ago) (Jacquet, 2015, 27).

The Haslem Creek Cemetery, as Rookwood was originally known, was the result of urban encroachment. By the 1840s, only half a century after the arrival of the First Fleet, Sydney's third cemetery at Devonshire Street (now the site of Central Station and railway yards) was facing the same fate as its predecessors: it was running out of space and suffering from urbanisation. Land values were increasing, and for a young city there were better uses for the space it occupied (POM, 23).

By the mid-1850s the need for a new cemetery was becoming urgent. In response the NSW Government embarked on a great Victorian enterprise - mirrored only 10 years earlier at Brookwood outside London - the search for a large-enough parcel of land to bury Sydney's dead in perpetuity (POM, 23). In 1860 the Government advertised that it wanted to purchase land along the railway for a cemetery. After a number of site inspections the Government had narrowed its choice to two possible sites, the Wentworth's Homebush Estate and the Hyde Park Estate.

On the 18th September 1862 the Government of New South Wales purchased 200 acres of the Hyde Park Estate owned by Mr Edward Cohen. During the same month Surveyor Heady sketched the site for the cemetery. By November 1862 Charles Moore, Director of the Botanical Gardens had begun supervising the fencing of the land. In 1863 the Lands Department invited the major denominations to nominate trustees for portions of the cemetery. The area was divided among the denominations according to their proportion in the population in the 1861 census. Roman Catholic, Church of England, Independent (Congregational), Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Jews were invited to name their trustees. Within the area allocated, preparation of the cemetery grounds was to be at the expense of each denomination. At this time the area was known as Haslem's Creek Necropolis.

In June 1864 Colonial Architect, James Barnet, submitted plans for the construction of a lodge for a manager and this was constructed by mid 1865. In December 1865 the Government surveyor, John Armstrong, surveyed the route for the railway into the cemetery and it was opened in April 1867. Rookwood was unusual internationally in having two specially designed 'necropolis' railway stations to cater for funerals and visitors - one at Sydney (Regent Street), which still survives and one in the cemetery, since dismantled and re-erected as a church in Ainslie, Canberra.

Management of the Haslem's Creek Necropolis was resolved by the passing of the Necropolis Act of 1867, which specified that the internal arrangements and ornamentation of each section of the cemetery were to be managed by the nominated trusts. Burials commenced in January 1867 under the authority of this Act.

David Jones, (b.1793) founder of the well-known department store, died in 1873 and was buried at Rookwood.

Between 1874 and 1882 the serpentine drain was constructed in the Church of England No.1 cemetery.

More ground was soon needed so in July 1879 the government purchased 577 acres of adjoining land to the south and east. The new trust areas were gazetted in February 1889. As a result of the cemetery expansion, the railway was extended in 1897 and again in 1908.

In 1881 bushfire caused extensive damage to property at Rookwood. (Daily Telegraph archive)

By 1890 one of the most impressive buildings was the St Michael the Archangel Chapel built by Sims and Devitt.

A major change to the Necropolis was the introduction of facilities for cremation. After ten years of lobbying against public opposition - not just to a crematorium in Rookwood but to the very idea of creation itself (GML, 2017, 23).

The scale of loss in World War 1 had been attributed as contributing to a decline in the elaborate memorialisation and rituals that had been a feature of Victorian-era cemeteries like Rookwood, while the regimented rows of graves adopted by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission for the vast war cemeteries in Europe also promoted a simpler style of graves in civil ceremonies in Australia. In this atmosphere, the NSW Cremation Co., Ltd., formed in 1915, was able to convince the government that as part of amendments to the Necropolis Act in 1923, four acres were set aside at Rookwood for a crematorium. Designed by architect F. l'Anson Bloomfield, the crematorium was to include a Spanish mission or Mediterranean style building, with red-tiled roof and white-rendered walls. The chimney was disguised as a belltower, with chapel, and columbarium inside and an entrance loggia opening into a garden at the rear. It opened in 1925 and was the first crematorium in Australia. Bloomfield had detailed designs for the building and landscaped gardens, which were implemented as money became available. In 1926 the chapel, known as the East Chapel, was completed, devoid of overt religious symbolism so it would be appropriate for all denominations. In the first year of operation there were 122 cremations. By 1929 there were 500. A sale of shares in the company in 1928 and 1929 raised funds to enable completion of much of the design, with the columbarium, furnace room extended (including two new furnaces), and completion of the Garden of Remembrance. Such was its popularity a second chapel was added in 1934, with a special AIF Memorial columbarium unveiled in 1936. This was reserved for returned servicemen of WW2 who had died of wounds or illness since their return (ibid, 2017, 23).

In 1943 a section on the cemetery's western boundary was set aside to serve as a war cemetery, maintained by the Army Graves registration unit. At first graves were marked by simple wooden crosses, but after the war these were replaced with standard marble headstones, representing equality in death of all soldiers that the Imperial War Graves Commission, later the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, had set forth on their establishment in 1918. Rookwood's war cemetery was primarily the resting place for servicemen and women who died at nearby Concord Military hospital from wounds received in combat or from illness. In total 732 burials from WW2 were carried out here. Rookwood

was used as temporary cemetery for American service personnel, with 466 buried there during WW2 years. Their remains were removed to America from Rookwood in 1947 (ibid, 2017, 24).

The years after WW2 saw a change in burial practice in Australia away from the elaborate memorialisation of the Victorian and Edwardian eras, with large imposing monuments in the older sections of Rookwood. A new style of low, unpretentious monument became prevalent throughout newer sections. From the 1920s on, these graves, known as 'slab and desk' (with details of the deceased inscribed on a low headstone) allowed long lines of sight over an ordered, uncluttered landscape. From the 1950s, as well as this style of monuments, new lawn cemetery areas were being used at Rookwood, further distancing the new styles from those of the 19th century (ibid, 2017, 25).

With the advent of motor cars and buses the cemetery railway closed in 1948 and the line and station buildings were sold in 1952 (CALM 1993) (National Trust of Australia (NSW), 1988).

New migrant communities began to be buried together, much as denominational groups had from the beginning. Russian and Greek Orthodox, Croatians, Vietnamese and Muslim sections all appeared, reflecting ever-increasing diversity of Sydney's population in the second half of the 20th century. A growing Chinese community expanded the Chinese section away from the small area set aside in the 1870s with small, austere headstones, to larger monuments often in red or black granite and marble. Many of the recent graves from the 1980s have also appropriated the Italian custom of inserting a photograph of the deceased into the headstone, showing a divergence of cultural practices in the cemetery landscape. The three-barred crosses of the Orthodox faith and extensive garden plantings on Muslim graves also add distinctive character to these sections (ibid, 2017, 26).

In 1987 the entire cemetery was enclosed behind secure fencing for the first time, which led to a drop off in illegal dumping in the grounds. The same year a second Necropolis Amendment Act (1987) saw the formation of a Joint Committee, with representatives of the state government, the National Trust of Australia (NSW), the Heritage Council of NSW, the crematorium and members of the seven trusts to manage the upkeep, maintenance and heritage values of the cemetery. One of their first tasks was commissioning a plan of management for the Necropolis to assess its heritage significance and begin coordinated planning for protection and growth of the site. The growing awareness of the cemetery as a site of heritage value saw it classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW) in 1981. Formal government recognition followed in 1989 with a Permanent Conservation Order gazetted under the NSW Heritage Act by the Heritage Council of NSW, upgraded in 1999 to State Heritage Register listing (ibid, 2017 27-28).

In 1993 the Friends of Rookwood was formed by concerned and interested community members keen to help restore and preserve the Necropolis. They set about raising funds to conserve important monuments, restoring landscape and garden areas and promoting the cemetery to a wider public. By instigating a series of walking tours through the cemetery, the Friends highlighted the site's importance via the social history of its inhabitants and raised the profile of Rookwood as a place to visit and contemplate, as had been the idea behind its earliest incarnation as a gardenesque public landscape (ibid, 2017, 28).

In 1993 the East Street new entry/gates were built and primary road implementation - Necropolis Drive and Cohen Avenue were upgraded with avenue tree plantings. That year the indigenous vegetation of the cemetery was surveyed, and identified as significant (POM, 15).

In 1996 a boundary planting program commenced and the road hierarchy was confirmed - Hawthorne Avenue (part) was upgraded including avenue tree plantings (POM, 15).

In 1998 the Catholic Trust Mausoleum opened. In 1999 the Independent Trust Mausoleum opened and the Flora & Fauna Survey of the cemetery was updated. From 1999-2001 the Serpentine Drain was restored in the No. 1 Anglican cemetery. An interpretive structure was installed at Mortuary Station No. 1, with grant funding. Also in 2001 Memorial Avenue (part) Primary Road was upgraded including avenue tree plantings. In 2002 cemetery identified Vegetation Conservation Areas were ground-truthed - and a Property Management Plan (for vegetation) was adopted. Bush regeneration works continued (POM, 15).

In 2006 the Quong Sin Tong monument was restored. In 2007 part of Necropolis Drive was upgraded including avenue tree plantings. Also that year the Catholic Trust Crematorium started operating. In 2008 the Catholic Trust John Paul 11 Cryp0t on Sheehy Avenue was completed. In 2009 Sheehy Avenue was upgraded. That year the Jewish Trust commenced restoration of No.1 Jewish cemetery areas, Reflections Cafe and flower shop opened near the Strathfield entry gate. In 2010 Lot 10 construction commenced and in 2011 crypts were completed in the Independent Trust area and the Jewish Trust office opened (POM, 15).

The Necropolis' management has also evolved. In 2012 the Rookwood General Cemeteries Reserve Trust (RGCRT) was formed, amalgamating the former Anglican, General, Independent, Jewish and Muslim Trusts into one management unit, with the Catholic Metropolitan Cemeteries Trust (CMCT) managing the Catholic sections and new Catholic crematoria. Between them these two Trusts manage over 90 different religious and cultural groups that use the cemetery grounds (ibid, 2017, 28).

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- A comparison between the Auburn LEP heritage curtilage (A00718) and the curtilage identified in the GML Heritage "Rookwood Conservation Management Plan" shows that the Auburn LEP curtilage excludes a small section of the cemetery to the south. Refer below for the study area shown in the CMP. The heritage curtilage may need to be extended for the Cumberland LEP. As this includes new land not previously covered by an LEP, this will form part of the Stage 2 assessment of Cumberland Heritage Study.



(Source: GML Heritage, CMP 2016, 3).

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis	Inclusive of 00718
Local Environmental Plan	Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis	A2 and I300
Heritage Study	Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis	A2 and I300
National Trust Australia Register	Listed, no name.	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland Council Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- GML Heritage. 2016. *Rookwood Conservation Management Plan.*
- GML Heritage. 2016. *Rookwood – Archaeological Assessment.*
- Archaeological Heritage and Management Solutions Pty Ltd. 2010. *Aboriginal Archaeological Potential Desktop Assessment.*
- Carolyn Tallents Landscape Architect and Judie Rawling, UBM Consultants. 2015. *Rookwood Necropolis - Property Management Plan.*
- DEM (Aust.) Pty Ltd. 2014. *Rookwood Necropolis - Management Unit Policies.*
- DEM (Aust.) Pty Ltd. 2010. *Rookwood Visual Significance Study.*
- Design 5 Architects. 2003. *Quong Sin Tong monument No.1 General Cemetery, Rookwood Cemetery, Rookwood, Sydney, NSW 2141 : Conservation Management Plan.*
- Devine, M. 2000. *The Necropolis at Rookwood - the garden of mourning.*
- Florence Jacquet, Landscape Architect, Cemetery Specialist. 2015. *Rookwood Necropolis Trust - Landscape Masterplan.*
- NSW Department of Primary Industries - Catchments & Lands. 2014. *Rookwood Necropolis - Plan of Management.*
- P & J Smith Ecological Consultants. 1999. *Flora & Fauna Survey of Rookwood Necropolis*.
- Lavelle, S. 1996. *Rookwood Necropolis: archaeological appraisal of sites of former buildings and abandoned and derelict buildings, ruins and structures*.
- Society of Australian Genealogists. 1989. *The Sleeping city: the story of Rookwood Necropolis*.
- Zammit, J. 2001. *Conserving the Roses of Rookwood*.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Overview of Section No. 1 of Rookwood Cemetery.



Overview of Old Presbyterian section showing Frazer Mausoleum in background.



View to significant plantings along main road through within Rookwood.



Overview of Rookwood Cemetery 20th Century burials.



Overview of 20th Century burials.



Overview of 20th Century burials.



View to 20th Century burials.



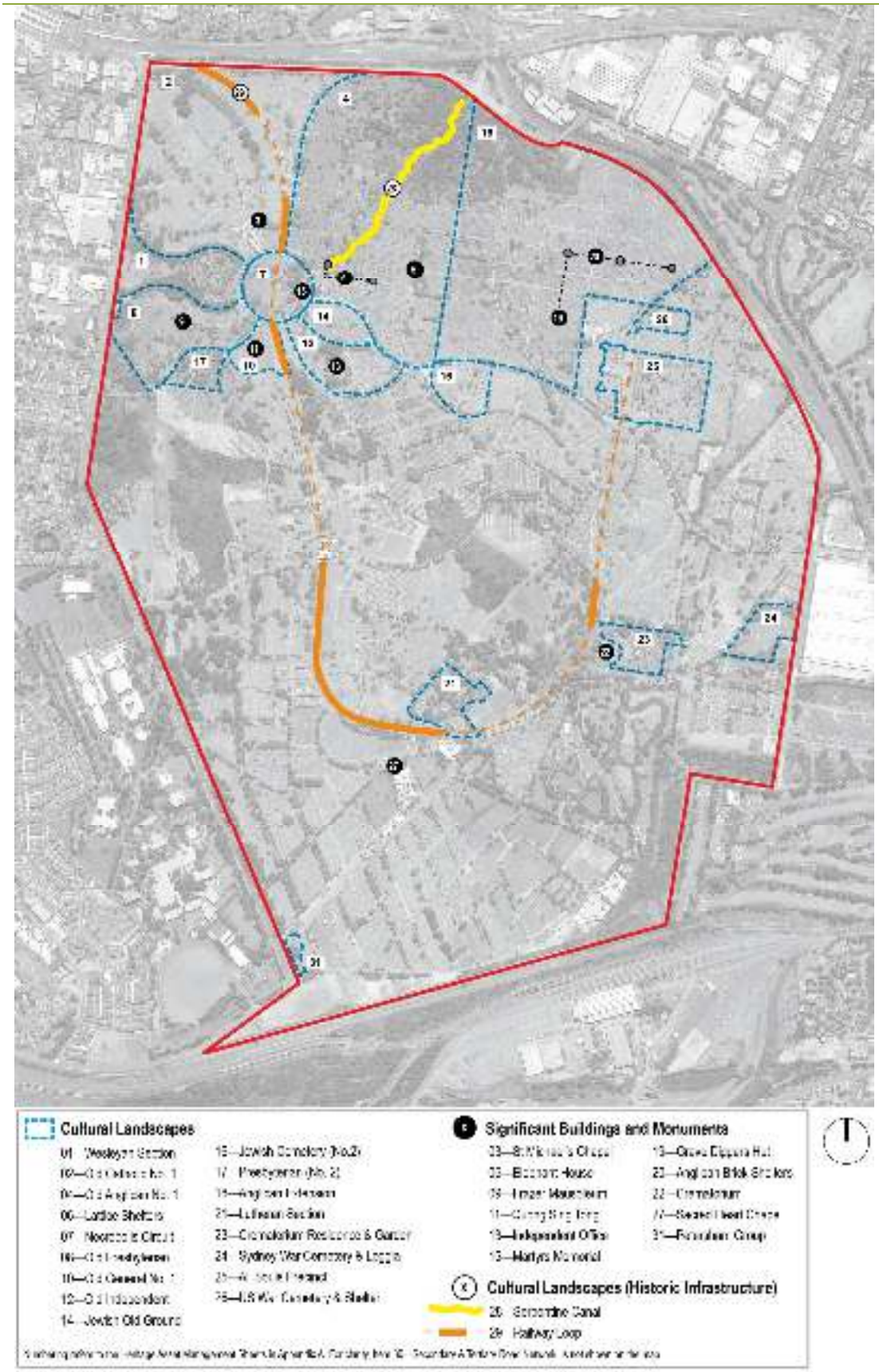
View to 20th Century mausoleums and burials.



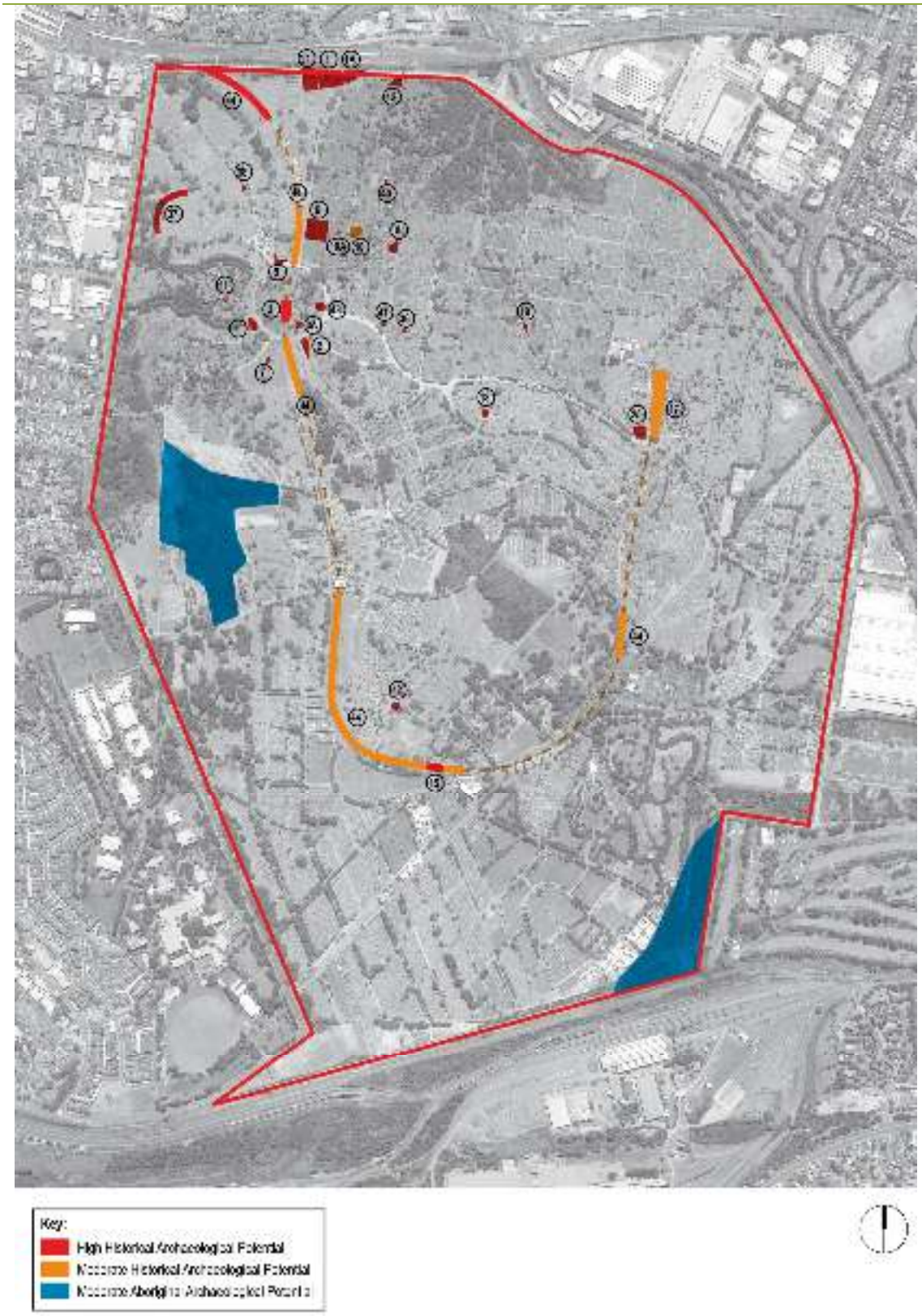
View to Mausoleums.



Overview of 20th Century burials.



Significant cultural landscapes, buildings and monuments (Source: GML Heritage, CMP, 2016, 64).



Assessment of Historical and Aborginal Archaeological Potential (Source: GML Heritage, CMP 2016, 65).

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Hyland Road Archaeological Group		
Recommended Name	Hyland Road Archaeological Group		
Site Image	Not visible from public domain		
Address	Eastern and Southern side of Hyland Road, Greystanes NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	10	-	817980
Current LEP ID	A3 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	A1 (Holroyd LEP), Former Farm, Hyland Road Inn and former post office		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Archaeological	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Note: this current location is incorrect. Refer to recommendations for further information.



Statement of Significance

The site may have local significance for its historic and scientific heritage values. The site may contain features that relate to the property of Joseph Morley, who had one of the first land grants in the area. If present, these features may give evidence relating to early colonial life and agriculture.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Remains would may relate to the ownership of Joseph Morley and early agriculture and colonial life in the area.
b) Associative	Remains may relate to Joseph Morley, one of the first farmers and had one of the first land grants on Prospect Hill
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item may have the potential to yield information about Joseph Morley and early colonial life and agriculture.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The item is previously described to have a copse of trees that may relate to a historic garden/landscape setting. There may be other evidence from a shed and residence that gives evidence towards early agricultural life. However, at present, based on aerial photography, none of these historic archaeological features are visible and have likely to have been impacted by more recent infrastructure (presently, a canal and dam).

Condition	Good	Fair	**Poor**

Alterations and Additions

- N/A. No integrity rating has been provided considering the little physical evidence available as part of this listing sheet update.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1880 - 1900

Greystanes began as a rural suburb in the 1850s and remained so until the 1880s. The suburb was occupied mainly by large estates designed as rural retreats for gentlemen farmers, including Charles Whalan and Nelson Lawson. Greystanes is named after the home of Nelson Lawson, son of William Lawson who built 'Greystanes Estate' on the western side of Prospect Hill.

Grazing was a major area of land use in Greystanes, but some owners diversified into orchards and vineyards. It remained sparsely populated until the twentieth century and only few clusters of settlement developed around industrial sites, new railway stations and on the Western Road.

Greystanes was recognised as a suburb in 1922. Prior to World War II, there was a predominately British and Irish community in the area, however, after 1912 there were European migrants who came to the area, particularly Maltese and Italians. Gozo street in Greystanes was named after the second largest Island in Malta and recognises the Maltese influence in the area. As early as the 1930s, Greystanes was dubbed 'Little Malta' and many of the migrants to the area. Greystanes has remained predominately residential suburb with its first shopping centre opening in September 1970 on a 6-acre site at the junction Merrylands and Braeside Roads.

With respect to the subject site, Joseph Morley's property appears in the 1897 NSW Waterboard map, and a "residence and shed" is shown in the 1950s Robinsons Map of Holroyd markup.

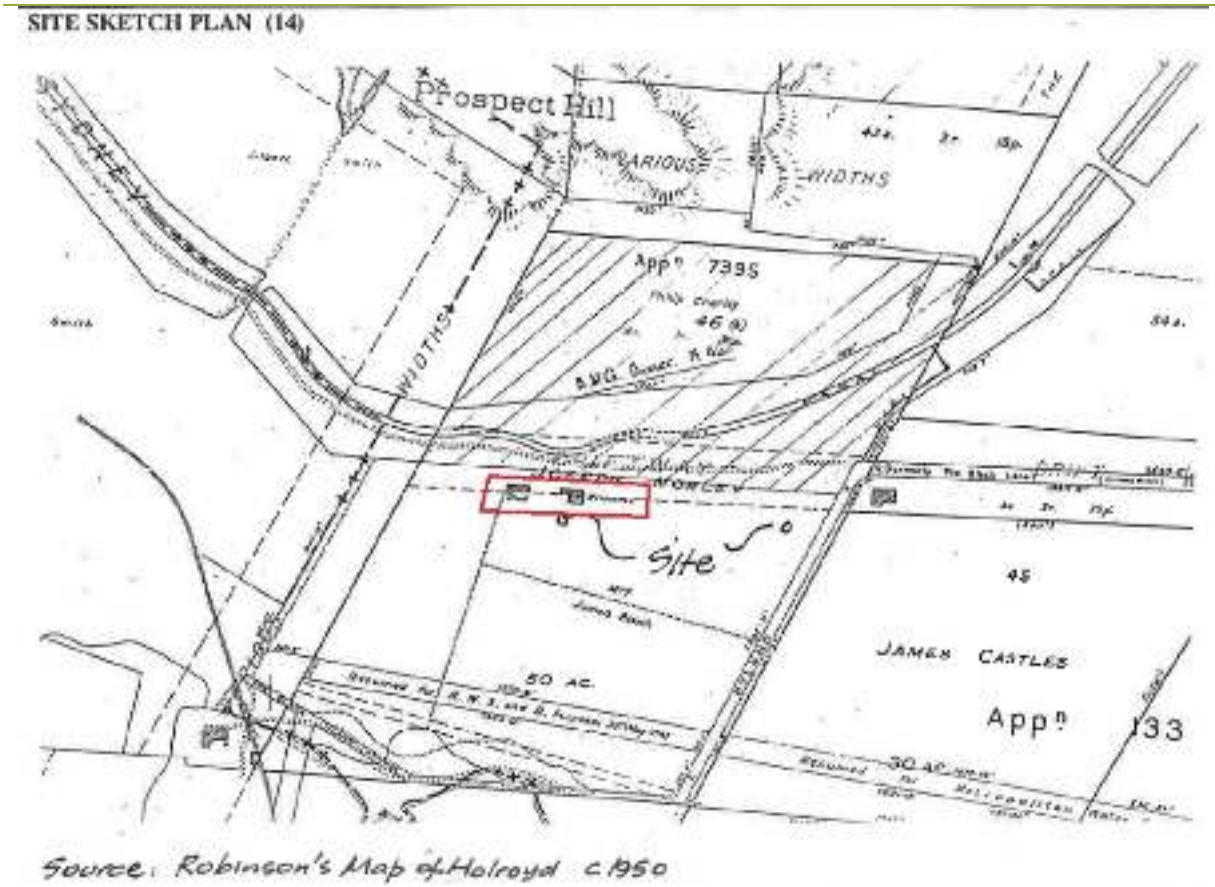
Recommendations

Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	

2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The LEP heritage curtilage for the item should be revised as it is currently indicating the wrong property. It is currently identified as being in the same location as another local heritage item - former Holroyd LEP I27 at 2R Hyland Road, Greystanes. Refer to the plan below for an indication of the correct area for this item i.e. across the road from item I27. As outlined in the two dot points below, further archaeological and landscape assessment is required to ascertain the exact curtilage.
- The residence and shed, which are the significant features that this listing relates to, appear on a 1950s Robinsons Map of Holroyd. Further archaeological investigation should be undertaken to confirm whether this material is intact.
- The remnant landscaping is also a significant feature according to this listing. Additional physical investigation should be undertaken to confirm if this feature is still present, as it appears not to be in current aerial photography.
- The revision of this curtilage and update of this listing sheet will form part of the Stage 2 assessment of the Cumberland LGA Heritage Study, as it will include land not previously covered by an LEP.



Reproduced in the listing sheet for item former Holroyd LEP item A1 (Robinsons Map of Holroyd, c. 1950).

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Hyland Road Archaeological Group	A3
Heritage Study	Hyland Road Archaeological Group	A3
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein and Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Robinsons Map of Holroyd, c. 1950, reproduced in the 1992 Holroyd Heritage Study listing sheet for Item A1.
- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013. *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images

None.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Clyde Marshalling Yards		
Recommended Name	Clyde Marshalling Yards		
Site Image			
Address	Rawson Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	Part Lot 52	-	1097362
	1 to 4	-	1007656
	6	-	1007656
	2	-	806999
	Part Lot 1	-	833989
	3	-	833989
	2	-	827674
	1 and 2	-	775808
	201	-	1007683
Current LEP ID	I2 and A4 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	A50 (Auburn LEP)		

Heritage Conservation Area	Not included	
Date Updated	March 2020	
Significance Level	LOCAL	
Site Type	Level 1	Group/Complex
	Level 2	Transport - Rail

Curtilage Map



Revised Curtilage recommended - refer below.

Statement of Significance

The former Clyde Railway Marshalling Yards is historically significant as part of the progress and expansion of the NSW Railway System, reflecting the growing needs of the Sydney community and industry around the turn of the century, and the need to provide and increase supporting railway facilities, workshops and marshalling yards with the expansion of the railway system at this time. It was one of a few large suburban workshops in NSW and specialised in wagon repairs.

While only remnants of the yards remain, they are able to provide some indication of the historic operations of the site. Collectively the remaining disused sidings, signal box, platform remains, former wheel turning shop and war memorial provide insight into the former yard layout and historical development of the place, though their context and ability to be read cohesively by physical remains alone is diminished by significant redevelopment over the site. In particular the remaining disused sidings and the former wheel turning shop are early remains dating from the c.1920s development of the site.

The Yard also demonstrate the close relationship between the NSW Railways and local industries, evidenced by the existing remnant sidings and branch lines that support nearby industrial sites, many of which were associated with railway track and rollingstock production.

The site is potentially socially significant to former railway workers at the yards, in particular the remnants of Clyburn Station within the yard, as a former station built just for workers to access the site. The former station demonstrates the extent of the railway industry and employment in the area.

The Clyde railway signal box, located within the yard is significant as part of a series of four elevated power signal boxes needed for track amplification works from Auburn to Blacktown during the 1950s, designed as a cohesive group in a post-World War II period functionalist style. The signal box is an example of this last group of signal boxes to be built to a standard railway design in NSW, and is a good example of this style. It retains some original equipment and remains in service.

The war memorial on site, featuring railway honour boards, is historically significant for its association with the war and war time services at the site, as well as likely socially significant for workers, families and their communities affected by war.

The Clyde Railway Marshalling Yards has some limited archaeological potential to yield information on the operations of the former yard and the relationship between the railways and surrounding industry. However, the site has lost almost all original marshalling yard elements and structures with little physical evidence remaining from the once major railway engineering and carriage building facilities.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The Clyde Marshalling Yard is significant in demonstrating the large volume of railway goods traffic generated by the Sydney metropolitan area, both in historical and current terms. It also demonstrates the close relationship between local industry and rail transport.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The site is potentially socially significant to former railway workers at the yards, in particular the remnants of Clyburn Station, a station built just for workers to access the site. It demonstrates the extent of the railway industry and employment in the area.
e) Scientific	The Clyde Railway Yards has some limited archaeological potential to yield information on the operations of the former yard and the relationship between the railways and surrounding industry.
f) Rarity	The Signal Box is one of four remaining of its type.
g) Representativeness	The signal box is an example of a post-World War II period functionalist style Signal Box.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Clyde Railway Yard Remains and Signal Box', dated 2016. As the description is comprehensive and matches the condition visible during the site inspection, no addition assessment has been undertaken.

CONTEXT
The Clyde Railway Yards comprises a large area in between Clyde and Auburn railway stations. In this assessment it has been divided into 3 sections - referred to as the 'Upside' on the north of the main lines, the 'Downside' for the area to the south of the lines, and the 'Corridor' for the area of tracks that run through the site in the rail corridor and including the Clyde Signal Box. Across the 3 areas, the following historic elements remain on site:

SIGNAL BOX (1959)
CLYBURN PLATFORM REMAINS (1948?)
WAREHOUSE (former Wheel Turning shop, pre-1918) and adjacent remnant traverser track
DISUSED SIDING (pre-1921)
WAR MEMORIAL (HONOUR BOARDS) (1945)
REMNANT LAVATORY FLOOR (Pre-1943)

CLYDE RAILWAY YARDS – UPSIDE (NORTH) – GENERAL DESCRIPTION
The Clyde Up Yards are located on the north side of the Main Western Suburban Line, and on the eastern side of Duck Creek. The original eastern boundary of the yards would have been to Rawson Street and north up to Parramatta Road, although the Yards historically would have serviced isolated industry beyond this. At present, the current yards consist of 1970s onwards to modern operational structures, many of which are still operational in function. Portions of the yard have been rededicated for private industrial use, such as the various concrete production industries and the Sunshine Sugar Mill, however some of these areas are still under the ownership of Railcorp and occupied under long-term lease agreements.

Areas that are still under use for railway functions are small and segmented throughout the Yard, and the built environment in these areas are quite updated, displaying modern 1990s brick office buildings, lightweight and demountable office blocks, and some large steel-clad warehouse and railway maintenance structures. A number of sidings are still extant within this yard, particularly in the southern portion adjacent the Main Western Suburban Line, most of which are still operational. The Clyde Up Yards still maintains one original function of providing railway access to industry in proximity of the yard, as evidenced by the continued use of railway track infrastructure to service the concrete and sugar production industries located within the Yard's curtilage.

DISUSED SIDING (pre-1921)
A small section of original siding remains extant in the Up Yards. These sections of siding, oriented north-south, are currently unused, however remains in place as evidence of an extensive network of sidings that would intercept Parramatta Road at a level crossing, and serviced industrial production north of Parramatta Road in the present North Auburn area. This network of sidings is further evidenced by the remnants still in place on the north side of Parramatta Road, east of the Duck River. One section of siding still in place crosses Parramatta Road, at 305 Parramatta Road Auburn, and continues on to cross the western end of Short Street, Auburn. Additionally, there is a small section of remnant siding in the pedestrian footpath in front of 317 Parramatta Road.

CLYDE RAILWAY YARDS – DOWNSIDE (SOUTH) – GENERAL DESCRIPTION
The Former Clyde Goods Marshalling Yard is located south of the Main Western Suburban Line, and bounded to the west by the Duck River. At present, the Yards comprise of a number of modern railway offices, warehouse and maintenance buildings, most of which date from the late 21st Century. The yards generally consist of modern sheet-clad buildings, either in steel or other external modern cladding material, some with concrete or masonry around the base.

Several areas around this precinct are leased by private operators that either use the facilities as part of their goods transport and freight operations, or undertake maintenance work for Railcorp under

contract. The majority of the original marshalling yard structures and elements including the steel girder frame pedestrian bridge, water tower and the site of the former marshalling yard offices, which were removed after cessation of operations at the Clyde Wagon Works and many local workings from the Yard, are no longer extant. Historic items located on the Downside are detailed below.

WAREHOUSE (former Wheel Turning Shop) AND ADJACENT RAIL TRACKS (former traverser tracks), (pre-1918)
With regards to historic fabric, the Clyde Down Yards retains a small portion of remnant tracks and one warehouse building consisting of structural members stamped by steel manufacturer Dorman Long. The remnant siding is the last remaining section of the original traverser tracks, that serviced the primary maintenance functions of the yard, being the Blacksmiths Shop, the Wheel-turning Shop, and the Wagon Repair Shop. The warehouse building, although truncated at its southern corner, is the intact remnants of the Wheel Turning shop, one of the earliest buildings on the site and the only building from its period presently surviving.

The warehouse has been progressively refurbished over time, leaving the structure largely modified, including the removal the south eastern corner of the building some time in the 1980s to early 1990s, resulting in a change from its original rectangular footprint (as shown in 1943 aerial photographs) to its present L-shape. These features are located in northernmost area of the current Heavy Maintenance Service Centre site, directly south of the privately leased Downer site.

WAR MEMORIAL (HONOUR ROLLS) (1945)
In recent years, a war memorial commemorating WWI and WWII was erected in the south eastern corner of the Clyde Down Yards. The memorial is comprised of a three metre (approx.) high curved masonry wall, with three aluminium window frame inserts which encase a timber hand-painted honour roll within each window. The honour rolls include Clyde Railway Yard employees that served in both WWI (1914-1918) and WWII (1939-1945). Several cast bronze plaques on concrete plinths adorn the memorial and its surrounds. While the masonry structure is modern in nature, the honour roll most likely originates from a previous internal location, such as an office or workshop, prior to being reinstalled into this new memorial.

CLYDE RAILWAY YARDS - RAIL CORRIDOR - GENERAL DESCRIPTION
The Main Western Line runs through the site with Auburn Station to the east and Clyde station to the west. For the purposes of this assessment the signal box adjacent to the corridor in the north west corner of the site has been included in this area. Within this portion of the site are the following historic remains:

CLYBURN STATION PLATFORM REMAINS (c. 1948)
The original Clyburn Station, a brick and concrete platform structure with single steel awning and associated pedestrian footbridge was demolished in 2009. The station, installed in approximately 1948, was a purpose-built private platform for use by Clyde Railway Yard employees only. It was originally located between the Main Western Suburban Line (to its south) and the main marshalling area for the Clyde Up Yard (to its north). It lay towards the eastern end of the Clyde Railway Yards.

Only remnant structures of the platform remain, including a small sections of masonry piers that supported the original platform structure, and a tiled concrete slab which was likely an associated amenities block on the Up (north) Side of the Yard where the former footbridge linked from the station.

SIGNAL BOX (1959)
The signal box is located alongside the north side of the railway line, east of the bridge over Duck River. Clyde signal box is an 'S' type post war version of the elevated two-storey power boxes. Others of this type are Auburn, Granville and Blacktown. It is a Functionalist style building, face brick with a winged design and curved corners. Extant moveable heritage includes original signal display equipment and a central U-shaped table. It has a relay interlocking system and 102 rotary switches. It remains in service.

REMNANT LAVATORY FLOOR (Pre-1943)
A concrete slab and tiled floor, representative of a former lavatory, is extant on the Clyde Up yards. It is likely that the lavatory was associated with a U-shaped former marshalling yards office (now demolished) located directly adjacent (east) of the site. The lavatory was demolished in the late 20th century, leaving the floor and associated plumbing somewhat intact. As the fabric has been assessed as being of little significance, it has not been included in the heritage curtilage.

MOVABLE
No items of movable heritage are known to be located on site, except for the previously mentioned Honour Rolls that are now encased within a modern memorial installation.

ARCHAEOLOGY
Due to the continued heavy use and operation of the site since its inception in the 1870s, much of the Yards have been modified and precincts re-established in order to maintain and update the railway functions of the site as necessary. Most original buildings have been removed, replaced or heavily refurbished with newer, more appropriate facilities as the railways and technologies progressed over the years. Due to the development and continuous redevelopment of the land in the precinct, the potential for significant Aboriginal and historic archaeological remains is low.

The only identified archaeological remnants are the disused siding (Up side, see above) and the Clyburn Platform remains (Corridor, see above).

While not included within the heritage curtilage, the Duck River Bridge, adjacent to the Up Yards precinct, is extant. This timber truss railway bridge was built to service Commonwealth Engineering on the north western side of the Duck River, and would have been accessed directly from the Clyde Railway Up Yards. This facility designed and built railway locomotives, rolling stock and trams, and was therefore used heavily to supplement the needs of the NSW Railways, with the remains of this bridge evidencing the close relationship between primary industries and the Railways in this early period.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

The site is heavily modified with very few remnant elements still extant which represent the former functions of the site. Whilst the site is still an active and critical railway operations site, built or archaeological features that represent its former focus as the carriage workshops is dislocated from any context. Most buildings and layouts of the site have been subject to complete removal and re-planning to accommodate upgraded and changing needs and functions of the railways.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1891

The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

In 1855, the first railway line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction allowed for suburban development around the area. The suburb of Auburn developed in the 1860s-80s from the subdivisions by John Yelverton Mills near the railway station. Mills named the suburb after the village in Oliver Goldsmith's poem 'The Deserted Village'. During this period, several main roads were built through the area and by 1880 it was reported that there were about 40 residences and a population of 200 people living in Auburn. By 1912–13, Auburn had established itself as suburb with the 11th largest number of new buildings in the metropolitan area for that year, with 268 approvals.

From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on the Auburn's development. This process began in the 1860s when the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway rolling stock locally. Some notable industries that came to Auburn include Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives around Auburn, car and tractor maker Caldwell Vale, and Purcell Engineering. As the area was known for its clay-based soil, pottery and brickmakers flourished in the area, such as the Auburn Brick, Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

The following history for Clyde Marshalling Yards has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Clyde Railway Yard Remains and Signal Box, dated 2016:

The Clyde Marshalling Yards were authorised to replace the Granville Yards for the interchange of south and west wagon traffic on 2 March, 1891. The contract for construction of the railway yards was granted to John Ahern. During construction, workers and their families lived in a nearby camp. The yards were located on the Down (north) side and opened on 1 November, 1891. The yards were used to marshal the Lidcombe-Granville Rail Corridor Upgrade locomotives and rolling stock, and in 1892, a wagon repair works was established on the down side of the line as the major repair centre for goods rolling stock. At this time, there were fourteen Up Sidings and eight Down Sidings. The yards were controlled by signal boxes at Auburn and Clyde North (JCIS, 2010). The yard was developed and changed over time. Various sidings to nearby industrial sites, many of which were associated with the railways, were added between the 1880s and the 1930s, as well as a large loop traversing the western end of the site (Weir Phillips, 2009).

By 1918, the wagon repair works was well established as the major goods wagon repair centre, working in conjunction with the Down Clyde Yard (JCIS, 2010). By 1926, Clyde's share of the increasing repair task was declining as new facilities were established in places such as Enfield, Flemington, White Bay and Abattoirs.

During World War II, the Clyde Wagon Works were not used for non-railway production. Rather, their contribution was in the repair and renovation of goods wagons (JCIS, 2010). After the war, a platform named Clyburn (combining the names of Clyde and Auburn) was opened for works staff in 1948. This platform was never available for use by the general public. The yards were a major centre for employment, for both local works and workers who commuted by train. Work at the yards was very dangerous in the era before the introduction of effective work safety practices. Many of the works were 'shunters', who were responsible for marshalling goods wagons into required configuration. This was the most dangerous occupation on the railways, with many works losing their lives on site (Artefact Heritage, 2013).

Clyde signal box opened in 1959 (the fourth built in the Clyde Yards area), which replaced the 1908 Clyde North Box. Specifically, it controlled access to the Carlingford Branch line and access to the

western end of Clyde down and Sydney yards, and private industrial sidings. It was one part of a much larger scheme to increase the tracks to four main lines between Lidcombe and St. Marys during World War II in order to provide maximum track capacity to the American ammunition and general store built at Ropes Creek. The signal box was one of four Functionalist style boxes between Auburn and Blacktown, these being Auburn, Clyde, Granville and Blacktown. The style was only used from Auburn to Granville as the railway system was largely in place by this time. These boxes represented the last time when conventional, elevated signal boxes were built utilising the traditional model of a ground floor relay room and an upper level where the interlocking frame was operated. A subsequent design of elevated boxes was used in the 1960s but these did not accord to the classic, two-level design with a rectangular footprint. The signal box remains in service.

During the 1960s, a freight terminal was built in the Clyde Yards. In 1973, the newly formed NSW Public Transport Commission created a Workshops Branch and a program of major upgrading workshops commenced. By the late 1970s, Clyde received new machinery, an amenity block, an administration building, two traversers, general components shop and a general repair shops. This new facility, located on the Sydney (east) end of the old workshops, was fully operational by 1981 (JCIS, 2010).

In 1980, the railways came under the newly formed NSW State Rail Authority and a Railway Workshops Board (1980-1989) was formed to take control of the workshops. The Clyde works were now a substantially new facility, with the main responsibilities of overhaul of freight bogies, refurbishment of wheelsets, preventative maintenance of Category 1 wagons and heavy unscheduled repair of wagons (JCIS, 2010). From the 1970s, as a result of the modernisation and rationalisation of freight rolling stock, use of the yard continually declined. The end came for the old Clyde as a wagon works in 1992, when much of the southern end of the site was occupied by the suburban rolling stock maintenance facility- MainTrain (Weir Phillips, 2009). After this, the remainder of the old wagon works site was largely abandoned and demolished leaving very few structure extant on site.

Remnants of the former marshalling yard and wagon works are scattered. Following the closure of the former Clyde Engineering Works (on the southern side of the main running line) and Commonwealth Engineering (on the northern side of the line), significant industrial development has occurred in the immediate vicinity (Weir Phillips, 2009).

Significant facilities upgrades have been carried out continuously over the 21st century, in response to the changes in the needs of the commuter community, and technology. By 2015, very few original structures remain or are heavily modified to accommodate for these additional needs. Changes in the organisation have also seen areas of the organisations land and functions leased out to external service providers for support.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The listing of Clyde Marshalling Yards should include be included on Schedule 5 of the Cumberland LEP as a built heritage item and as an archaeological item.
  The former LEP has classified a series of items of an industrial nature, including railway, road and water infrastructure, as 'archaeological' sites. This classification is historical and relates to the former use of the term 'Industrial Archaeology', which refers to the study of industrial and engineering history. The use of the term 'Industrial Archaeology' is no longer used and the term 'Industrial Heritage' is now preferred. Archaeological sites are legally defined as sites *which* contain one or more 'relics' and, in NSW, relics are specifically protected by the Sections 138 -146 of the Heritage Act 1977. The classification of a site as 'archaeological' consequently affects the statutory controls and procedures, including the need for excavation permits and pre-excavation procedures, triggered by Development Applications.
  As the item includes both built heritage items and archaeological features it is necessary to list on the Cumberland LEP as both.
- The heritage curtilage shown on the RailCorp Section 170 Heritage and Conservation register listing below should be considered as the revised curtilage for the Cumberland LEP.
- Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



Source: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?id=4805747

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Clyde Marshalling Yards	I2 and A4
Heritage Study	Clyde Marshalling Yards	I2 and A4
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	DPC	2007	Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map, no. 235, Sydney NSW.
- New South Wales Real Estate Annual, 12 Nov 1913, p 9.
- Post Office file, *Auburn Part 1*, National Archives of Australia, CRS SP 32/1

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of Clyde Marshalling Yards.



Overview of Clyde Marshalling Yards.



View to siding at Clyde Marshalling Yard.



View to Clyde Signal Box.

8. Consolidated inventory sheets – heritage conservation areas

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct		
Recommended Name	Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct		
Site Image			
Address	Maud Street to the south, Lumley Street to the east, Railway Parade to the north and the rear boundary of properties fronting The Avenue to the west, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	-
Current LEP ID	C1 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	This item is a Heritage Conservation Area		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Complex / Group	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private), Landscape – Cultural, Community Facilities, Religion and Education	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct is a locally significant heritage conservation area for its historic, aesthetic, social and representative values. The conservation area is at the civic, religious and residential heart of Granville and, together with the Residential Precinct Conservation Area, the conservation areas collectively represent Granville's great periods of growth and prosperity between the 1880s - 1930s. The area is predominantly residential in character, with a range of intact, representative and aesthetically significant housing types, age and sizes, with some larger scaled civic, religious, commercial and educational buildings. Combined with the street planting and edging, the area reflects the substantial role played by Granville in the development of western Sydney, the way in which it developed and the nature of its social structure.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Together with the Residential Precinct Conservation Area, the conservation areas collectively represent Granville's great periods of growth and prosperity between the 1880s - 1930s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The area is predominantly residential in character, with a range of intact, representative and aesthetically significant housing types, age and sizes, with some larger scaled civic, religious, commercial and educational buildings.
d) Social	The area has social significance as a location for civic and religious functions.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The area presents a good representative example of significant housing types with some larger scaled civic, religious, commercial and educational buildings.

Physical Description

Distinctive characteristics include:

- Varied subdivision patterns and allotment sizes with varied building forms.
- Predominantly residential in character, with some larger scaled civic, religious, commercial and educational buildings which are visually dominant elements of particular areas of the streetscape.
- Civic and religious buildings located on prominent street corners.
- Low scale character of original dwellings and low-scale development.
- Predominance of buildings from 1880s - 1930s which collectively show how the area has grown, and provide the historic significance and character of the area
- A variety of residential buildings including single and two storey freestanding suburban houses, pairs of attached dwellings and terraces in the Victorian, Federation and Inter-War styles.
- Early buildings, such as Victorian cottages and Federation worker cottages, are built to street alignment and do not contain a deep setback.
- The scale and grain of the Heritage Conservation Area features generous space between each building.
- Buildings stand parallel to the street, with the space between the building line and front fence generally free of structures such as garages or carports. Instead, dwellings are separated from the street by garden front setbacks.
- Predominance of brick as the primary building material coupled with tile, slate or iron roofing.
- Interest and variety in styles and materials provided by occasional use of other materials including stone, rendered and ashlared brick and timber.
- Front garden spaces are visible from the street mostly over low front fences. Front fences consist of varied materials, sympathetic fences generally include brick, timber picket or timber posts with wire mesh inserts.
- In the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct, the total garden area is generally about 40% of the site
- Remnants of street tree plantings include brush box and silky oak which frame and unify the street space and cool pavements in summer
- Remnants of sandstone kerbs and gutters in important civic and residential streets.

For detail on individual heritage items within the conservation area, refer to the relevant listing sheets for the items.

Generally, the condition of the buildings and streetscape is fair.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- N/A

Overall, the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct is considered to have high integrity as an intact conservation area that demonstrates Granville's great periods of growth and prosperity between the 1880s - 1930s. The area is predominantly residential in character, with a range of intact, representative and aesthetically significant residential dwellings in the Victorian and Federation architectural styles, with some larger scaled civic, religious, commercial and educational buildings.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1860s subdivision

Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development in 1880s driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s. The buildings in this area are partly residential but the area is also characterised by civic, commercial, educational and religious buildings such as the Town Hall, which was erected in 1888.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.		**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as a Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- In conjunction with the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct, draft a new or revised site-specific Development Control Plan for this Heritage Conservation Area to protect the heritage values of the area during development.
- In addition to the recommendations identified above, recommendations for management include:
  - Retain subdivision layout and avoid amalgamation of sites
  - Retain the low-scale character of the conservation area
  - In addition to the civic and religious sites, retain all types of historic houses to exemplify the growth and prosperity of the area between the 1880s - 1930s
  - Encourage appropriate historic paint schemes
  - When providing new street plantings, ensure they are sympathetic to the landscape heritage of the place

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct	C1
Heritage Study	Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct	C1
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland Council Heritage Study
Parramatta Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Parramatta Heritage Review	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919.* Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View north along Jamieson Street, from the corner of Dean Street.



View along Jamieson Street Granville



View east to St Mark's Anglican Church, Granville.



View to Mary Street from corner of Jamieson Street.



View east to Dean Street.



View north to terraces located from 6-12 Jamieson Street.



Example of house along Railway Parade



View along Jamieson Street.



View southwest from Mary Street to conservation area.



View of High school located on Mary Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Recommended Name	Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Site Image			
Address	William Street to the south, The Avenue to the east, Spring Garden Street to the north and Florrie Street to the west, Granville NSW 2142.		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	-
Current LEP ID	C2 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	This item is a Heritage Conservation Area		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Complex / Group	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private), Landscape – Cultural and Education	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct is a locally significant heritage conservation area for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. The conservation area is at the civic, religious and residential heart of Granville and, together with the Civic Precinct Conservation Area, the area collectively represents Granville's great periods of growth and prosperity between the 1880s - 1930s. The area is predominantly residential in character, with a range of intact, representative and aesthetically significant housing types, ages and sizes including Victorian, Federation and Inter-War dwellings. Combined with the street layout, plantings, some sandstone edging remnants, the area reflects the substantial role played by Granville in the development of western Sydney, the way in which it developed and the nature of its social structure.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Together with the Civic Precinct Conservation Area, the conservation areas collectively represent Granville's great periods of growth and prosperity between the 1880s - 1930s. Combined with the street layout, plantings, some sandstone edging remnants, the area reflects the substantial role played by Granville in the development of western Sydney, the way in which it developed and the nature of its social structure.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The area is predominantly residential in character, with a range of intact, representative and aesthetically significant housing types, age and sizes including Victorian, Federation and Inter-War dwellings as well as streetscape elements such as plantings and sandstone edging.

d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The area presents a good representative example of significant housing types including Victorian, Federation and Inter-War dwellings as well as streetscape elements such as plantings and sandstone edging.

Physical Description

Distinctive characteristics of the conservation area include:

- Varied subdivision patterns and allotment sizes with varied building forms.
- Predominantly residential in character, though there are some buildings adaptively reused for small-scale business and a large precinct occupied by Granville Public School.
- Low scale character of original dwellings and low-scale development.
- Predominance of buildings from 1880s - 1930s which collectively show how the area has grown, and provide the historic significance and character of the area
- A variety of residential buildings including single and two storey freestanding suburban houses, pairs of attached dwellings and terraces in the Victorian, Federation and Inter-War styles.
- Early buildings such as Victorian cottages and Federation worker cottages, are built to street alignment and do not contain a deep setback.
- The scale and grain of the HCA features generous space between each building.
- Buildings stand parallel to the street, with the space between the building line and front fence generally free of structures such as garages or carports. Instead, dwellings are separated from the street by garden front setbacks.
- Predominance of brick as the primary building material coupled with tile, slate or iron roofing.
- Interest and variety in styles and materials provided by occasional use of other materials including stone, rendered and ashlared brick and timber.
- Front garden spaces are visible from the street mostly over low front fences. Front fences consist of varied materials, sympathetic fences generally include brick, timber picket or timber posts with wire mesh inserts.
- Remnants of street tree plantings include brush box and silky oak which frame and unify the street space and cool pavements in summer
- Remnants of sandstone kerbs and gutters in important civic and residential streets. In the Residential Precinct Conservation Area these have sometimes been removed to form garden edges around recent central street tree plantings.

For detail on individual heritage items within the conservation area, refer to the relevant listing sheets for the items.

Generally, the condition of the buildings and streetscape is fair.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- N/A

Generally, the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct is considered to have high integrity as a relatively intact conservation area that demonstrates Granville's great periods of growth and prosperity between the 1880s - 1930s. The area is predominantly residential in character, with a range of intact, representative and aesthetically significant housing types, ages and sizes including Victorian, Federation and Inter-War dwellings. The landscape character of this residential precinct is enhanced by a consistent built subdivision pattern and set back with gardened front yards.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1860s subdivision

The Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s the area became 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development in 1880s driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.		**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Maintain this item's listing as a Heritage Conservation Area.	X	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- In conjunction with the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct, draft a new or revised site-specific Development Control Plan for this Heritage Conservation Area to protect the heritage values of the area during development.
- In addition to the recommendations identified above, recommendations for management include:
  - Retain subdivision layout and avoid amalgamation of sites
  - Retain the low-scale character of the conservation area
  - Retain all types of historic houses to exemplify the growth and prosperity of the area between the 1880s - 1930s
  - Encourage appropriate historic paint schemes
  - When providing new street plantings, ensure they are sympathetic to the landscape heritage of the place

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct	C2
Heritage Study	Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct	C2
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Parramatta Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Parramatta Heritage Review	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View north along Walter Street.



View north along Walter Street.



View along Walter Street.



View east from the corner of Walter Street and Spring Garden Street.



View along The Avenue.



View to Walter Street from Spring Garden Street.



View along Hewlett Street.



View northeast along Daniel Street.



View east along Spring Garden Street.



View along The Avenue.



View east along Hewlett Street towards The Avenue.



View west along Hewlett Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Blaxcell Estate Conservation Area		
Recommended Name	Blaxcell Estate Conservation Area		
Site Image			
Address	Oakleigh Avenue to the north, Chiswick Road to the south, Blaxcell Street to the west, Clyde Street to the east, and including Montgomery Avenue, South Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	-
Current LEP ID	C3 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	(Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	This item is a Heritage Conservation Area		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Complex / Group	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Blaxcell Estate Conservation Area is locally significant for its historic, social, aesthetic and representative values. The Conservation Area comprises of the first group of public housing built in NSW by the then newly formed Housing Commission in 1944. The brick houses within this estate demonstrate the ideals of the Housing Commission which was established to build comfortable and well-appointed dwellings within the resources and capacity of the state. The inclusion of fibro houses is reflective of the cost-effective measures undertaken by the Housing Commission to produce the quantity of houses when post war shortages of labour and materials threatened the building program. The Conservation Area retains its aesthetic values through a consistent scale, siting, materiality and fencing treatment which provides a cohesive 1940s suburban character. The area is remarkable for its totally intact core area of Montgomery Street which has kept all its fencing and all original houses without second storey additions. The fibro housing is a particularly good example of an extensive public housing development by the Housing Commission extant throughout Western Sydney.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The Conservation Area comprises of the first group of public housing built in NSW by the then newly formed Housing Commission, in 1944. The brick houses within this estate demonstrate the ideals of the Housing Commission which was established to build comfortable and well-appointed dwellings within the resources and capacity of the state. The inclusion of fibro houses is reflective of the cost-effective measures undertaken by the Housing Commission to produce the quantity of houses when post war shortages of labour and materials threatened the building program.

b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Conservation Area retains its aesthetic values through a consistent scale, siting, materiality and fencing treatment which provides a cohesive 1940s suburban character.
d) Social	The Conservation Area has social value to the community as public housing.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The area is remarkable for its totally intact core area of Montgomery Street which has kept all its fencing and all original houses without second storey additions. The fibro housing is a particularly good example of an extensive public housing development by the Housing Commission extant throughout Western Sydney.

Physical Description

Distinctive characteristics of the conservation area include:

- Flat to gently undulating clay land which drains slowly to the east and Duck Creek
- Regular sized allotments, mostly 20m x 34m
- Single storey freestanding houses separated from the street and neighbours by large garden space, with lawn and shrubs
- Spaciousness of the area created by:
  - width of each allotment
  - wide side boundaries
  - background view to large remaining eucalypts located in various spaces throughout the conservation area, particularly in backyards
  - backyard placement of garages and carports
  - houses standing parallel to the street
- Intact street character and a remarkable number of the houses, most of which have very few alterations or additions
- Consistent age of the houses - almost all date from 1944 – 1950, with a few from the 1960s
- Uniform building form, scale and setbacks
- One chimney per house
- Uniform building materials - bricks and tiles to Montgomery Street and fibro and tiles to the other street, with the occasional timber clad house and brick corner houses in Oakleigh Avenue. Uniform brick fences to Montgomery Street and throughout the rest of the area.

For detail on individual heritage items within the conservation area, refer to the relevant listing sheets for the items.

Generally, the condition of the buildings and streetscape is fair.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- N/A – refer to the individual listing sheets for I601, I602, I603, I604, I608, I610 for information on the alteration and additions of listed heritage items within the Conservation Area.

Overall, the integrity of the Blaxcell Estate Heritage Conservation Area is considered to be high. Though some modifications have occurred, the dwellings generally retain their scale, form and materiality. The Conservation Area maintains a uniform street character comprised of low-scaled residential dwellings with their original subdivision pattern and building material.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1944 - 1950

The suburb of South Granville lies along the western bank of the Duck River and is bounded by Granville to the north, Auburn to the east., Guildford to the west and Chester Hill to the south. Westwards from present day Clyde Street, this portion of land in South Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided.

To the east of Clyde Street, lies part of 250 acres of land by the Duck River that was granted to Darcy Wentworth, an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Other early land grants to the south of the area were given to James Chisolm and Charles Frazer.

In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared which included the suburb of South Granville. Many of the first buyers in the area were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas.

Compared to Granville, South Granville experienced a greater industrial expansion and is consequently a mixture of industrial and residential buildings. The formation of South Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, the Municipality of Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s. In the post-war period there was a large-scale Housing Commission Scheme through South Granville which also impacted the development and layout of the suburb.

The land on which this Conservation Area is situated had been privately acquired and subdivided as early as 1922, but very few of the lots had sold. The Commission bought the estate, kept the proposed street pattern, re-subdivided the lots, leaving a few private lots (all at the end of streets). This was the first of the Commission's group developments in New South Wales and the buildings in Montgomery Street were completed in December 1944. They were constructed in full double brick with Marseilles tiled roofs, decorative use of bricks around front porches and identical front fences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.		**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Draft a new or revised site-specific Development Control Plan for this Heritage Conservation to protect the heritage values of the area during development.
- In addition to the recommendations identified above, recommendations for management include:
  - Retain subdivision layout and avoid amalgamation of sites
  - Retain the low-scale character of the conservation area
  - Retain all types of historic houses to exemplify the Housing Commission development
  - Encourage appropriate use of materials and historic paint schemes

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Blaxcell Estate Conservation Area	C3
Heritage Study	Blaxcell Estate Conservation Area	C3
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Liberty Plains Parish A Map, Department of Lands, Sydney (c.1800s)
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville*, retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Kass T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report*, *Volume 2 Historical Context Report*, Sydney, Auburn Council.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View east to 361 Blaxcell Street, South Granville.



View south to 19 Oakleigh Street, South Granville.



View east along Chiswick Road from 47 Chiswick Road.



View west along Chiswick Road from 35 Chiswick Road.



View east along Montgomery Avenue from 12 Montgomery Avenue.



View east along Montgomery Avenue from 14 Montgomery Avenue.



View west along Montgomery Avenue from 6 Montgomery Avenue.



View east along Montgomery Avenue.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Toohey's Palm Estate Group Conservation Area		
Recommended Name	Toohey's Palm Estate Group Conservation Area		
Site Image			
Address	Mooree Avenue, Westmead, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	128-135	-	13731
Current LEP ID	C4 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	C3 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	This item is a Heritage Conservation Area		
Date Updated	October 2019		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Complex / Group	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage – refer below.

Statement of Significance

The Toohey's Palm Estate Group Conservation Area, located along Moree Avenue in Westmead, is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic and representative heritage values. The conservation area provides evidence of the pattern of suburban development in Westmead during the Inter-War period. The Toohey's Palm Estate was a planned subdivision which used a distinctive pattern of planting palm trees along the street, giving it a unified identity and character to the allotments. The early residences contribute positively towards the streetscape and retain much of their original character, setting and fabric as Californian bungalow style dwellings. They demonstrate good representative qualities of intact Californian bungalows. As a group, they provide evidence of the social, economic and architectural forces which accompanied the burgeoning residential development of this period.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The conservation area provides evidence of the pattern of suburban development in Westmead during the interwar period. The Toohey's Palm Estate was a planned subdivision which used a distinctive pattern of planting palm trees along the street, giving it a unified identity and character to the allotments. As a group, they provide evidence of the social, economic and architectural forces which accompanied the burgeoning of new residential development in this period.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The early residences contribute positively towards the streetscape and retain much of their original character, setting and fabric as Californian bungalow style dwellings.

	Palm tree plantings along the street also contribute highly towards the aesthetic significance of the conservation area. The palm trees formed a key component of the original Toohey's Palm Estate subdivision and give a unified identity/character to the subdivision and associated dwellings.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The dwellings within this conservation area demonstrate good representative qualities of intact Californian bungalows.

Physical Description

Distinctive characteristics of the conservation area include:

- Regular sized allotments, 40m deep x 15m wide
- Single storey freestanding houses in the Californian Bungalow style
- Consistent age of the houses, dating from the 1920s
- Uniform building shape (form), scale and setbacks
- Uniform building materials including face brick, decorative timber, timber windows (with stained glass windows to some) and roof tiles.
- Houses separated from the street and neighbours by large garden space
- A mixture of front boundary fence styles including brick, hedge and timber picket, though the sympathetic style is the low face brick boundary fence with palisade fence inserts
- Driveways to the side of each building, entered from the street. Placement of garages and carports towards the rear of the site.
- Palm tree street plantings along the length of the road, separated 18m (50 feet) apart.

For detail on individual heritage items within the conservation area, refer to the relevant listing sheets for the items.

Generally, the condition of the buildings and streetscape is good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- N/A – refer to individual listing sheets for heritage items within this curtilage.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1920

The suburb of Westmead is bounded by the suburbs of Wentworthville to the west, Parramatta to the east, Northmead to the north and Mays Hill and Merrylands to the south. The southern half of Westmead, south of Westmead Station lies in the territory of the Cumberland Council.

Westmead originally formed a part of the western part of the Domain of Government House at Parramatta which was laid out by Governor Philip in 1790. It originally comprised of over 2000 acres of land established by Governor Macquarie as an administrative area for the penal colony and it became a residential office for ten governors. By the 1850s the Domain became known as Parramatta Park. In 1859-1861, an extensive portion of the Domain was subdivided and it was at this time that the suburb became known as Westmead ('West meadow'). The major landholder in the area was William Fullagar, a butcher and publican turned stock agent. Land was also allotted to James Houison John Savery Rodd and George Oakes. These allotments comprised of 50 acres, however, many of these

individuals acquired multiple allotments. By the time of this subdivision, a number of main roads had been established including Hawkesbury Road, Pye Street, Oakes street, Bridge Road, Good Street and Houison Street.

Westmead was relatively slow to develop, and it was only after the Westmead Railway Station was opened in 1883 that landowners began to subdivide in the area. By the 1920s, the station's facilities had improved and several estates such as Toohey's Palm Estate and Fullagar's Estate were further subdivided. By the late 1940s, the Westmead Housing Commission Estate was developed which comprised of 300 brick houses as well as a retail strip with 12 shops and a block of flats. Westmead owes much of its present street layout to the developments from this period.

The item is located on land which originally formed Portion 50 of the Government Domain subdivision, which occurred between 1859-1861 and was acquired by William Fullagar in 1861. In 1902, part of Lot 50 and Lot 51 of Fullagar's Estate comprising approximately 22 acres were purchased by George Terry. This land was later purchased by John Toohey in 1911. John Toohey subsequently subdivided the land in 1925, forming the 'Tooheys Palm Estate'. This established the present boundaries of the dwelling. Each Avenue was lined with Palm trees (*Phoenix canariensis*) at a distance of 50 feet apart. The municipal council carried out the kerbing and guttering of the estate on the condition that Mr Toohey concreted the footpaths. No expense was spared in making the Toohey's Palm Estate subdivision an attractive subdivision for prospective buyers.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.		**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Draft a new or revised site-specific Development Control Plan for this Heritage Conservation Area to protect the heritage values of the area during development.
- In addition to the recommendations identified above, recommendations for management include:
    - Retain subdivision layout and avoid amalgamation of sites
    - Retain the low-scale character of the conservation area
    - Encourage appropriate use of materials and historic paint schemes
    - When providing new street plantings, ensure they are sympathetic to the landscape heritage of the place
- The significance of the Conservation Area is not only tied to the Californian Bungalows but also the palm trees, which formed a key component of the original Toohey's Palm Estate subdivision. The trees gave a unified identity and character to the subdivision and associated dwellings. As the length of Moree Avenue, from Bridge Road to Grand Avenue, contain a large number of substantial and well-kept palm trees within the road verge on the north and south edge of Moree Avenue, it is recommended these are included in the curtilage of the Conservation Area to ensure that that their significance is protected and managed appropriately. The heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the Cumberland LEP. This revised curtilage covers the individual properties and road verge up to the guttering of the street.
- Should a revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet will no longer reflect the correct Lot/DP and will need to be altered.



Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Toohey's Palm Estate Group Conservation Area	C4
Heritage Study	Toohey's Palm Estate Group Conservation Area	C4
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass. 1992. *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*. Sydney: Holroyd City Council.
- City Plan Heritage 2017, *Westmead Station (South Precinct) Heritage Study*, City Plan Heritage, Sydney.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Levins, C 2010, *Parramatta Park*, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/parramatta_park
- Mauldon V 2012, Shaping the Domain: The World Heritage Site Old Government House & Domain at Parramatta Park, retrieved 14 May 2019, https://www.parrapark.com.au/assets/Shaping-the-Domain-brochures/Shaping-the-Domain-World-Heritage-1788-1856-Parramatta-Park-Brochure.pdf

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View east to Californian Bungalows located along the northern edge of Moree Avenue.



View north to Californian Bungalows located along the northern edge of Moree Avenue.



View east to Californian Bungalows located along the northern edge of Moree Avenue.



View east to Californian Bungalows located along the northern edge of Moree Avenue.



View of Californian Bungalow present within Conservation Area.



View west along Moree Avenue towards Bridge Road.



View east along Moree Avenue towards Grand Avenue.



View east to Palm trees located along the southern edge of Moree Avenue.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Fullagar Road Conservation Area		
Recommended Name	Fullagar Road War Service Homes Group Conservation Area		
Site Image			
Address	6-38 Fullagar Road, Wentworthville NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	54-40	-	10054
	44a	-	10054
	1-2	-	1205855
	106	-	14951
Current LEP ID	C5 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	C2 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	This item is a Heritage Conservation Area		
Date Updated	November 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Complex / Group	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage – refer below.

Statement of Significance

The Fullagar Road War Service Homes Group Conservation Area is a locally significant conservation area for its historic, aesthetic, social and representative values, and likely qualifies for listing on the State Heritage Register. The area includes fourteen houses historically associated with the post-World War I Commonwealth government initiative, under the War Service Homes Act, to provide affordable housing for returned servicemen and their families. The War Service Homes Act was one Commonwealth policy of rehabilitating ex-servicemen and their dependants. Built in 1920, the Fullagar Road War Service Homes Group forms one of the earliest War Service Homes estates built in Western Sydney by the War Services Homes Commission. Collectively, the Conservation Area forms a visually cohesive and aesthetically significant collection of Interwar style dwellings that illustrate the use of standardised designs prepared by the Commission. The Group provides evidence of the architectural attitudes to housing service personnel in the years immediately following World War I. The Group is a large and intact representative example of Inter-War service homes in Western Sydney. The group is also socially significant to the local community and commemorates the local veterans that occupied the houses, providing a vital contextual link to the local community of Wentworthville and World War I.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1920, the group forms one of the earliest War Service Homes estates built in Western Sydney by the War Services Homes Commission. The houses are historically associated with a post-World War I Commonwealth government initiative, under the War Service Homes Act, to provide affordable housing for returned servicemen and their families. The War Service Homes Act was one Commonwealth policy of rehabilitating ex-servicemen and their dependants.

b) Associative	The group is associated with the War Services Homes Commission.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Built in 1920, the Fullagar Road War Service Homes Group forms one of the earliest War Service Homes estates built in Western Sydney by the War Services Homes Commission. Collectively, the group forms a visually cohesive and aesthetically significant collection of Interwar style dwellings that illustrate the use of standardised designs prepared by the Commission. The Group provides evidence of the architectural attitudes to housing service personnel in the years immediately following World War I.
d) Social	The group is also socially significant to the local community and commemorates the local veterans that occupied the houses, providing a vital contextual link to the local community of Wentworthville and World War I.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The Group is a large and intact representative example of Inter-War service homes in Western Sydney.

Physical Description

The War Service Homes Group consists of a group of fourteen 1920 Inter-War Bungalows of two distinct styles; rendered or face brick with classical style details, or face brick with Federation style details. The built character of the War Service Homes Group Conservation Area is distinguished by the continuity in built form, height, setback and pattern of development. The group contain deep setbacks along the Fullagar Road frontage and retain their original subdivision boundaries. The curtilage of the Conservation Area is enhanced through the retention of the original subdivision pattern and the consistent visual, physical, historical and function link between each dwelling located along this portion of Fullagar Road. The retained context of the Conservation Area assists the interpretability of the area's significance.

The character of the conservation area is further enhanced by the vegetated landscapes within the front yard. These consist of garden beds, hedging and a mix of exotic and native plantings along the front fence and front façade. Plantings identified include frangipani trees, palms conifers, gum trees among others.

Between the road and the footpath, the streetscape includes a nature strip of grass. Within the grassed verge along the footpath are some small street trees that provide additional landscaping to the already established front garden. Fullagar Road is a modern road base with a concrete gutter, grassed verge and concrete footpath. The landscape elements of the Conservation Area typify the Garden City Movement in town planning.

There is an inconsistent fencing style along the Fullagar Road. There is a mix of timber picket fences, timber post and wire mesh fences, rendered brick fences, decorative concrete fences and metal loop-top palisade fences present within the Conservation Area. Some properties do not have a fence and use plantings to mark the boundary to Fullagar Road. Appropriate fencing would include timber picket fences, timber post and wire mesh fences, rendered brick fences, decorative concrete fences as opposed to metal loop top palisade fences.

Within the streetscape, elements of importance include the bronze plaques inlaid in the footpath out the front of most listed items providing an important social context of the Anzac residents who originally lived in each dwelling.

For detail on individual heritage items within the conservation area, refer to the relevant listing sheets for the items.

Overall the group is well-maintained, and their condition is generally known to be good. There is some deteriorated timberwork and fencing elements that require repair work.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

The conservation area presents a highly intact streetscape indicative of the pattern of development in Wentworthville, c.1920s. Generally, the built environment has retained the original subdivision pattern, form and scale of the standardised 1920 Inter-War Bungalows built by the War Services Homes Commission.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1919-1923

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth (1762-1827) was an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

The subject property formed part of the 1065-acre Government Domain that was subdivided into a mix of 20 acre and 50 acre allotments. In 1859, William Fullagar purchased over 37 acres between Fullagar Road, the Great Western Highway, Toongabbie Creek and Bridge Road. Fullagar purchased extensive tracts in the present-day Westmead and Wentworthville at this time.

In 1920, the land along Fullagar Road was subdivided and purchased by the War Service Homes Commission. The War Services Homes Commission was a Commonwealth government initiative established under the War Services Act 1919 to assist the rehousing of returned soldiers and their families. The commission aided veterans through low interest rate loans to construct a new house, purchase or complete an existing house, or discharge an existing mortgage. The focus of the Commission during the first two years was focused on the construction of new houses, a measure "designed to help solve, and not accentuate the national housing problem". The houses built by the Commission were to a standard design under the direction of their principal architect.

By 1923, the collection of bungalows along Fullagar Road had been completed. The houses constructed by the commission had a distinct style based on Colonial Revival and Californian Bungalow designs. The sudden increase in settlement along Fullagar Road during the 1920s is illustrated in the Sands Directory.

A number of the properties were individually purchased throughout the 1940s and 1950s. A summary of purchases is listed below:

- The property at No.6 was individually purchased by William Keary in 1947.
- A commemorative plaque notes the ANZAC Residents of 8 Fullagar Road included Thomas Henry Walmsley (1921), Robert Colin Tinker (1927) and Alfred Weller (1928).
- The property at No.6 was individually purchased by Lionel Anthes in 1951.

- The property at No.12 was individually purchased by Victor Fear in 1942. However, the commemorative plaque notes the ANZAC Resident of 12 Fullagar Road was John Patrick Golding (1924-1926).
- The property at No.14 was individually purchased by William Kelly in 1949.
- The Sands Directory notes that Clyde Johnstone Young occupied the property at No.16. This is also noted on the commemorative plaque fronting the dwelling. In 1976, the property was transferred to Young's widow.
- The property at No.18 was individually purchased by James Sutton in 1951. Sutton was in living in the residence from 1926.
- The property at No.20 was individually purchased by James Arkins in 1949.
- The property at No.22 was individually purchased by Caradog Davies in 1942. The dwelling is currently occupied by a community health centre, known as Rosewood Cottage. Rosewood Cottage provides aged respite to people from English and Arabic speaking backgrounds.
- The property at No.24 was individually purchased by Frank Palister in 1958, who also purchased other properties on Fullagar Road at this time. The commemorative plaque notes Roland Bernard Elliot was the ANZAC resident living at the property from 1925.
- The property at No.26 was individually purchased by Bessie More in 1949.
- The property at No.30 was individually purchased by Frank Pallister in 1958.
- The property at No.32 was individually purchased by Reinne Herbert in 1959. The commemorative plaque notes the Anzac Resident of No.32 was Luke Sanders Deviland from 1922 to 1923.

The property at No. 38 was individually purchased by Frederick Bridges in 1951.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.		**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**X**	**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The historic buildings on this site should be investigated further for their potential to be listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR). It appears to be of State significance for its historic, aesthetic, social and representative values.
- A Conservation Management Plan (CMP) should be prepared for this site to understand in greater detail the history and significance of the place, as well as how to manage change.
- Draft a new or revised site-specific Development Control Plan for this Heritage Conservation Area to ensure the heritage values of the Group are protected during development of the Group or neighbouring properties.
- To ensure the roadside kerb, street trees, footpath and immediate streetscape setting is protected, the heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the Cumberland LEP.
- Should a revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet will no longer reflect the correct Lot/DP and will need to be altered.
- There is an inconsistent fencing style with the Heritage Conservation Area. Should the opportunity arise, it is recommended that appropriate fencing be reinstated. Appropriate fencing includes timber picket fences, timber post and wire mesh fences, rendered brick fences and decorative concrete fences. Metal loop top palisade fences are considered inappropriate.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Fullagar Road Conservation Area	C5
Heritage Study	Fullagar Road Conservation Area	C5
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967. 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013. *Pictorial History Holroyd.* Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press.
- Commonwealth Department of Housing 1969. *War Services Homes Jubilee 1919-1969.* Canberra: Government Printing Office.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Streetscape of Fullagar Road



Footpath and street trees of Fullagar Road.



No. 6 Fullagar Road.



No. 8 Fullagar Road.



No. 10 Fullagar Road.



No. 12 Fullagar Road.



No. 14 Fullagar Road.



No. 16 Fullagar Road.



No. 18 Fullagar Road.



No. 20 Fullagar Road.



No. 22 Fullagar Road.



No. 24 Fullagar Road.



No. 26 Fullagar Road.



No. 30 Fullagar Road.



No. 32 Fullagar Road.



No. 38 Fullagar Road.



Footpath plaque at No. 10 Fullagar Road.



Footpath plaque at No.16 Fullagar Road.



Footpath plaque at No.12 Fullagar Road.



Footpath plaque at No.18 Fullagar Road.



Footpath plaque at No.24 Fullagar Road.



Footpath plaque at No.32 Fullagar Road.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Former Lidcombe Hospital Site		
Recommended Name	Lidcombe Hospital Precinct		
Site Image			
Address	Bounded by Joseph Street to the west, Weeroona Road to the south. Main Avenue runs through the site. Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	13, 14 and part 17	-	1074086
	Part 41	-	1089707
	Part 58, 59, part 62, 65, 66, part 69, part 77, part 78, 79 and part 81	-	1097193
	82	-	1139415
	100	-	1139471
	2406 and part 2407	-	1141588
	801, 802, 805, 806, 807, part 808, 809, 813, 816, part 818,	-	1150164

	part 819, 820, 821 and 838		
	808	-	115164
	5008 and 5010	-	1165137
	Part 5200	-	1168360
	1	-	1168515
	Part 5305 and part 5314	-	1170114
	Part 6409	-	1173798
	Part 6201, part 6202 and part 6203	-	1174243
	Part 6351	-	1174638
	603, part 605, 606, 608, 609 610, part 611, part 612, part 617, part 618, part 619 and part 621	-	1175419
	3 - 5	-	1185503
	1 and part 2	-	270629
	3 - 8	-	270668
	2 - 5	-	270746
	Part 11	-	270749
	-	-	CP/SP 85901
	-	-	CP/SP 86973
Current LEP ID	C07144 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	C07144 (Auburn LEP)		

Heritage Conservation Area	This item is a Heritage Conservation Area	
Date Updated	March 2020	
Significance Level	STATE	
Site Type	Level 1	Complex / Group
	Level 2	Health Services

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The following Statement of Significance has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Lidcombe Hospital Precinct' (2004):

Lidcombe Hospital is of outstanding significance in the history of NSW health care, operating for over a century from 1893-1995 as a major State Asylum for the aged and infirm, then an important State teaching hospital specialising in geriatric care and rehabilitation. Lidcombe Hospital became a leader in geriatric care and rehabilitation practices in the 20th Century. The expansion, then the closure, of the hospital reflects the changes in State and Commonwealth government health care policies over the twentieth century. The site has significance for its association with innovative medical practitioners, specialists in geriatric heath care, nurses and the local community for over a century. As the site of the Media Village, the place also has associations with the 2000 Sydney Olympic Games, which provided short-term accommodation for approximately *5,000 visiting journalists.*

The precinct contains an exceptional and rare collection of fine, intact architecture and landscapes of the Victorian, Edwardian, Interwar and late-20th Century styles, together with outstanding examples of asylum and institutional planning from leading Colonial, Government and private architects from the 19th and 20th Centuries. The asylum and hospital planning is an exceptional example of the 19th century advancements in health care along the principles of Florence Nightingale, where it was considered healthy to surround hospital and asylum buildings with gardens as part of patient treatment and the buildings were designed with particular attention to natural light, ventilation and climate control for the care of patients. The collection of reformatory, asylum and hospital buildings include dormitories designed by James Barnet (1885-1887), the former Dining Hall (1885), the Superintendent's Residence (1887) and nine wards designed by Walter Liberty Vernon (1893-1906). All reformatory and asylum buildings are designed in harmony around the central Village Green and unite qualities of shelter and surveillance, community and destitution, within a landscape both picturesque and functionally self-sufficient. The Recreation Hall and Chapel (1963) designed by Ken Woolley, the No. 1 Nurses Quarters (1910), Herdsman's Cottage (c1885), Boiler House and Chimney (1901) and the later Nos 2 and 3 Nurses Quarters (1931 and 1939) all contribute to the aesthetic and historic qualities of the place.

The nine Vernon-designed wards, individually and collectively, are outstanding examples of hospital pavilion buildings in a bungalow form, which are a deliberate continuation of the hospital pavilion typology found in some French and British Colonies of the time, with innovative design variations demonstrating the early use of the colonial vernacular in NSW public buildings and advancements in design for patient care. Australian designs for naturally ventilated hospital wards were well known internationally. Vernon's work demonstrated greater attention to light and ventilation than English examples and landscaping of a much higher standard. The ward buildings demonstrate Vernon's deliberate (and early) use of the Australian Colonial vernacular in his design of public buildings, particularly the wrap-around verandah as a means of climate control, rather than the Italianate arcade or colonnade. The building designs of Vernon at Lidcombe Hospital thereby represent one of a series of public buildings built in NSW, such as the Lands Board Office, the Bourke Courthouse and Grafton Experiment Farm buildings, that mark the search for a distinctly Australian architecture, an architecture that drew on the colonial vernacular. (Boyd)

The earliest roads demonstrate the pattern of development of the Lidcombe Hospital site and the location of the former farming activities and isolation facilities of the earlier Asylum and hospital periods, including Farm Road, Mance Avenue, Brooks Circuit, Main Avenue, Church Street, Sussex Street, Copeland Road and Peden Lane. Landscape plantings including the hoop pines and phoenix palms, tallowwoods, brush boxes, iron barks, pepper trees and spotted gums contribute to the aesthetic qualities of the precinct, including a surviving grove of eucalypts situated on a separate portion of the former hospital site. The Village Green, at the centre of the precinct, is of outstanding significance at a State level for its historic and aesthetic qualities.

The archaeological resource of the site has the potential to contribute to our understanding of the early modifications of the landscape through farming activities and the development of early institutional care for the aged, infirm and the destitute. The Hospital was the site of first Septic Tank system constructed

on a large scale to service an institution in Australia. Remains of the Tank are now located on an adjacent site but infrastructure associated with this system may survive.

The Lidcombe Hospital site has played a significant role in the development of the surrounding suburban areas and the growth of the local area as an employer. It has also acted as a physical barrier to development within the area. The Lidcombe Hospital has continued to be held in high esteem by the local community, including in the present day a number of local community groups, for its cultural, social and landscape values.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	▪ The Lidcombe Hospital site was in continual use for over 100 years, initially providing care and shelter for destitute men, then evolving into an important State teaching hospital providing a comprehensive range of community health care facilities. The Lidcombe Hospital site, as a whole, contains physical evidence of major public works associated with changes in State and Commonwealth health care policy. ▪ From its inception as a proposed Boys Reformatory and Model Farm, to an Asylum for destitute men through to a State teaching hospital, eventually specialising in geriatric care and rehabilitation, the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct demonstrates the changing attitudes of managing and caring for the aged, infirm and destitute. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct shows the design and development of a government welfare institution initially reliant upon a self-sustaining farm. ▪ Lidcombe Hospital site shows the design of an institution that had to isolate its proposed function as a Boys Reformatory from the surrounding community, and how it developed to accommodate medical isolation facilities, such as the Scabies and Epilepsy Wards, then evolved to more general health care functions. ▪ In 1919 Rookwood State Hospital and Asylum for Men was the largest institution of its type in the Commonwealth. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital site played a significant role during the 2000 Sydney Olympics providing accommodation and facilities for over 5,000 journalists. It was temporarily renamed Olympic Media Village. ▪ It is important in demonstrating the colonial government's response to institutionalised housing and care of wayward boys and destitute and infirm men. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct is important in demonstrating the concept of a self-sustaining public welfare institution that required intensive farming operations to support its functions. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct is important for its role as an Asylum with working farm providing produce to other state institutions. Despite there being little physical evidence of this aspect of operations remaining it is an important historic value associated with the site. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital site is important for providing and developing geriatric health care and rehabilitation facilities and health care programs during the twentieth century. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct reflects changes in State health policy during the twentieth century. The decline and subsequent closure of Lidcombe Hospital reflects the changing emphasis of healthcare for the aged to keep people out of institutions and in their own homes, by integrating geriatric care services provided by general practitioners, hospital outreach services and voluntary agencies.

	▪ Lidcombe Hospital in the 1960s and 1970s was a leader in New South Wales in the medical speciality of 'geriatrics' and the treatment and rehabilitation needs of the elderly. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital site was transformed during the 2000 Sydney Olympics by providing housing for approximately 5,000 journalists. It demonstrates the important government and community commitment to a major public event. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital site has played a significant part in the development of many of the surrounding suburban areas and the growth of local communities, both as an employer and as a physical barrier to suburban expansion. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital site has maintained continuous health care for those in need from the 1890s until its closure in 1995-97. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct demonstrates the continually changing needs and responses to the treatment and care of the elderly.
b) Associative	▪ The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct demonstrates the changes in the practice of accommodating and caring for the homeless, destitute and the elderly during the twentieth century. ▪ In 1967, Medical Superintendent George Procopis developed Lidcombe Hospital, as a whole, into an important geriatric hospital with emphasis on activity and rehabilitation therapy; and included treatment and rehabilitation for patients suffering alcoholism, demonstrating the hospitals commitment to innovative and progressive health care. ▪ Dr Tinsley established a full rehabilitation department in 1961 at Lidcombe Hospital and developed programs to actively improve physical and mental facilities and quality of life for aged and disabled persons, demonstrating evolving attitudes to geriatric health. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital site, as a whole, is significant for its association with Dr Piere Fiaschi and the advanced techniques he made in anaesthesia in 1919 when the Mettzer method of insufflation anaesthesia was introduced to the Sydney medical fraternity. ▪ Many medical specialists, including Dr Lionel Cosins, an English geriatrician of note visited Lidcombe Hospital because of its advanced Rehabilitation Centre, indicating its professional reputation in geriatric medicine. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct has associations with the office of eight New South Wales Government Architects notably, James Barnet, Walter Liberty Vernon, George McRae, Cobden Parkes; and the architect Ken Woolley, in demonstrating evolving government design approaches to major public health infrastructure through the twentieth century.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	▪ The precinct contains an exceptional and rare collection of fine, intact architecture and landscapes of the Victorian, Edwardian, Interwar and late-20th Century styles, together with outstanding examples of asylum and institutional planning from leading Colonial, Government and private architects from the 19th and 20th Centuries. ▪ The asylum and hospital planning is an exceptional example of the 19th century advancements in NSW for health care along the principles of Florence Nightingale, where it was considered healthy to surround hospital and asylum buildings with gardens as part of patient treatment and the buildings were designed with

	particular attention to natural light, ventilation and climate control for the care of patients. Australian designs for naturally ventilated hospital wards were well known internationally, where for example, the examples by Hall and Dods in Brisbane were mentioned in advice on hospital design given by the English War Office in 1915. (Boyd) ▪ The nine Vernon-designed wards, individually and collectively, are outstanding examples of hospital pavilion buildings also evidenced in some French and British colonies of the time, which demonstrate the deliberate continuation of the hospital pavilion and barracks designs of the Royal Engineers for the West Indies, with its own distinctive variations derived from the Australian colonial vernacular. This Colonial pavilion style was also employed in Sydney for the Rum Hospital and the Military Hospital on Observatory Hill, and in Newcastle for the James Fletcher Hospital. Examples of similar hospital pavilions are also evidenced in the French colonies. Overseas institutional layouts were visited by both Barnet and Vernon. Vernon's work demonstrated greater attention to light and ventilation than English examples and landscaping of a much higher standard. (Boyd) ▪ Vernon's ward buildings also demonstrate the deliberate and early use of the Australian Colonial vernacular in the design of NSW public buildings, particularly the wrap-around verandah as a means of climate control, rather than the Italianate arcade or colonnade favoured during this stylistic period. The building designs of Vernon at Lidcombe Hospital thereby represent one of a series of public buildings built in NSW, such as the Lands Board Office, the Bourke Courthouse and Grafton Experiment Farm buildings, that mark the search for a distinctly Australian architecture, an architecture that drew on the colonial vernacular. (Boyd) It is possibly this incorporation of the colonial vernacular, along with the deliberately modest building scale, form and non-institutional design, that has led to the wards sometimes being described as being of a bungalow style, even though they were not designed as residences. ▪ The nine Vernon-designed wards (1893-1906) demonstrate finely crafted and detailed timber and fretwork, roof vents, fleches, brick chimneys and encircling verandahs which are aesthetically distinctive. Both individually and collectively they contribute to the aesthetic values of the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct and the Lidcombe Hospital site as a whole. ▪ The architectural character of the Barnet and Vernon-designed buildings and their arrangement around the Village Green reflects late Victorian planning ideals for institutional facilities. ▪ The Vernon-designed bungalow wards demonstrate an adaptation of the domestic bungalow design idiom to the larger institutional scale, also responding to Australian climatic conditions. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct contains a rich ensemble of buildings that reflect changing technologies associated with the provision of medical care and public health administration for a period of over 100 years. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct is a visually distinctive cultural landscape with buildings sited along contour related roadways creating a 'village' style institution within a landscaped setting. ▪ The buildings around the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct including the Barnet-designed wards (1885-1887), Superintendent's Residence (1887), former Dining Hall (1885), the nine Vernon-designed wards (1893-1906) and the Village Green itself, have an strong

	aesthetic cohesiveness and create a harmonious arrangement of buildings around a landscaped open space. ▪ A number of prominent built elements and landscape features, such as the phoenix palms and hoop pines along the Main Avenue, the Boiler House Chimney, the Clock Tower, the Village Green surrounded by the Barnet and Vernon-designed buildings, the Woolley-designed Recreation Hall and Chapel, the large fig trees and the separate grove of surviving mixed Eucalypts, are all landmark features within the Precinct. ▪ The design of early buildings, their configuration and relationship to each other and the layout of the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct, including the roads, creates an aesthetically distinctive complex of hospital buildings that provides built evidence of significant phases of the development of an important health care facility in New South Wales. ▪ The design and layout of the roads into and within the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct demonstrate the pattern of development and changes that have occurred. The earliest extant roads are important for the understanding of both the Lidcombe Hospital site, as a whole, and include Farm Road, Mance Avenue, Main Avenue, Brooks Circuit, Church Street, Sussex Street, Copeland Road and Peden Lane. ▪ The sequence of buildings on the Lidcombe Hospital site as a whole reflects the changing attitudes to, and technologies of, health care and forms of accommodation thought suitable for patients and staff and architectural philosophies of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
d) Social	▪ The Lidcombe Hospital site is valued by former medical administrators, healthcare practitioners and nurses for: its prominence in development and training in the area of geriatric care and rehabilitation in New South Wales, and for its role as a teaching hospital. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital site was important to the local community in providing employment and access to a wide range of health care facilities. Local people have strong associations with the place as former staff, patients and visitors. ▪ It is a place that is held in high esteem by a number of identifiable groups for its cultural and social values. ▪ If the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct was damaged or destroyed, it would cause the community and cultural groups a sense of loss. ▪ It is a place of particular importance and association for the Lidcombe Heritage Group Inc. and the Auburn District Historical Society.
e) Scientific	▪ The archaeological resource associated with the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct (in varying degrees depending on integrity) has the potential to contribute to and enhance the extant documentary and physical evidence concerning the development and use of the site over time. ▪ The archaeological resource associated within the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct can contribute to an understanding about developments and changes in the treatment of the destitute, infirm and ailing during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in Sydney. ▪ The archaeological resource of much of the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct has the potential to yield information about the everyday functioning of the early institutions of asylums and homes for the

	destitute in a unique way through sufficiently intact physical remains which could provide meaningful information. ▪ The archaeological resource associated with the first Septic Tank constructed in Australia and the possible relationship between the irrigation system stormwater channel and the sewerage system has the potential to yield information about the development of the early sewerage system and its technical innovation. The remains of the Septic Tank itself are no longer within the hospital boundary, but pipes and channels and associated infrastructure are likely to be located in the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct. (The remains of the Septic Tank are in the University of Sydney Cumberland College campus). ▪ Archaeological investigations of the early road system could reveal details relating to modifications of the landscape and land use patterns over time that are not available in the documentary resource. ▪ The major part of the former hospital site, beyond the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct, has low or no archaeological significance because it is unlikely to yield further information that will contribute to an understanding of the site's history. This is because no occupation occurred at those areas (occupation was ephemeral, or minor activities associated with the major phases of the site's history took place at those locations). In addition, they are the areas where site disturbance has so compromised archaeological resources that no meaningful information could be pursued through archaeological means. ▪ The evolution of the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct from a facility for the care of the destitute, homeless, aged and infirm, with a self-sustaining farm, into an important teaching hospital specialising in geriatric health care and rehabilitation is a benchmark or reference type for such health care facilities in New South Wales. ▪ The buildings constructed in the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct during the first phases of its development, designed by architects Barnet and Vernon, provide evidence of the government's architectural solution for late nineteenth and early twentieth-century institutions for wayward boys and homeless and destitute men. ▪ The wards designed by Vernon provide evidence of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century methods of natural ventilation and climate control for dormitory-style buildings in New South Wales.
f) Rarity	▪ Lidcombe Hospital Precinct provides evidence of the type of self-sufficient institution developed in the late nineteenth century for the care of wayward boys and later for homeless and destitute men. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct, including the Barnet wards, the former Dining Hall, Superintendent's Residence and the Vernon bungalow wards, arranged around the Village Green, are a rare and intact group of institutional buildings reflecting the design philosophies for reformatories/asylums in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. ▪ The largely intact Vernon wards demonstrate a rare expression of the Australian Bungalow architectural style in an institutional setting, responding to the climate in New South Wales and adapted for institutional use.

	▪ The timber detailing, fretwork, roof vents, fleches, brick detailing and verandahs demonstrated in the Vernon ward buildings create a unique architectural aesthetic that is of exceptional interest. ▪ The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct demonstrates the evolution, during the twentieth century, of an institution for the destitute into an important State teaching hospital for the wider community. ▪ It would require further research and analysis to detail the extent to which the Lidcombe Hospital site demonstrates other aspects of the rarity this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct, with its historic, aesthetic, social significance, technical/research potential and rarity, provides ample evidence to represent the key State historic themes of science, government and administration, health, education, death and persons. It therefore satisfies all of the following inclusion guidelines: ▪ is a fine example of its type; ▪ has the potential characteristics of an important class or group of items; ▪ has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique or activity; ▪ is a significant variation to a class of items; ▪ is part of a group, which collectively illustrates a representative type; ▪ is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size; and ▪ is outstanding because of its integrity; and ▪ is important for the esteem in which it is held.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Register listing sheet (2004) for 'Lidcombe Hospital Precinct':

Hospital site, setting and layout
The Lidcombe Hospital site contains a variety of buildings and landscape features in a landscaped setting. It also contains historical archaeological features which provide physical evidence of the development of the site from the late nineteenth century to the present day.

The site boundaries have changed substantially since the proposed Boys Reformatory and Model Farm was proposed in 1885, having expanded and contracted during its evolution (Godden Mackay Logan, 2004).

The institution dates to 1876. Its earliest building was the 1885 superintendent's quarters of the Boys' Reformatory (1886-7, comprising five buildings for inmates) (Read, 2018).

Lidcombe Hospital represents hospital planning concepts spanning the 20th century, with its earliest (1880s-90s) phase under Colonial (government) Architect James Barnet, and later phase (1893-1906) under his successor, Government Architect, Walter Liberty Vernon. They demonstrate bungalow style buildings around a 'village green', a continuation of hospital pavilion and barracks designs found in French and British colonies of the era, with greater care over light, ventilation and landscaping of far higher standard. Both Barnet and Vernon visited overseas institutions to inform their work. Vernon's nine wards show deliberate (and early) use of Australian colonial vernacular in public buildings - e.g. wrap-around verandahs to control climate (cf Italianate arcades). With other Vernon work, they show a search for a distinctly 'Australian' style as well as cutting-edge health provision (Boyd, Noni, quoted in Read, 2018).

The buildings were supported by adjacent supporting farm and vegetable gardens and orchards (now gone c/o the 2000 Olympics Media Village and 2006-11 redevelopment for housing). The whole demonstrates self-sufficiency and independence of such institutions and how they worked (Read, 2018).

Its core grounds laid out formally in circuitous drives and landscaped spaces show distinctive High-Victorian and Federation era landscaping, with an array of exotic and native species, spacious lawns, feature shrubs and flower bedding. Surviving mature specimen trees speak of that age as much as its buildings do, notably native rainforest trees such as Norfolk Island and hoop pines (Araucaria heterophylla, A. cunninghamii), figs such as Moreton Bay (Ficus macrophylla) and Port Jackson (F.rubiginosa), brush boxes (Lophostemon confertus)(as lined many a suburban street of the era) and specimen or lines of palms (e.g. Californian Washingtonia robusta, Canary Island dates (Phoenix canariensis) and native cabbage tree palms (Livistona australis)(State Heritage Register listing). Later plantings (1950s-70s) included more native species - Eucalyptus such as tallowwoods (E.microcorys), red ironbarks (E.fibrosa), spotted (Corymbia maculata) and lemon-scented gums (Corymbia citriodora), bottlebrushes and paperbarks. Detail plantings (shrubs, flowers) have been lost with cuts in staff and budgets but structure plantings of major trees generally survive. (Read, 2018).

Road and landscape elements

- *Village Green, Areas 1 and 2 and vistas within the Village Green;*
- *Farm Road;*
- *Main Avenue;*
- *Mance Avenue;*
- *Brooks Circuit;*
- *Copeland Road;*
- *Church Street;*
- *Sussex Street;*
- *Peden Lane;*
- *Chapel Road;*
- *Palm Circuit;*
- *Hoop pine and open space (site of former Administration Building) at junction of Main Avenue and Brooks Circuit at the entry to the historic core (32);*
- *Avenue of hoop pines (Araucaria cunninghamii) and phoenix palms (Phoenix sp.) ((33);*
- *Avenue of tallowwoods (Eucalyptus microcorys) (14);*
- *Remnant plantings (hoop pine, pepper tree (Schinus areira), flame tree (Brachychiton acerifolium) (15);*
- *Moreton Bay fig (ficus macrophllya) and row of tallowwoods (Eucalyptus microcorys) (16);*
- *Avenue of plantings at rear of historic core, Moreton Bay figs (Ficus macrophylla) and brush boxes (Lophostemon confertus) (17);*
- *Petticoat and cotton palms in eastern area of historic core (Washingtonia robusta and Washingtonia filifera) (20);*
- *Mixed plantings east of Superintendent's Residence (21);*
- *Mixed plantings in Area 1 of Village Green opposite Superintendent's Residence (25);*
- *Chinese juniper (Juniperus chinensis) (37);*
- *Hoop pine (Araucaria cunninghamii) and phoenix palm (Phoenix sp.) (38);*
- *Avenue of Canary Island palms (Phoenix canariensis) (41);*
- *Plantings at Palm Avenue (south end of triangle) (42);*
- *Northern end of Sussex Street (roadway and palms) (43)*
- *Red ironbark (Eucalyptus fibrosa) (46);*
- *Plantings associated with Nurses Quarters No. 1 and No. 3 (18);*
- *Plantings associated with Nurses Quarters No. 2 (19);*
- *Boundary planting south of Superintendent's Residence (22);*
- *Plantings for Olympic Media Village in Village Green Area 1 (24);*
- *Double row of brush box (Lophostemon confertus) (28);*
- *Row of cypresses (Cupressus species) (29);*
- *Mixed plantings northwest corner of historic core (30);*
- *Mixed plantings to southern sector of original triangle (39);*
- *Eucalypts and palms (40);*

- *Triangular bed at fulcrum of Mance Ave and Sussex Street (48);*
- *Plantings for Olympic Media Village along Mance Avenue (62);*
- *Landscape feature north of Vernon-designed wards (63);*
- *Pond, bridge and plantings north (rear) of Vernon-designed wards (64); and*
- *Plantings for Olympic Media Village near Chapel Road (65).*
- *Grove of mixed gums (Eucalyptus spp.) (57) on a separate portion of the former hospital site to the remainder of the listing (Godden Mackay Logan, 2004).*

Hospital Buildings

- *Herdsman's Cottage (Building 94);*
- *Gatehouse (Building 90);*
- *Barnet-designed dormitory wards (Buildings 7, 9, 66A and 89);*
- *Barnet-designed Dining Hall and Kitchen (Building 66);*
- *Barnet-designed Superintendent's Residence (Building 53);*
- *Barnet-designed Toilet Block (Building 89A) and ablutions facilities (Building 9A);*
- *Vernon-designed nine pavilion wards (Buildings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12 and 13);*
- *Vernon-designed No.1 Nurse's Home (and 1919 annex) (Buildings 72 and 69);*
- *Vernon-designed Gatehouse (Building 90);*
- *Vernon-designed dormitory ward additions (Buildings 6 and 8, to Building 7);*
- *Vernon-designed ablutions facilities (Building 8A);*
- *Boiler House attributed to Walter Liberty Vernon (Building 59);*
- *Parkes-designed Nurse's Homes Nos 2 and 3 (Buildings 73 and 74);*
- *Three fibro buildings; the Male Nurse Amenities (Building 96, the two Red Cross Buildings (Buildings 95A and 95B);*
- *WWII Air Raid Shelter (Building 91);*
- *1953 Memorial Clock in the village green (Building 92);*
- *Three Parkes-designed 1930s/1940s ward buildings (Buildings 34, 35 and 36); and*
- *Woolley-designed Recreation Hall (Building 64) (Godden Mackay Logan, 2004)*

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

The majority of buildings outside the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct have now been demolished and substantial changes have been made to the landscape to prepare the site for a residential development. The Lidcombe Hospital Precinct contains all early extant buildings to the 1940s and other built elements from the 1950s and 1960s, and the most significant parts of the road network. While hospital infrastructure has been adapted to accommodate new technologies and uses, the essential character of the Precinct remains intact. The core of the Precinct, centred on the Village Green, very strongly reflects the key values of the site.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1885-1892, 1893-1913, 1914-1926, 1927-1966, 1966-1995, 1998- 2000, 2006.

The following history has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Lidcombe Hospital Precinct':

Six key phases of development demonstrate the evolution of the site, from proposed Reformatory and Model Farm for wayward boys to an important teaching hospital that specialised in geriatric care and rehabilitation until its transformation into the Media Village for the Sydney 2000 Olympics. An innovative aspect of the development of the site was Sydney's first Septic Tank with associated facilities,

constructed in 1897-1898 to alleviate the inadequacies of the existing system. A summary of key development dates is provided below:

1885-1892: Boys Reformatory and Model Farm (proposed).
1893-1913: Rookwood Asylum for the Aged and Infirm.
1914-1926: Lidcombe State Hospital and Asylum for Men.
1927-1966: Lidcombe State Hospital and Home.
1966-1995: Lidcombe Hospital (Note: the Jack Lang Wing remained in use for hospital purposes until 1997).
1998-2000: Olympic Media Village.
2006+ conversion into a planned residential precinct, 'Botanica' with heritage conservation and new development over stages (Government Architect, NSW).

*The Lidcombe Hospital Recreation Hall and Chapel was designed by architect Ken Woolley.**

* ***Ken Woolley (1933-2015):***
Ken Woolley died in late 2015. His designs for the University of Sydney's Chemistry School and St. Margaret's Hospital chapel, done when he was 22, are heritage-listed. Before he was 30 he had completed a number of famous Sydney buildings, including the University of Sydney's Fisher Library, the State Office Block on the corner of Macquarie and Bent Streets (demolished in 1997 for Aurora Place), the Woolley House in Mosman, the Lidcombe Hospital Recreation Hall and Chapel and the first Pettit & Sevitt project home houses. Woolley went to University of Sydney through a traineeship from the NSW Public Works Department that paid the fees and an allowance, with holiday employment and a five year contract after graduation. He graduated in 1955 with first class honours in architecture and the University Medal. He was awarded the Byera Hadley Travelling Scholarship for 1955, working in London for Chamberlin Powell and Bon, in the midst of discussion about modernism and the International style. The Smithsons, New Brutalism and New Liberty styles were part of this discourse. He travelled to Finland in the north, Italy and Spain in the south, visiting prominent architects and buildings of the day.

In 1964 Woolley went into partnership with Ancher Mortlock Murray, and on to a career including over 6000 dwelling units and production houses and his own three Wilkinson Award-winning homes. The early years of the practice saw the individual partners doing their own thing, but with time and retirements Woolley became sole principal and design director of Ancher Mortlock Woolley in 1982 and from then on much of the firm's work carried his stamp. He saw himself as a late modernist, influenced in various ways by Alvar Aalto, Mies van der Rohe and Le Corbusier and attuned to the development of regionalism, New Brutalism, the theoretical aspects of post-modernism and reattachment to traditions.

His works in the Australian Embassy in Bangkok, Parramatta Federal Courts, the ADFA Cadets' Mess, several student union buildings on universities, wharf-side Navy buildings of Garden Island, the Park Hyatt Hotel, Sydney Town Hall House and Sydney Square (between the Town Hall and St. Andrew's Cathedral), the ABC Radio and Goossens Hall - first section of the ABC's Ultimo headquarters, Australia's pavilion at Expo '88, the State Library of Victoria (extension), the Olympics 2000 sports halls, the Agricultural Society Dome and the Hockey Stadium at Homebush and Sydney Airport Control Tower. He designed the new Large Theatre at Sydney Opera House.

In the 21st century came the latest refurbishment of the Queen Victoria Building, an effort at revival of the Pettit & Sevitt houses and other collaborative projects with his former practice, Ancher Mortlock Woolley. He was a visiting professor at University of NSW and University of Sydney and chaired or was a member on various award, review and competition juries. Woolley was interested in architectural theory and was working on a book, 'People in Glass Houses' about the key point in Modernist architecture, around 1930, when he died.

Woolley was made a member of the Order of Australia (AM) in 1988, awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects in 1993 and elected a fellow of the Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering in 2001. He received the Centenary Medal in 2003 for services to structural engineering. In 2010 he was awarded a Doctorate of Science in Architecture honoris causa by the

University of Sydney, where he was an adjunct professor of the Faculty of Architecture, Design and Planning (Woolley & Veitch, 2015, 49).

1990s+ disposal and private ownership:
By the 1990s the site was superfluous to the Health Department's needs and was sold into private ownership for redevelopment as housing. At an early stage in the redevelopment process, the owner and developer Frasers Property Australia nominated the heritage precinct for inclusion on the NSW State Heritage Register thereby ensuring greater community awareness and expert scrutiny. The site underwent a stage of master planning, with the aim of balancing the parts of the site identified as needing to be retained with spaces available for redevelopment (Government Architect, NSW).

Conservation of the entire site followed an innovative two-tiered conservation management planning process with the master plan informed by an overarching conservation management plan (CMP) and archaeological zoning plan. The CMP defined the appropriate heritage curtilage for the heritage precinct, determined the locations for new development around its periphery, and set out principles for protecting the settings of individual elements such as the Superintendent's Residence. Specific elements conservation policies were then developed to provide detailed guidance for the conservation and adaptive re-use of individual buildings, groupings, landscape, and roads (GA, NSW).

The key driver in this work was that the functions of the hospital should remain visible and able to be appreciated even when the site transitioned to a new use. As a result, the historic core and the hospital's key roads and paths were prioritised for retention while areas of lesser importance were designated for new development (GA, NSW).

2006+ Residential housing adaptive reuse and additions, infill:
Lidcombe Hospital site has been converted into an award-winning, master-planned residential precinct, "Botanica", with heritage conservation and new development proceeding over a number of stages since 2006. The heritage buildings and landscape have been repurposed, but through careful design and interpretation, the site's significance as a hospital that provided innovative health care for more than 100 years can still be appreciated (Government Architect, NSW).

Botanica is now a 750-dwelling residential subdivision, covering 44 ha of the former hospital site. Within that, a core heritage precinct of 7 ha containing a range of significant buildings and spaces has been adaptively re-used for residential, commercial, and community uses, forming the heart of the new suburb (GA, NSW).

As well as its many historic buildings, the site's roads, paths, and circulation spaces were identified in the conservation management plan as important parts of the place's history. As a result, they have been retained in the new development and form some 7 ha of parklands, cycleways, and walks, which are now valued assets (GA, NSW).

The heritage-listed pavilion wards have been redeveloped as 'The Gallery' residences, and the Superintendent's House has been redeveloped as 'The Manor'. These dwellings now form part of the unique features within the wider development. Converting the hospital buildings into residential dwellings posed numerous design challenges, such as providing open-plan living spaces while maintaining the unique character of each building. Outdoor areas were similarly challenging, requiring historic landscapes to be integrated into the public realm without detracting from their historic character. Other significant buildings within the heritage precinct have been adaptively re-used as a childcare centre, church (former hall) and as retail and commercial properties, replicating the once active community hub within the hospital which originally housed a bakery, stores, and other hospital functions (GA, NSW).

Restoration of each building began with a detailed site assessment to identify the work required. Layers of later fabric were removed, including asbestos, and then the original fabric was made good and re-used where possible. Heritage trade specialists were engaged to undertake an extensive program of restoration and repair works. Timber floors and windows were retained but they needed extensive work to repair past damage, including salvaging and reinstating float glass from other buildings on the site (GA, NSW).

The site master plan identified that many of the original roads, pathways, and historical connections between the various elements should be retained as a way of understanding the historical functioning of the hospital. The result is that 1.4 ha of parkland has been dedicated to council, now incorporating cycleways and a heritage trail with interpretation hubs and element-specific signage. Other important parts of the original hospital landscaping, like the entry drive lined with hoop pines and phoenix palms, have formed prominent components of the redevelopment. The new landscape design involved adapting the former hospital grounds to new public uses that are viable and of a high quality while retaining trees and addressing watershed issues. This included limiting the choice of new materials used in public spaces, such as parks and playgrounds, to those that respond to the site's historic character (GA, NSW).

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	**X**	**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**		
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Reconcile, update and correlate the LEP information and mapping with the SHR listing for this precinct.
- Explore options with the Heritage Division of the Office of Environment and Heritage to draft a new or revised site-specific Development Control Plan to ensure consistency between State and local objectives.
- The 2004 Conservation Management Plan for this site should be updated to understand in greater detail the history and significance of the place, as well as how to manage change and monitor conditions of the site.
- Liaise with the Heritage Division of the Office of Environment and Heritage to remove redundant Health Services Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register SHI data entries which do not have any available mapping or information, creating confusion between the listing sheets. These include 26 items along Joseph Street:
  - Ablution Facilities, former
  - Aged Care Assessment and Medical Museum
  - Air Raid Shelter
  - Boiler House with Chimney Stack
  - Chaplain Residence
  - Clock Tower
  - Cmla Workshop
  - Dermatology Units
  - Diabetes Centre
  - Dormitory Block / Convalescent Wards
  - Gatehouse
  - Herdmen's Cottage
  - Medical Ward Ophthalmology
  - Nurses Home
  - Occupational Therapy
  - Old Training School
  - Orchid Society Building
  - Orchid Society Rooms
  - Physiotherapy Out Patients
  - Recreational Hall
  - Rehabilitation Workshop
  - Salaries and Finance Section
  - Sawing Room
  - Speech Pathology Unit
  - Verminous Patient's Bathroom, Toilet Block, former
  - Work Assembly Unit / Occupational Therapy

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	Lidcombe Hospital Precinct	07144
Local Environmental Plan	Lidcombe Hospital Precinct	C07144
Heritage Study	Lidcombe Hospital Precinct	C07144
National Trust Australia Register	Listed, no title	No ID number

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1996	Auburn Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, SHR listing sheet for 'Lidcombe Hospital Precinct' prepared by GML Heritage, 2004.
- Godden Mackay Logan, 2002. 'Lidcombe Hospital Conservation Management Plan', prepared for Australand Industrial No. 16.
- Read, Stuart (editor, part-author) and Hay, Christine (part-author), 2018. 'Lidcombe Hospital (now Botanica) and Auburn Botanic Gardens' Japanese Garden - AGHS Sydney and Northern NSW Branch visit notes'.
- Rosemary Broomham, 2000. 'The Unwanted Burden, Public Health in NSW, 1788-1988, A thematic history Final Draft'.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Nurses Quarters No.1



View to Nurses' Training School



View east along Andrew Road to new development opposite Nurses Quarter No.1 within the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct.



View north to Village Green area.



View to Superintendents Quarters



View to Ward 7.



View north along Brooks Circuit to former Dinning Hall.



View to Superintendents Quarters.



View to Ward 16.



View south to former Wards surrounding the Village Green area.



View to Ward 8



View between Ward 6 and Ward 7.



View to the north elevation of Ward 20.



View south to Ward 4 and the Village Green area.



View north to Village Green area with Memorial Clock.



Memorial Clock within Village Green area.

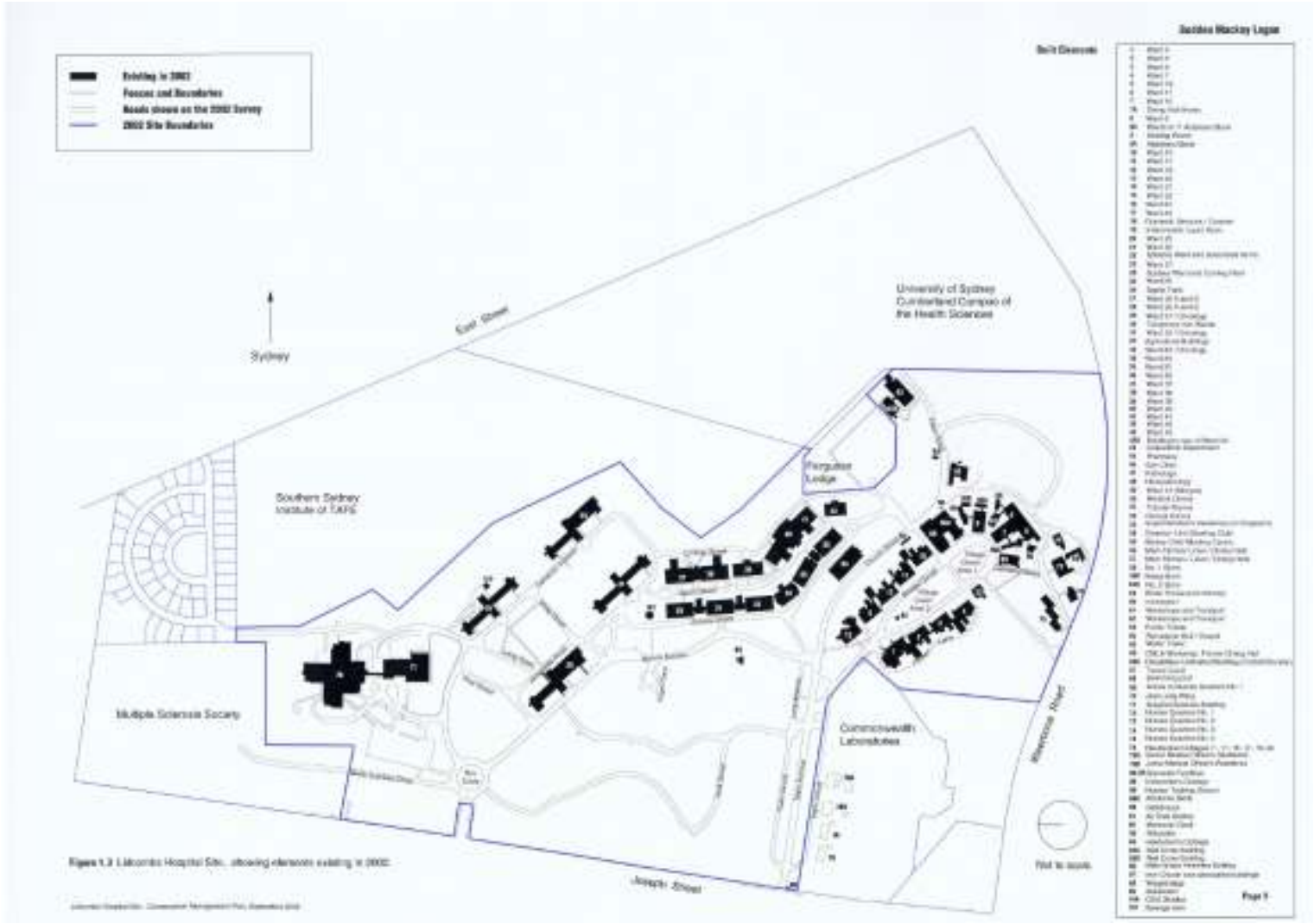


Figure 1.Site plan for Lidcombe Hospital Precinct, used to identify built elements photographed. Source: GML, 2002, Lidcombe Hospital Site Conservation Management Plan, p.9).

9. Consolidated inventory sheets – places proposed for de-listing

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Conjoined Residences		
Recommended Name	Conjoined Residences		
Site Image			
Address	36 and 38 Jamieson Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	508499
	2	-	508499
Current LEP ID	N/A – this item should be delisted from the LEP		
Former LEP ID	I137 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	Local		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	

	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The terrace pair at 36 and 38 Jamieson Street is not considered to be of local or State heritage significance. While the dwelling pair relates to the concurrent purchase and development of land within Jamieson Street, the dwelling have been heavily modified to a point where significant fabric has been lost and the overall street presentation detracts from the significance of the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item has historic significance as related to concurrent purchase and development of land within Jamieson Street.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The subject site contains a pair of two-storey Federation terraces of red brick in Flemish bond and Marseilles tiled roof and central gables with decorative timber detailing.

The dwelling at 36 Jamieson Street is heavily infilled on both the ground and first floors, containing klip lock sheet metal and timber and aluminium windows of varying styles. Evidence of the former elevation appear to have been completely removed. The dwelling is bounded by a concrete wall to the front as well as a low timber picket fence which is unpainted.

The dwelling at 38 Jamieson Street is infilled on the first floor with fibro sheet and simple timber windows. The ground floor elevation has been modified with the replacement of the original window. Some decorative elements remain such as the timber brackets to the verandah. The dwelling is bounded by a concrete wall to the front with a cast iron gate, as well as cyclone fencing to the side.

Both dwellings have been extended to the rear in brick.

A severely deteriorated timber fence, with most timber removed, separates the two front gardens.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alerations and Additions

- Most façade elements on 36 Jamieson Street have been removed
- Window to ground level on 38 Jamieson Street has been removed
- Original boundary fencing removed
- Extensions at the rear of both properties in brick.
- Both elevations have been infilled with fibro, klip lock sheet metal and windows of varying styles.
- Concrete and cyclone boundary fencing added

Due to the extensive building modifications, this item retains a low level of integrity.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

Historical Notes

Construction years	1905

Granville Conservation Area – Civic Centre was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville Civic Centre was largely determined by development in the 1880s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. There is a varied subdivision pattern in the Civic Centre and today there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

In conjunction with other properties on Jamieson Street, these two lots were purchased as vacant land in 1903-1904 by Albert and Sydney Carson (sons of Thomas Carson), Stephen Chandler and his wife

Florence and by Rebecca Hill, wife of Roland Hill of Chatswood. In the ensuing years, a series of dwellings were built for the owners, both for owner-occupation and for rental. By 1914, the entire street was complete. Many of the owners lived in the street or nearby. Even the Hills moved to Granville from Chatswood.

The erection of these dwellings was a direct response to the improved conditions in Sydney in the early 1900's.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.		**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	**X**	**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.	**X**	**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Heritage Study	N/A	-
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland Council Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Additional Images





Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	William Street Cottages Group		
Recommended Name	William Street Cottages Group		
Site Image			
Address	10 William Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	27	-	2371
Current LEP ID	N/A – this item should be de-listed from LEP		
Former LEP ID	I205 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage at 10 William Street, Granville is not considered to be of local or State heritage significance. The dwelling has been altered considerably in terms of its interior, as well as its exterior. While the cottage is listed as a weatherboard cottage, vinyl sidings have replaced the weatherboard, and changes to original fabric including to the hipped roof, front fence, verandah posts, and removal of the original chimney, have contributed to a reduction in the significance of the cottage itself. The setting of the cottage as a group of three cottages including 6, 8 and 10 William Street has been compromised with the demolition and replacement of the original cottages at 6 and 8 William Street. The overall contribution of 10 William Street as part of a group has been compromised.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item does not meet this criterion.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

Originally this building formed part of a group of three single fronted single storey cottages, now only No. 10 survives.

No. 10 is a weatherboard cottage with hipped roof clad with corrugated iron and bullnose front verandah. The roof features a wind ventilator. The verandah is supported on one turned timber post and one square metal post, has a concrete floor and corrugated iron roof. The verandah features a timber lattice privacy screen on the western side. The weatherboards have been partly replaced with vinyl cladding and the front door is modern. The dwelling has a timber picket fence and gate to the front, along with a metal palisade gate at the entrance to the side setback, all of which have been added to the site at a later date.

Overall, the dwelling is in fair condition, although the bullnose awning appears to have some structural issues.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Demolition of neighbouring dwellings within cottage group at 6 and 8 William Street*
- Aluminium screens over windows
- Aluminium screen on front door
- Air-conditioning unit in the window along the eastern elevation*
- Vinyl cladding*
- Timber verandah post replaced*
- Front fence added
- Removal of original chimney

As the two neighbouring dwellings have been demolished and the existing dwelling has been heavily modified, the integrity of the item is considered to be low.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1900

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which this cottage is located was auctioned for the Hudson Brothers as "Clyde" in December 1884. The Hudson Brothers, manufacturers of railway rolling stock, opened their site nearby

in 1883 on the Duck River at Clyde. The site covered 14 acres. For 25 years from 1905, when Clyde Engineering was awarded large contracts to build locomotives, Granville saw another great period of development, with the appearance of new small industries, new housing, new shops and businesses.

An earlier building had been erected on Lot 29 by 1914. Between 1914 and 1929, this building was removed, and three cottages built. Lots 27 & 28 were held by John Fergus until his death in 1919. Lot 29 was devised to Roseanna Young in 1915, wife of D'arcy Young who was a tram driver of Leichhardt. She took out two mortgages over the land in April 1916 which probably financed the erection of the cottage at No. 6 William Street. The other two cottages, including No. 10 William Street, appear to have been built for Fergus at the same time.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.		**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.	**X**	**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- This item should be considered for de-listing as an individual heritage item on the Schedule 5 – Environmental Heritage of the LEP. The dwelling has been altered considerably in terms of its interior, as well as its exterior. The setting of the cottage as a group of three cottages including 6, 8 and 10 William Street has been compromised with the demolition of the original cottages at 6 and 8 William Street and the replacement with new dwellings on both sites.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Heritage Study	N/A	-
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory.* Granville: Granville Historical Society

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Existing view of 10 William Street.



Side view of 10 William Street.



Three former dwellings, two of which have been demolished.



Existing dwelling (right) adjacent to two new cottages.



Front façade of No. 10 William Street.



Front façade of No. 10 William Street.



Side elevation.



Rear elevation and yard.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Conjoined Residences		
Recommended Name	Conjoined Residences		
Site Image			
Address	9 and 11 Woodville Road, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	577605
	2	-	577605
Current LEP ID	N/A- DE-LIST		
Former LEP ID	I214 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The pair of semi-detached houses at 9-11 Woodville Road, Granville are not considered to be of local or State heritage significance. While the dwellings historically relate to the development of housing in the 1880s, they have been heavily modified to a point where all significant fabric has been lost. In their current form, the dwellings are considered to be a detracting element in the streetscape.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The dwellings relate to the development of Granville in the 1880s, in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney and the establishment of large manufacturing industries in the area. They were built in conjunction with the early subdivision of the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The site consists of two conjoined Victorian terraces, standing at two-storeys in height. They are both constructed of brick laid in the Flemish bond pattern, with iron gabled roofs with hipped ends. The roofs also contain two symmetrical and prominent chimneys, located on the front and rear roof planes. Key features include a jerkin head roof, carved timber fretted barge boards at each side, and elegantly curved bell-shaped balcony awning. Both dwellings have been extended to the rear.

No. 9 has an enclosed balcony, clad with weatherboard which contains a single aluminium window. This is supported on two timber posts set on a concrete floor. The ground floor elevation contains a front door which is screened by a security screen and a timber window with security bars and a painted sandstone sill. The front fence is aluminium cyclone wire with wire mesh panel attached to pipe frame gate.

No. 11 has an enclosed balcony, clad with fibro sheet which contains a two aluminium windows. This is supported on two timber posts. The ground floor elevation contains a front door which is screened by a security screen and a timber window with security bars and a painted sandstone sill. The front fence is aluminium cyclone wire with wire mesh panel attached to pipe frame gate.

The sites do not contain any significant landscaping.

The dwellings appear to be in fair condition overall, showing signs of deterioration as a result of water ingress and use of poor quality materials for alterations and additions.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Decorative frieze and brackets removed from ground floors*
- Decorative frieze and brackets removed or screened from view on the first floors*
- Lacework balustrades removed or screened from view on the first floors*
- No. 9 balcony enclosed with weatherboard*
- No. 11 balcony enclosed with fibro sheet*
- Mesh fence*
- Both dwellings extended to the rear

As both dwellings have been infilled and significant decorative features removed, the integrity of both dwellings is low.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1882

Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the

establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The dwelling at 9 and 11 Woodville Road were located on part of 3 acres of land bought by Joseph Pegler in 1877 for 350 pounds. He sold most of the land in 1880 and 1881, though he retained a part facing Woodville Road. A building is marked on Parrott's map of 1881 in approximately this position. A subdivision plan of 1882 also suggests that this terrace pair may have been erected by then. By 1885, Fuller's 1885 directory shows that the buildings were occupied by tenants. These houses remained in the hands of the Pegler family until 1914.

Today, the dwellings remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.		**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.	**X**	**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- This item should be considered for de-listing as an individual heritage item on the Schedule 5 – Environmental Heritage of the LEP. As both dwellings have been infilled on the facade and significant decorative features removed, the historic integrity of both dwellings is extremely low. In their current form, the dwellings are considered to be a detracting element in the streetscape.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Heritage Study	N/A	-
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 19 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to Conjoined residences.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Federation Period Cottage		
Recommended Name	Federation Period Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	4 Myall Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	Y	-	102677
Current LEP ID	N/A – this item should be de-listed from the LEP		
Former LEP ID	I73 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Federation Period Cottage at 4 Myall Street, Merrylands is not considered to be of local or State heritage significance. While the dwelling historically relates to the development of Merrylands in the 1900s, the cottage has been extensively modified to a point where the heritage value of the property has been lost, particularly though the inclusion of a dominant second storey extension which has adversely altered the overall form of the dwelling. The only original and visible element appears to be the front window. The item is no longer a representative example of its building type, nor does it retain its aesthetic value as an intact, small-scale workers cottage.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item has some historic significance as a late Federation cottage, constructed in c. 1928 that relates to the development of the suburb of Merrylands during this period.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is no longer a representative example of a small-scale workers cottage as it has been compromised.

Physical Description

The subject cottage is a small-scale single storey Federation style rectangular worker's cottage with a dominant two-storey rear extension. The original cottage is constructed of timber framed and rusticated weatherboard construction with a front facing corrugated metal gable roof.

To front the cottage has a small recessed verandah on the western side with a single turned timber post and faux 1890s decorative timber fringe, metal balustrade and tiled verandah floor. The front door is timber framed with an aluminium screen door and transom light. The gable end of the façade has battened fibro construction and features a triple timber casement window with small panes of coloured glass, decorative timber sill and fixed timber and corrugated steel awning. There is a similar awning over casement windows on the western side, and three double hung sash windows on the eastern side.

To the rear is a dominant two-storey extension constructed of fibre cement weatherboard cladding consisting of a front-facing gable roof and central projecting gable with timber barge boards and battened fibro. There is a single aluminium-framed sliding window to the projecting gable and three windows of the same style to each side elevation.

The cottage has been highly modified. There has been a number of significant changes to the fabric of the façade including the replacement of the barge board, re-design of the gable end panelling and inclusion of faux 1890s decorative timber to the front entry. The large rear extension saw the loss of the double face brick chimney on the eastern side. The only original visible elements appear to be the front window and three sash windows to the eastern elevation.

To the front of the cottage there has been some significant landscaping including hedging to the eastern side and a brick paved driveway and footpath. From aerial photographs there is a small outbuilding to the rear.

The cottage is mostly in a good condition, although there is painting peeling on to the timber weatherboards on the eastern elevation.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Dominant second storey extension*
- New colour scheme
- replacement of the barge board*
- re-design of the gable end panelling*
- inclusion of faux 1890s decorative timber to the front entry*
- brick paved driveway*
- Timber picket fence and gateway*
- Aluminium framed screen door*
- Removal of double face-brick chimney to east of cottage*

The cottage has been significantly modified and the inclusion of a dominant second storey extension has adversely altered the overall form of the dwelling. As the form, style and detailing have been significantly modified the cottage is considered to be of low integrity.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c. 1928

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants given to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

The subject property formed part of 2 allotments totalling 50 acres originally granted to Frederick Stratford in 1872, which passed to his widow Jane upon his death in 1880. The property was purchased by Martin Harrison in 1881, and then later that same year by William Crane and William Fowler, tenants in common. Crane and Fowler subsequently subdivided the land into smaller allotments, and William St (present Myall St), High, Alfred and Fowler Streets were formed at this time. In 1887, the subject property formed part of 1/2 acre purchased by John Rayner, auctioneer, who also purchased other allotments in the subdivision. The subject property (lot 7) was in part purchased by Mary Robinson later that year, and in part by Richard Dawson in 1888. The 2 parts were amalgamated in 1928 when the property was purchased by Betsy Dawson. The architectural style of the cottage would indicate the cottage was constructed for Dawson at approximately this time, although Dawson in not listed in the Sands. The Sands notes E Wild in residence at 'Bronte' at 4 Myall St between 1930-33, and it is possible Dawson initially rented the property. Further subdivision resulted in the present boundaries in 1955.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.		**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.	**X**	**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- This item should be considered for de-listing as an individual heritage item on the Schedule 5 – Environmental Heritage of the Cumberland LEP. As the cottage has been significantly modified and a dominant second storey has been added to the building the historic and aesthetic integrity of the cottage is extremely low. In its current form, the dwellings are considered to be a detracting element in the streetscape.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Heritage Study	N/A	-
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press
- Sands Directory 1858-1933, Mitchell Library.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to cottage as situated on Myall Street.



Front and western elevations to cottage.



Overview of cottage from Myall Street.



View to driveway of cottage.



Image of cottage from previous heritage study in c.1998. Source: Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd, 1998, *Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review*.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Guildford Railway Station		
Reccomended Name	Guildford Railway Station		
Site Image			
Address	Great Southern Railway (primary), Military Road (alternate), Railway Terrace (alternate), Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	2161	–	1127114
Current LEP ID	N/A – this item should be de-listed from the LEP		
Former LEP ID	I43 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Transport - Rail	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Guildford Railway Station, first opened in 1876, played a critical role in the early development boom of Guildford, transforming the area from a 'Tiny Village' to an area of residential expansion. Original structures included an 1876 platform and station building, a 1891 platform, the purchase of a Station Masters Residence in 1924 and a 1937 timber station building. However, all structures and remnants relating to this early station development have now been removed. The remaining structures on site date from c.1970, c.2002 and 2016-2017, and have no heritage value. The overall loss of historical fabric including all the original and early platform buildings greatly reduces the significance of the railway station.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Guildford Railway Station has limited historic fabric to demonstrate its associations as one of the early railway stations built on the Main South Line from Granville Junction to Goulburn.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The modern platform buildings, canopies, footbridge and lifts at the railway station are a common example of this type of building in the Sydney metropolitan area. Therefore Guildford Railway Station does not fulfil this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Inventory listing sheet for 'Guildford Railway Station', dated 2008. As the description features a comprehensive physical description of both external and internal station elements, only minor amendments were made with regards to recent station upgrades.

PLATFORM BUILDING- Platform 1 (c1970s)
External: A long rectangular skillion roofed building consisting of a Booking Office, Station Manager's Room and Staff facilities in the southern half and Male, Female and equitable access toilets at the northern end. The external walls are a combination of painted concrete block and aluminium panels set in expressed aluminium mullions. The windows are fixed and sliding aluminium set high in the walls. On the Military Road elevation the southern end is characterised by a projecting section of wall which is sandstone clad in random rubble fashion. A smaller concrete block concessionaire is separated from the main building by a short flight of access steps from the Military Road footpath. The skillion roof which rises gently to the platform side cantilevers to provide weather protection, and is finished with a 400mm high metal fascia.

Internal: The interior walls and ceilings are finished in plasterboard with a small coved cornice. Except for the toilets, which are finished in ceramic tiles, the floors are carpet finished.

FOOTBRIDGE (c2002)
The footbridge spans the railway lines about midway along the platforms, slightly south of the concessionaire on Platform 1. The main span consists of precast concrete planks supported on circular concrete piers with squared haunches. An easy access lift is located at each end of the footbridge, where the structure terminates with a second circular pier. Full height glass encloses the footbridge beneath a skillion metal deck roof, with this enclosure continuing down each platform access stair. Each glazed lift shaft is topped with a louvred motor room which rises above the surrounding bridge structure.

PLATFORMS (unknown)
Platform 1 has an asphalt surface, with a concrete edge supported on a flush faced concrete retaining wall. Platform 2 has an asphalt surface and retains the original brick edge and facing for the length of the platform. Both platforms have been reconstructed since the first timber ones of 1891.

CANOPIES (2000-2003)
On Platform 2 a modern open steel framed flat roofed canopy extends from the bottom of the footbridge access stairs for some 25 metres north along the platform. On Platform 1 a similar canopy extends from the side of the footbridge stair and abuts with the platform building roof. Light framed steel canopies continue into the streets on each side of the station complex.

SUBWAY (c1975)
A concrete walled pedestrian subway connects Military Road to Railway Terrace near the northern end of the platforms. The walls of the subway have been painted with natural bush scenes, while the floor finish is asphalt.

As all station elements and buildings are contemporary, their condition is good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- 1891: New timber Up and Down platforms constructed with the duplication of the line
- 1892: Standard Lamp Room built on Platform 1
- 1900: Awnings provided over platform buildings.
- 1911: Platforms extended.
- 1920: Improved office accommodation and cover over signal frame.
- 1924: House for SM purchased
- 1929: Railway electrified.
- 1937: New timber platform building on Platform 2
- c1975: Subway between Military Road and Railway Terrace constructed
- c2000: Platform canopies added to toilets and adjacent to kiosk on Platform 1
- c2002: Easy Access lifts including new footbridge, stair access and toilets converted on Platform

Note: there is no date for the removal of the 1930s timber building.

As all historic elements and buildings have been removed, the integrity of the station is **NIL**.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1876 - 1937

Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as a brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

After completion of the initial rail line from Sydney to Parramatta, work soon proceeded on the Main South line from Granville Junction to Goulburn. The first section from Granville to Liverpool was constructed quickly over easy terrain and was opened on 26 September 1856. Campbelltown was reached in 1858, that section opening on 17 May 1858. The line was duplicated in 1891. This line was constructed as a rural railway and had no suburban purpose until well into the twentieth century. Its stations served what were then rural settlements and only later were adapted as commuter stations.

Guildford Station was opened in April 1876. In 1891 new side platform buildings were constructed with new platform buildings for duplication of the line. In 1924 a house was purchased for use as a Station

Master's residence. A number of changes have been made to the station since construction including the addition of a new timber station building in 1937 (now demolished).

All structures and remnants relating to this early station development were gradually modified or removed from 1970 onwards. The remaining structures on site date from c.1970, and c.2002. The site remains in use as a railway station.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.		**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.	**X**	**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- As all historic evidence has been removed from the site, it no longer meets any of the NSW heritage criteria. This site should be de-listed as part of the review for the Cumberland City Council LEP.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Heritage Study	N/A	-
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Conservation Management Strategy	Australian Museum Consulting	2015	Heritage Platforms Conservation Management Strategy
Heritage Study	State Rail Authority	1999	State Rail Authority Heritage Register Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictoral History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, S170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Guildford Railway Station', https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4801065

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of platform and footbridge (Source: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, S170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Guildford Railway Station').



View of footbridge (Source: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, S170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Guildford Railway Station').

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Millmaster Feeds Site		
Recommended Name	Millmaster Feeds Site		
Site Image			
Address	1-7 Neil Street, Merrylands NSW 2760		
Lot/Section/DP	11	-	228782
Current LEP ID	N/A - this item should be delisted from the Cumberland LEP		
Former LEP ID	A5 (Holroyd)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Archaeological Site	
	Level 2	Farming/Grazing	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Millmaster Feeds Site was one of two grain mills in Merrylands and was one of the few remnants of the industrial past in this area. It represented a significant phase of industrial activity as it was located to take advantage of rail access for transportation of finished products to market. However, all structures and remnants relating to its former uses have been removed and the site is currently undergoing redevelopment. Any built or archaeological features relating to its former significance are therefore no longer present.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item does not meet this criterion.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The site is currently undergoing major redevelopment. In the context of the surrounding modern built environment and ongoing developments, redevelopment at this site is presumably for high-density residential or mixed-use purposes. The development has removed or compromised any remaining historic elements.

As the structures and archaeological features relating to the former Millmaster Feed Site have been removed or disturbed by the current redevelopment, the item is in a poor condition.

Condition	Good	Fair	**Poor**

Alterations and Additions

- All structures and archaeological features relating to the former Millmaster Feed Site have been removed or disturbed by the current redevelopment

As there are no remaining structures or archaeological features relating to the former Millmaster Feed Site due to the current redevelopment of the site, the item has low integrity.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1901

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area, and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

The Millmaster Feeds site was the location of one of two flour mills located adjacent to the railway line near Merrylands. It was constructed between 1901 and 1925, with mill buildings and silos. The site was cleared of buildings in the early 1990s and is currently undergoing redevelopment.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.		**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.	**X**	**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The site no longer meets the criteria for heritage significance due to the loss of its significant fabric. It therefore no longer requires statutory protection through heritage listing and is recommended for delisting from the LEP.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Heritage Study	N/A	-
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press
- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, Former Merrylands Baby Health Centre- Conservation Management Plan, Godden Mackay Logan.
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage S170 listing sheet 2009, *Merrylands Railway Station Building,* retrieved 27 March 2019, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4801921

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images

None.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Federation Period Bungalow		
Recommended Name	N/A		
Site Image			
Address	34 Garfield Street, Wentworthville, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	1-4	-	1224632
Current LEP ID	N/A – this item should be de-listed from the LEP		
Former LEP ID	I129 (Holroyd LEP), Federation Period Bungalow		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

We note this building was demolished in 2016, the following statement of significance related to the former building:

Located on a corner block in a prominent position in Garfield Street the building is significant for the contribution it makes to the character of the streetscape. 34 Garfield Street has historic and social significance as one of the earliest remaining suburban residences constructed on the former Wentworth estate of 1881, an early subdivision of the original D'Arcy Wentworth Grant. This is one of the earliest remaining house in Garfield Street and has aesthetic significance as a fine and largely intact external example of the style of building dating from the early decades of the twentieth century. The building has significance for its intact nature including its Federation Period detailing. It has aesthetic significance for the intact nature of its style and detailing.

As the building has been demolished and there is no former historic fabric intact, it no longer meets any of the NSW heritage criteria.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item does not meet this criterion.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

Former Federation Bungalow (now demolished):
The following physical description related to the former building:

The subject building is a single storey residence in the Federation/Inter-War Bungalow style. Walls are face brick with polychromatic detailing, including window heads, sills, quions and string courses, and a rendered base. North and west walls are tuck-pointed and have an ochre finish. Large gabled roof of slate tiles with two smaller gabled bays to the north and west, terra cotta ridge caps and exposed timber rafters. Main gable end is half timbered, and smaller gable ends rough caste rendered. Broken back verandah between the two gable ends has slate tiles, is supported on brick piers and pairs of timber posts, and has decorative timber brackets, balustrade and tiled risers. Windows are generally timber framed double hung and have an unusual curviliniear leadlight and coloured glass feature. Western gable end has triple casement windows with similar feature, and a fixed slate tile awning on decorative timber brackets. North gabled bay is 3 faceted, and has a flying gable end supported on curved timber brackets, a single rendered chimney and gas storage unit. Second chimney at southern end of house. High waisted timber and glass panelled door with leadlight side and top lights, Adjacent is circular window with polychromatic brick surround. Aluminium security screen to the front door and flyscreens to some windows. The subject residence forms one of a series of similar style buildings on the street. Opposite is Item 048/047, a similar face brick bungalow from the same period. Located on a corner block, the residence has high visibility from Garfield Street. The property appears to retain its original boundaries. Substantial camphor laurel on the north and 3 palms to front garden.

The former federation bungalow was demolished in 2016.

Current Building:
The corner of Garfield Street and Perry Street is now subdivided and contains a row of three two-storey brick residential town houses along Perry Street, as well as a large contemporary double fronted two-storey brick dwelling fronting Garfield Street. The buildings are constructed of blue brick with hipped gabled roofs clad in cement tiles. All window openings have aluminium framed windows with brick sills. The building on Perry Street is addressed by a concrete driveway and ramp with a pebbled landscape with some plantings along the low brick boundary fence. A corrugated Colorbond fence wraps along the Perry Street boundary.

No condition grading has been provided as the dwelling is no longer extant.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Former Federation Bungalow demolished in 2016
- New subdivision and buildings constructed in 2017-2018

No integrity grading has been provided as the dwelling is no longer extant.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c1918-21

In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been

awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

The subject property is part of 2200 acres originally granted to D'Arcy Wentworth in 1819. In 1882, the property formed part of 488 acres between the Great Western Railway and Road acquired by Fitzwilliam Wentworth, which was subdivided and sold from 1883. Allotments between Garfield and present Station St were purchased by the Wentworthville Estate Land and Building Company Limited in 1888. The land was purchased by William Pritchard, an auctioneer, in 1893 and was subsequently subdivided. The subject property formed part of 4 1/2 acres between Garfield St and Station St purchased by John Hamilton in 1895, and subdivided and sold between 1913-1918, forming the subject's boundaries from 1918 to 2016. A covenant placed on the property in 1913 required any building to cost not less than 250 pounds.

The subject property was purchased in 1917 by William Watson, a sign writer. A mortgage to Percy McGee, a builder, taken between 1918-21 was most likely for construction of the cottage. The Sands Directory first lists Watson at the property, known as 'Marlow', in 1920. Watson resided at the property until 1953, when it was purchased by Fred and Hilda Salkeld. In 2016, the former Federation dwelling was demolished and the original allotment subdivided into four to make way for several contemporary buildings.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.		**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.	**X**	**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			

5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- As the building has been demolished and there is no former historic fabric intact, it no longer meets any of the NSW heritage criteria. This site should be de-listed as part of the review for the Cumberland LEP.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Heritage Study	N/A	-
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View from corner of Perry Street and Garfield Street, where the Federation Bungalow once stood.



View along Perry Street showing modern development on the left where the Federation Bungalow once stood.



Former dwelling, now demolished (Source: www.realestate.com.au).

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Former Shop and Dwelling		
Recommended Name	Former Shop and Dwelling		
Site Image			
Address	15 Abbott Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	1	8	1118
Current LEP ID	N/A – this item should be de-listed from the LEP		
Former LEP ID	I312 (Parramatta LEP), Former Shop and Dwelling		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Former Shop and Dwelling has been demolished and replaced with a modern building. Based on the style of the current building, this most likely occurred in the 1990s.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item does not meet this criterion.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The following physical description related to the former building:

Single storey weatherboard shop and dwelling. Shop retains original display windows, timber parapet. The practice of adding an additional room to form a shop in front of an existing house was common in suburban areas. This addition, added in a somewhat makeshift way, is typical of development prior to the introduction of town planning controls later in the century.

No condition rating has been provided as the dwelling is no longer extant.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Former building most likely demolished and replaced in the 1990s.

No integrity grading has been provided as the former shop and dwelling is no longer extant.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c1883

Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants given to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area, and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

The former shop and dwelling were located on land subdivided in c.1883 for the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Co. As shown on the 1943 aerial image (see LPI SIX Maps), the shop was situated on the corner of Abbott Street and Farnell Street.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.		**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting	

				(form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.	**X**	**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- As this item has been demolished and a late twentieth century building constructed in its place, this site should be de-listed as an individual heritage item.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Heritage Study	N/A	-
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies			
Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View to current structure at 15 Abbott Street, Merrylands.



1943 aerial image, showing the former shop and dwelling (Source: LPI SIX Maps).

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Late Victorian Cottage / Cumberland Model Farms Estate		
Recommended Name	Late Victorian Cottage / Cumberland Model Farms Estate		
Site Image			
Address	70 Jersey Road, South Wentworthville NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	2	-	717979
Current LEP ID	N/A – this item should be de-listed from the LEP		
Former LEP ID	I100 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 70 Jersey Road, South Wentworthville has been demolished. The statement of significance for the former structure, quoted from the former listing sheet for the item, is as follows:

> *Significant as one of the earliest remaining cottages in the area, located on the "Cumberland Model Farms estate" c1890. The building although modified, has aesthetic significance as a small scale weatherboard cottage which largely retains its form and character even with the addition of an unsympathetic verandah across the facade. The curtilage has been reduced and impacts on the aesthetic quality of the building.*

The remaining shed on site does not the meet the criterion for heritage significance.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item does not meet this criterion.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The following physical description related to the former building:

> *The subject building is a single storey timber framed weatherboard cottage with a single gabled roof of corrugated iron in a late Victorian style. Gable ends feature decorative timber barge boards and finials. Two brick chimneys are symmetrical to the house, and have profiled tops. Symmetrical front facade around central timber panelled door, with glazed fan light above and aluminium security screen, and single window openings either side. Windows are generally timber framed double hung. Windows to the street only are multi-paned and feature arched top panes. Aluminium flyscreens to window openings. Flat roofed verandah along front facade has three decorative steel posts and single timber post, kliplok roof sheeting and concrete base. A skillion lean-to at the rear has battened fibro and weatherboard walls. Lean-to has aluminium sliding windows and air conditioning unit to northern wall. The property appears to have a reduced curtilage, and the northern wall of the house forms the boundary to the adjacent property. Adjacent to northern wall is driveway of neighbouring property. Timber paling fences to northern and southern boundaries, low wire mesh fence to street boundary. Gravel driveway extends along the southern boundary to back yard. Development in adjacent vicinity is 1950s brick or fibro residential. Jersey Road is a 6 lane highway, also known as Cumberland Highway, located 8 metres from the house.*

No condition rating has been provided as the dwelling is no longer extant.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Former building demolished and landscaping removed.

No integrity grading has been provided as the dwelling is no longer extant.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c1893

The subject property formed part of 30 acres originally granted to Stephen Shore in 1810. Shore's estate formed part of 338 acres, comprising six separate Crown Grants dating from 1810-1818, were purchased by George Mobbs, auctioneer, in 1892. Mobbs subsequently subdivided the land into approximately 2-4 acre allotments, which were sold as the "Cumberland Model Farms". Lot 12 of Section A of the subdivision comprising 2 1/2 acres was purchased by William Horton in 1893. The exact date of construction of the dwelling is unknown, although its architectural style would suggest it was constructed sometime after 1893, possibly for Horton. The property passed briefly to Mary Horton in 1910 and to John Gibbons later the same year. The property was purchased by George Leslie and Ernest Tanner in 1914, who also purchased the adjacent lot 11 at the same time. Ernest Tanner was sole proprietor between 1917-37, and is listed in the Sands Directory in occupation on Jersey Road between 1923-33.

The dwelling was demolished in the 2000s.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.		**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.		**7.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		**13.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.	**X**	**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- As the historic dwelling has been demolished, this site should be de-listed as an individual heritage item.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Heritage Study	N/A	-
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

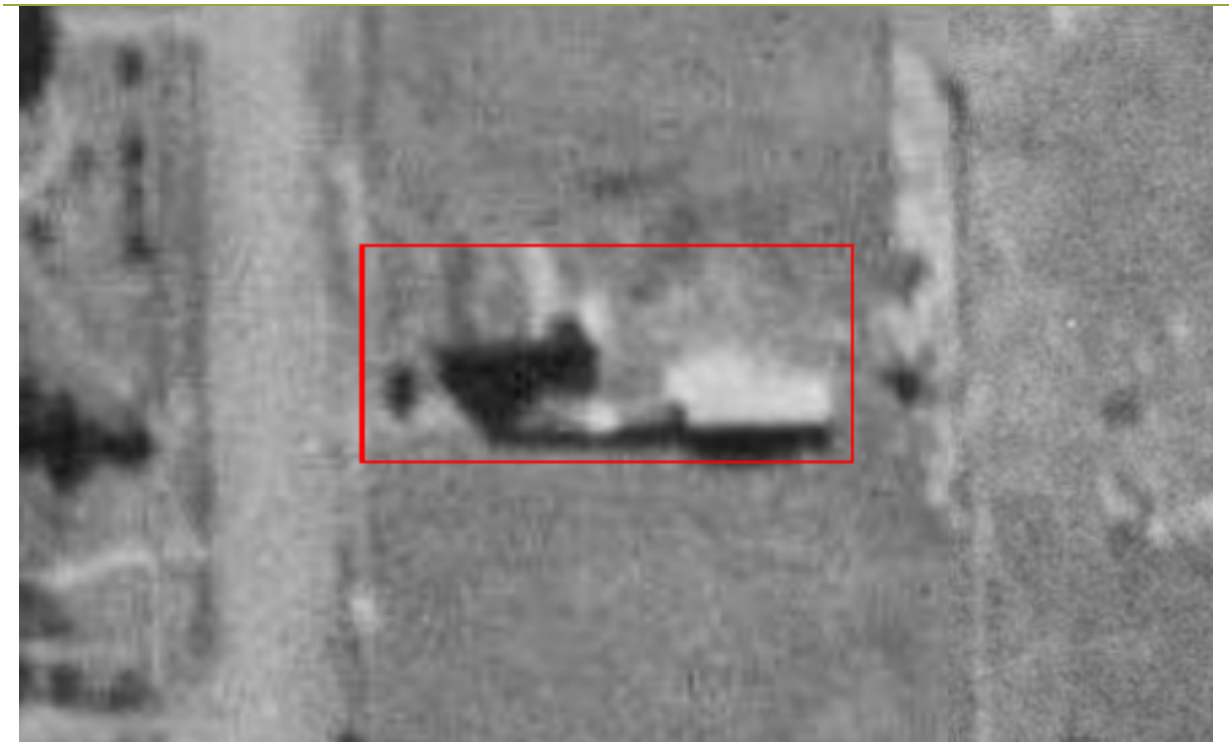
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



Former building (Source: Graham Books & Associates. 1998. *Holroyd Heritage Study,* no page number).



1943 aerial, showing the subject site outlined In red (Source: LPI SIX Maps, accessed 27.06.2019).



Current view of the site, 2019



Current view of the site, 2019