EXTENT

HERITAGE ADVISORS
TO AUSTRALIA AND
THE ASIA PACIFIC

Cumberland LGA

Comprehensive Heritage Study
Stage 2 – Secondary Report

Volume 2 – Heritage Inventory

Client: Cumberland City Council

Version: Final

Sydney
Melbourne
Brisbane
Perth

extent.com.au

EXTENT HERITAGE PTY LTD
ABN 24 608 666 306
ACN 608 666 306
info@extent.com.au
extent.com.au

SYDNEY
Level 3/73 Union St
Pyrmont NSW 2009
P 02 9555 4000
F 02 9555 7005

MELBOURNE
13/240 Sydney Rd
Coburg Vic 3058
P 08 9388 0622

BRISBANE
Level 12, 344 Queen St
Brisbane Qld 4000
P 07 3051 0171

PERTH
Level 32/152 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000
P 08 9381 5206

Document information

Extent Heritage project no.:	20190020
Client:	Cumberland City Council
Project:	Cumberland City Council Comprehensive Heritage Study Stage 2 — Secondary Report
Site location:	Cumberland Local Government Area (LGA)
Author(s):	Kim Watson

Document control

Version	Internal reviewer	Date	Review type
Draft 0.1	Corinne Softley	27.11.2020	Technical/QA
Final Draft 0.2	Kim Watson	29.01.2021	Client comments
Final Draft 0.2	MacLaren North	01.02.2021	QA
Final	Kim Watson	05.02.2021	Client comments

Copyright and moral rights

Historical sources and reference materials used in the preparation of this report are acknowledged and referenced in figure captions or in text citations. Reasonable effort has been made to identify, contact, acknowledge and obtain permission to use material from the relevant copyright owners.

Unless otherwise specified in the contract terms for this project Extent Heritage Pty Ltd

- vests copyright of all material produced by Extent Heritage Pty Ltd (but excluding pre-existing material and material in which copyright is held by a third party) in the client for this project (and the client's successors in title);
- retains the use of all material produced by Extent Heritage Pty Ltd for this project, for its ongoing business, and for professional presentations, academic papers or publications.

Executive summary

Project Overview

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 (LEP) environmental heritage schedule, based on a community submission process.

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	STAGE 2
• 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	• 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 Secondary Report is to outline the key findings of Stage 2, which included a review and assessment of potential new heritage listings nominated by the community and identified in previous heritage assessments for inclusion on Schedule 5 – Environmental Heritage of the Cumberland LEP. The project also took into consideration new places that were identified throughout the Stage 1 course of the study.

The Secondary Report is split into two volumes:

EXTENT
HERITAGE ADVISORS
TO AUSTRALIA AND
THE ASIA PACIFIC

Vol 1 PROJECT CONTEXT & RECOMMENDATIONS	Vol 2 INVENTORY
• Introduction • Key findings • Heritage management context • Recommendations	• Inventory sheets for potential heritage items

This document forms Volume 2 of the Secondary Report.

Summary Key Findings

Cumberland City Council consulted with residents in regard to this project, informing them that they were conducting a review of heritage items and HCAs within the LGA. Community consultation was undertaken with submissions sought from members of the community in regard to places in Cumberland City that had heritage value to them. The local community was provided the opportunity to make recommendations towards places that should be considered for local heritage listing, via an online portal to Council. Council received one hundred and sixty-five (165) submissions which were then forwarded to Extent Heritage for a high-level review of their appropriateness or eligibility for consideration as a local heritage item.

The first-round review, using the methodology outlined in Section 1.3 resulted in the following number of proposed items being included in the Stage 2 Heritage Study:

Initial review findings	No.
Items **included** for Stage 2 assessment	135
Items **excluded** from Stage 2 assessment. Refer to section 2.4.4 for reason for exclusion.	30
Total	**165**

An additional eleven (11) items were later included in the Stage 2 Heritage Study assessment. The eleven properties replaced items included in the initial 135 that were found to not require a listing sheet as they were either demolished, already included on the LEP, or outside the LGA. Refer to section 2.1.3.

Heritage Items

The detailed heritage assessment of the Stage 2 Heritage Study concluded with the following recommendations for properties of potential heritage significance:

- One hundred and seven (107) potential heritage items meet the threshold for local significance under the New South Wales (NSW) Heritage Criteria and are recommended

for inclusion on Schedule 5 - Environmental Heritage in the Cumberland LEP. Place types (based on the Heritage NSW database groups) include:

  - Cemeteries and burials sites – two (2)
  - Commercial – seventeen (17)
  - Community facilities – three (3)
  - Defence – one (1)
  - Education – three (3)
  - Health – one (1)
  - Landscape – natural – twenty-two (22)
  - Monuments and memorials – one (1)
  - Parks, gardens and trees – one (1)
  - Religion – nine (9)
  - Residential buildings (private) – thirty-eight (38)
  - Transport – rail – three (3)
  - Transport – roads – one (1)
  - Utilities – electricity – three (3)
  - Utilities – water – two (2)

- One (1) potential heritage item, in addition to being of local significance, is identified as having the potential to meet the threshold for State heritage significance and is recommended for further consideration for inclusion on the State Heritage Register.
- Twenty-seven (27) potential heritage items did not meet the threshold for local or state significance under the NSW Heritage Criteria and are therefore not recommended for inclusion on the Cumberland LEP. Place types (based on the Heritage NSW database groups) include:

  - Commercial – seven (7)
  - Landscape – natural – ten (10)
  - Law enforcement – one (1)
  - Residential buildings (private) – seven (7)

- Transport – road – one (1)

Archaeological Items

The Stage 2 Heritage Study concluded with the following recommendations for Archaeological items:

- One (1) archaeological item met the threshold for local significance under the NSW Heritage Criteria and are recommended for inclusion on the Cumberland LEP. Place type (representing the key historical use, based on the Heritage NSW database groups) include:
    - Farming and grazing (1)
- Four (4) archaeological items did not meet the threshold for local significance under the NSW Heritage Criteria and are therefore not recommended for inclusion on the Cumberland LEP. Place type (based on the Heritage NSW database groups) include:
    - Commercial (2),
    - Farming and grazing (1), and
    - Residential Building (private) (1).

Heritage Conservation Areas

The Stage 2 Heritage Study concluded with the following recommendations for Heritage Conservation Areas (HCA):

- Five (5) nominated HCAs meet the threshold for local significance under the NSW Heritage Criteria and are recommended inclusion on the Cumberland LEP. Of the five (5) recommended for inclusion, one (1) is a curtilage extension of an existing HCA. Place type (representing the key historical use, based on the Heritage NSW database groups) include:
    - Commercial (1),
    - Residential Buildings (private) (4)
- Three (3) nominated HCAs do not meet the threshold for local or state significance under the NSW Heritage Criteria, and are therefore not recommended for inclusion on the Cumberland LEP. Of the three (3) not recommended for listing, one (1) comprised a curtilage extension of two (2) existing HCAs. Place type (representing the key historical use, based on the Heritage NSW database groups) include:
    - Residential Buildings (private) (2)
    - Cultural Landscape (1)

Recommendations

It is recommended Cumberland City Council implement the findings of this study by preparing and exhibiting an amendment to the Cumberland LEP that:

- Includes the one hundred and seven (107) places that meet the threshold for local significance under the NSW heritage criteria and inclusion as heritage items on Schedule 5 - Environmental Heritage of the Cumberland LEP. Note that some of these heritage items are not new listings but an expansion of the curtilage of existing items.

- Includes the five (5) areas that meet the threshold for local significance under the NSW heritage criteria and inclusion as Heritage Conservation Areas (HCAs) on Schedule 5 - Environmental Heritage of the Cumberland LEP. Note that some of these Heritage Conservation Areas are an expansion of the curtilage of existing HCAs.

- Include one (1) item that meets the threshold for local significance under the NSW heritage criteria and inclusion as an archaeological item on Schedule 5 - Environmental Heritage of the Cumberland LEP.

- In addition to listing on Cumberland LEP, one (1) potential heritage item may be further investigated for potential inclusion on the State Heritage Register.

- To ensure the updated inventory sheets prepared for the project are made publicly available, it is recommended the listing sheets prepared by Extent Heritage for Cumberland City Council are entered into Heritage NSW's State Heritage Inventory. The SHI is a database of all heritage items in New South Wales, and as such will need updating once the potential heritage items are included on the LEP.

Contents

1. Heritage Inventory 7
1.1 Built Heritage 7
1.2 Archaeological Items 8
1.3 Heritage Conservation Areas 9

1. Consolidated Heritage Inventory

1.1 Built Heritage

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	43-45 Alice Street, corner Mary Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1-2	-	8318
Heritage Study ID	HS1		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Federation cottage at 43-45 Alice Street, Auburn is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Historically, the cottage was built in c.1909 for James Wallace Happ, a Master Butcher in Auburn and is situated on a portion of land that was originally granted to Hugh Owen in 1823. The cottage provides evidence of the early development of Auburn at the turn of the century. It has aesthetic significance as a well-kept and early example of a small-scale suburban Federation cottage prominently sited on a corner block and contributes positively towards the streetscape. The item is an early representative example of a Federation weatherboard cottage common to the Auburn area during the early decades of the 1900s.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically, the cottage was built in c.1909 for James Wallace Happ, a Master Butcher in Auburn and is situated on a portion of land that was originally granted to Hugh Owen in 1823. The cottage provides evidence of the early development of Auburn at the turn of the century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The cottage has aesthetic significance as a well-kept and early example of a small-scale suburban Federation cottage prominently sited on a corner block. The cottage 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 an early representative example of a Federation weatherboard cottage common to the Auburn area during the early decades of the 1900s.

Physical Description

The house is a single-storey Federation period cottage designed with reference to the Federation Queen Anne architectural style. The cottage addresses the corner of Alice Street and Mary Street and is constructed of rusticated timber weatherboards which sit on a rendered brick base. The paint scheme of the house consists of cream weatherboards accented by red and white timber details. The roof to the cottage is asymmetrical and consists of a hipped main roof and two projecting wings with gables. The two projecting gables have a half-timbered effect in the upper gable and timber bargeboards. The roof is clad in Marseilles tiles and features terracotta ridge capping and two roughcast rendered chimneys with terracotta cowls. The roof extends over a front verandah with central corner gable which returns towards the north and east elevations. The verandah is supported by timber posts, has a timber boarded floor and features exposed eaves, ornamental timber brackets and valance.

The cottage features timber framed double-hung sash windows with multi-coloured led lights along the lower sash. The majority of windows are covered with mesh flyscreens and have a timber sill. The projecting wing along Mary Street features a hooded projecting bay with five double-hung sash windows with multi-coloured led-lights in the lower sash. The projecting wing along Alice Street features two double-hung sash windows with timber sill and timber awning. The front entrance door is a timber framed timber panelled door concealed with metal flyscreen door.

There are several extensions to the rear of the property along Mary Street. These have been stepped down are constructed of fibre cement and have corrugated iron roofs. There is also an early garage constructed of fibre cement to the rear with gabled corrugated iron roof. These extensions are designed in a similar style to the cottage.

The property is bound by a timber post and panel fence with wire mesh inserts. The fence is falling over and paint peeling on the timber panels. The front verandah is accessed along a painted concrete path and steps along what appears to be the original pathway. The landscape in front of the cottage consists of a lawn with no significant plantings.

Overall, the cottage is considered to be in a fair condition with some paint peeling and biological growth visible on the window hood on the projecting gable wing.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear extensions
- Garage
- Flyscreen door
- Flyscreens on windows

Generally, the cottage is considered to be of high integrity as it retains much of its original form and fabric. Any modifications and additions to the cottage are considered sympathetic to the heritage value of the cottage.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c. 1909

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.

43-45 Alice Street
The house at 43-45 Alice Street is situated on a portion of 100 acres that was first granted to Hugh Owen in 1823. The land was first subdivided as parts of Lot 8 Section 11 of the Chisholm Estate and purchased James Wallace Happ, Master Butcher on 15 July 1909. The land at this point was bound by Mary Street to the north, encompassed both sides of Happ Street to the south, Alice Street to the east and encompasses half of the lock to the West. It is likely that the cottage that now stands at 43-45 Alice Street was built at this time.

Following Happ's death in 1915 the property was transferred to his wife Mary Happ who sold off many of the lots originally purchased, some to members of her family. Happ retained the land at 43-45 Alice Street until 1930 when the land was purchased by Grace Mary Callaghan on 25 June 1930. The property was then transferred to John Joseph Callaghan on 27 January 1952.

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

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**

4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Federation Cottage	HS1
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

House as viewed along Alice Street.

View to house from Mary Street.

Rear of house along Mary Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Former Auburn Post Office		
Site Image			
Address	4 and 4A Auburn Road and Kerr Parade, Auburn, NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	455487
	1	-	434432
	1	-	119916
Heritage Study ID	HS2		
LEP ID	Not currently included in the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Postal and Telecommunications	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The former Auburn Post Office has local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. The post office building was built in 1912 as a purpose-built post office and relates to the early twentieth century development of the township of Auburn along the south side of the railway. The building remained in use as a post office until 1999 and contributed to the provision of providing postal services to the township of Auburn throughout the Twentieth Century.

The former Auburn Post Office has some significance as a Federation style Post Office, however, as the façade has been heavily modified on the ground level it is almost illegible as a Federation style building which significantly detracts from its aesthetic value. The second storey and central section of the building is considered more intact and is considered to have aesthetic value for its Federation details and intact original material.

At its current state, the building cannot be considered a good representative example of its due to the heavily modified façade. For this building to be considered a representative example of a Federation style post office, the façade would need to be reinstated to its original state and all detracting elements removed.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The former Auburn Post Office was built in 1912 as a purpose-built post office and relates to the early twentieth century development of the township of Auburn along the south side of the railway. The building remained in use as a post office until 1999. It is significant for

	its continued contribution to providing postal services to the township of Auburn throughout the Twentieth Century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The former Auburn Post Office has some significance as a Federation style Post Office however, as the façade has been heavily modified on the ground level and is almost illegible as a Federation style building, this significantly detracts from its aesthetic value. The second storey and central section of the building is considered more intact and is considered to have aesthetic value for its Federation details and intact original material.
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 not considered to be a good representative example of its type at its current state. For this building to be considered a representative example of a Federation style post office, the façade at the ground level would need to be reinstated to its original state.

Physical Description

The former Auburn Post Office is a Federation Free Style two-storey commercial building set on the corner of Kerr Parade and Auburn Road. It consists of two original buildings which have been connected and extended the south and west through the continuation of the parapeted roof and using a sympathetic style.

The parapeted roof consists of terracotta tiled hipped and gabled sections of the original post office interspersed with newer sections of flat corrugated iron. Flanking the front entrance, located on the corner of Kerr Parade and Auburn Road, are two prominent parapeted gables with non-pointed apex and two rectangular louvered vents in the upper gable. Walls are constructed of face brick with sandstone and brick string courses, which have been painted in yellow acrylic paint. Original sections of brick are identified by the use of rat trap bond in comparison to newer sections of wall constructed using stretcher bond.

The ground level of the building has been highly modified and is less legible architecturally that the upper storey. The front entrance consists of an infilled porch which consisted of four brick plinths with corbelled sandstone capping. The entrance now has a modern metal roller door flanked by two metal framed single paned windows. Original windows have been replaced with modern single paned glazed windows with metal framing and terracotta sills or have been infilled with glazed tiling. Original terracotta vents (some of which are damaged) are located along the sandstone footing. Modern signage and modern awnings used on the building detract from the overall aesthetic value of the building. A stone plaque is inset into a tiled behind the tiled wall along Auburn Parade. It reads:

THIS STONE WAS LAID
BY
GEORGE CANN ESQUIRE, M.P.
ON THE 19TH October 1912

A highly intact upper storey with terracotta tiled dutch-gabled roof sits in the centre of the building and is stepped back from the ground floor parapet. This section features prominent eaves, exposed rafter and original sash windows.

The building was extended in the c.1960s along Kerr Parade and Auburn Road and featured a brick verandah along Kerr Parade. The Post Office was again extended more recently and features a modern driveway and access gate. Auburn Post Office is surrounded by paved pedestrian footpath along which there are three palm trees and hedging along Auburn Road.

Overall, the building is in a good condition except for some damaged terracotta vents and the delamination of the sandstone due to the use of acrylic paint as render.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Original chimney removed
- Brick infilled entrance porch
- Modern signage*
- Modern awning with signage at original entry porch*
- Tile infilled windows*
- Modern single paned glazed windows with metal framing*
- Terracotta window sill
- Acrylic paint on sandstone plinth*
- Rear addition
- Driveway
- Multiple sections of brick infill interspersed with original brick.

The building's street presence has been heavily impacted by a modern façade and several additions that detract from the aesthetic value of the building. The upper storey appears to be highly intact. 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	1912

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.

Former Auburn Post Office

A postal office first opened at Auburn railway station in 1880 which was a common practice of the time. Following the appointment of a Post Master in 1886, the postal service moved for a short period to Macquarie Road prior to being accommodated in a new Station building in 1887. The Post Office then moved to a space in the new Town Hall in 1898 before a final move in 1912 to a purpose-built premises at the subject site on the corner of Auburn Road and Kerr Parade. It appears that the post office was constructed in two stages in 1912 with the corner building with plinths designed initially and a Federation style building added later that same year.

The building was extended in the c.1960s along Kerr Parade and Auburn Road and featured a brick verandah along Kerr Parade, infilled sections along Auburn parade and modernised windows replacing original multi-paned sash windows. The Post Office was again extended and modified more recently and features a modern driveway and access gate, tiled walls, new windows and further extensions along Kerr Parade.

When the post office moved to new premises in 1999 the building was converted to a medical centre. Presently, the former Post Office remains in use as a medical centre, 'Auburn Healthcare Centre' and chemist, 'Family Care Centre'.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**5.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**11.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a Heritage Conservation Area.		**6.** Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	**12.** New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**7.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**13.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**8.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**9.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		10. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The façade of the Auburn Post Office has been heavily modified. Should the opportunity arise, it is highly recommended that the contemporary signage on the facade, including the awnings should be removed from the façade and more sensitive heritage options investigated.
- It is highly recommended that the delaminated sandstone be conserved by a skilled heritage tradesperson. Acrylic paint should not be used on sandstone and this should be rectified.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Former Auburn Post Office	HS2
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.
- DPC Heritage. 2007. *Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review*, prepared for 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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

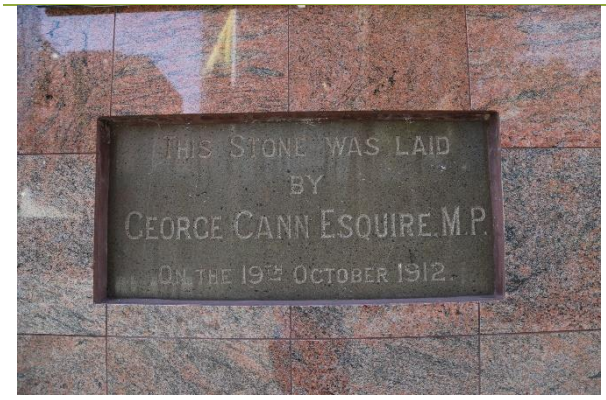
Additional Images

View along elevation fronting Kerr Street.

View to upper level of post office.

View to rear of Post Office along Kerr parade showing rear extension.

Overview of stone wall with foundation stone inset at the lower section.



Detail of foundation stone.

Detail to damage caused to sandstone footings by acrylic paint. Not also damage to vent.

View along Auburn Road c.1912-1920, showing Auburn Post Office (left) as it originally stood (Source: SLNSW Call No. PXA 635/19-24)

Auburn Post Office 1947 (Source: National Archives of Australia, Item No. 1649731

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Pritchard's Building		
Site Image			
Address	6-14 Auburn Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1-2	-	587692
Heritage Study ID	HS3		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

Pritchard's Building located at 6-14 Auburn Road is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic and representative heritage values. Built in c.1930 by engineer R. M. Pritchard, the building is historically associated with the subdivision of Vale and Sons land, known as Vale's Estate. The subdivision of Vale's Estate along Auburn Road and South Parade established these streets as the high streets of the commercial town centre of Auburn. The building demonstrates the pattern of subdivision that occurred within this area during the Inter-War period. The building is of aesthetic significance as an intact Inter-War Free Classical commercial building that features some Art Deco stylistic motifs. Key aesthetic attributes include decorative parapet, rendered brick piers and mouldings and polychromatic brickwork. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Inter-War commercial building designed in the Inter-War Free Classical style, built in Auburn.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1930 by engineer R. M. Pritchard, the building is historically associated with the subdivision of Vale and Sons land, known as Vale's Estate. The subdivision of the Vale Estate along Auburn Road and South Parade established these streets as the high streets of the commercial town centre of Auburn. The building demonstrates the pattern of subdivision that occurred within this area during the Inter-War period.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building is of aesthetic significance as an intact Inter-War Free Classical commercial building that features some Art Deco stylistic

	motifs. Key aesthetic attributes include decorative parapet, rendered brick piers and mouldings and polychromatic brickwork.
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 commercial building designed in the Inter-War Free Classical style, built in Auburn.

Physical Description

Pritchard's Building is an Inter-War period two-storey commercial building with an eclectic mixture of Art Deco and Free Classical features. The building consists of a highly intact symmetrical parapet wall façade which is constructed of dark polychromatic face brick, accentuated with trimming and details which are rendered in cream. The building features a straight horizontal parapet with a central brick pier and a gable parapet ends. Each gable is topped with a moulded palmette at the apex. Along the top of the parapet is egg and dart crown moulding. The horizontal parapet is terminated with an arrangement of rendered engaged brick piers and a larger rendered central stepped rectangular pier which has an inset central arched window with a smaller fixed multi-paned window above, both which have been infilled. This central pier is decorative with exposed brick sections which form a geometric motif. At the top section of the central pier the words 'PRITCHARD'S BUILDING 1930' are moulded in cement. To either side of the central pier are three keyed oculus openings, with each of the four keystones rendered. Within each opening is a square recessed vent divided into four segments with a rendered cross.

The northern end of the upper façade retains its original multipaned double-hung sash windows which are covered by steel bars. To the southern end of the façade, original sash windows have been replaced by metal framed, single-pane windows with fixed glazing.

A cantilevered awning is fixed to the building by tensile bracing. The underside of the awning has fibro sheets to the northern end which appears to have been partially replaced along the southern end. Below the awning, the lower façade features highly modified spaces for the inclusion of contemporary window shopfronts and signage.

The building retains a prominent position within the urban landscape of Auburn. The shops are fronted by a paved footpath and neat low hedging. In c.2017, Auburn Road was converted into a one-way street in this section between Kerr Parade and Queen Street, and the sidewalk was widened and lined with palm trees and low-lying hedges.

The roof material was not visible from public domain. Aerial imagery indicated the buildings have been partially re-roofed.

Overall, the building is in a good condition, and the rendered details on the upper parapet are highly intact.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Reroofed
- Some windows replaced with single pane windows
- Contemporary signage
- Contemporary awning
- Contemporary lighting
- Lower façade highly modified

The item is considered to have high integrity with much of the original façade detailing intact. Due to the continued use of the building for commercial uses it is likely the interiors have low integrity.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1930

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 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.

Pritchard's Building

The land on which the item is located formed part of Thomas Turner's 80-acre land grant. Auburn Road was formed by the early subdivisions of Auburns town centre, along the boundaries of Thomas Turner and Thomas Bates land grant. Auburn Road was significant passage that connected Auburn Station to Woodville Road.

Turners 80-acre land grant was purchased by John Yelverton Mills for £15 per acre from William McMillan in October 1876. This land as well as Bates neighbouring land grant was purchased and planned for the subdivision of the Auburn Township. The Auburn Township was laid out on a traditional north south grid with back- to-back allotments with 40' frontages (12.192 m) as was the norm of the day although the streets were a generous 66 feet (20.117 m) wide.

The first auction of the Auburn Township was made on 1 June 1878. Although sales were successful, development was slow. It covered the section of Turner's grant to the east of Auburn Road extending to Percy Street, known as Auburn East, being sections 12 to 22 of the subdivision (DP 1389).

Two industries, associated with the railway, established large scale workshops in Auburn on land along the south side of the railway line adjacent to the Auburn Township in 1878. There was Ritchie Brothers, carriage builders, who were the first to take up land between Marion Street and Helena Street, and the workshops of Vale and Sons, builders of locomotives for the NSW Railway Department, established in 1878. Vales and Sons was located on a parcel of land between Auburn Road and Park Street.

Pritchard's building was erected by engineer R.M Pritchard in c.1930. Following the construction of this building Pritchard offered to lay down half the cost for laying down a full-width concrete path in front of

the shop. The Sands Directory shows Prichard's buildings to be occupied by a number of businesses, in particular as a dentist surgery for L Medlicott and W.L. Medlicott.

The building continues in use as a commercial building and currently is occupied by a bank, tax agent and financial services.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Pritchard's Building	HS3
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.
- *The Cumberland Argus Fruitgrowers Advocate* 1930, 'Auburn's Progress, Curate's Complaint', 10 March 1930, p.6

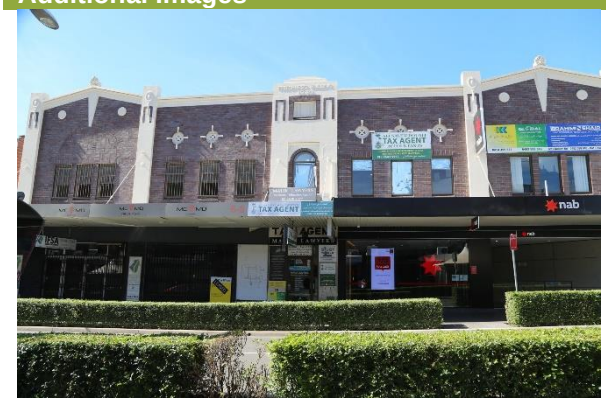
Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



Façade of Pritchard's building

View along ground floor of shops.

Detail of parapet.

Detail of central parapet pier.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Federation Shopfronts		
Site Image			
Address	23 and 25 Auburn Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	1024384
	8	-	569556
Heritage Study ID	HS4		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	This item is in a potential Heritage Conservation Area, South Parade HCA (HS141)		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The commercial shopfronts at 23-25 Auburn Road are locally significant for their historic, aesthetic and representative heritage values. Built in c.1913, the building is historically associated with the subdivision of Vale and Sons land, known as Vale's Estate. The subdivision of the Vale Estate along Auburn Road and South Parade established the commercial town centre of Auburn's high street. The building demonstrates the pattern of subdivision that occurred within this area during the Federation and Inter-War period. The building is of aesthetic significance as an intact Federation Free Style commercial building. Key aesthetic attributes include decorative parapet, arched window and paint scheme. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation commercial building designed in the Federation Free Style, built in Auburn.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically associated with the subdivision of Vale and Sons land, known as Vale's Estate. The subdivision of the Vale Estate along Auburn Road and South Parade established the commercial town centre of Auburn's high street. The building demonstrates the pattern of subdivision that occurred within this area during the Federation and Inter-War period.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of aesthetically significant as an intact Federation Free Style commercial building. Key attributes include decorative parapet, arched window and paint scheme.
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 commercial building designed in the Federation Free Style, built in Auburn.

Physical Description

The commercial shopfronts at 23-25 Auburn Road are characteristic of the Federation Free Style. The two-storey shop fronts share similar façade decoration with some differences, notably the paint scheme and number of windows. The front elevation exhibits a masonry façade embellished with an eclectic combination of elements characteristic of the Federation Free Style. This includes a rendered gabled pediment at its centre surmounting a simple entablature that rests upon decorative consoles. The decoration of the upper façade is further defined by vertical courses of expressed brick, and brick piers that project above the parapet. The parapet is finished with an arrangement of three brick piers that consists of a central square pier with a rendered end and topped with a tiered horizontal cornice. Either side of the central pier are two smaller piers finished with a semi-circle pediments. Below the gable is a semi-circular window with a rendered string course and casement windows. The upper façade of 25 Auburn Road has two rectangle window openings added to the façade, that are a later modification. The windows have steel bars located on the inside and appear to have metal window frames.

The roof material was not visible from public domain. Aerial imagery indicated the buildings have been re-roofed and extended to the rear.

No. 23 Auburn Road features a contemporary blue paint scheme, while No. 25 Auburn Road has retained an original or early paint scheme. This includes some exposed red face brick with evidence of previous tuck pointing. The brick masonry is generally painted cream with green architraves.

A modern cantilevered awning is fixed to the building by tensile bracing. Below the awning, the lower façade features highly modified spaces for the inclusion of contemporary window shopfronts and signage. The underside of the awning has fibro sheets with fluorescent lights affixed and decorative metal brackets.

Nos. 23 and 25 Auburn Road retain a prominent position within the urban landscape of Auburn. The shops are fronted by a paved footpath and public seating. In c.2017, Auburn Road was converted into a one-way street in this section between Kerr Parade and Queen Street, and the sidewalk was widened and lined with palm trees and low-lying hedges.

Overall, the buildings condition is fair, there is some weathering to the parapet and the cornices are missing render. A metal structural bracket is fixed to the parapet of No. 23 Auburn Road.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Contemporary paint scheme applied to No. 23 Auburn Road, c.2007-2009.
- Addition of conduits and air conditioning
- Contemporary signage
- Contemporary awning
- Contemporary lighting
- Addition of two rectangular windows to façade of No. 25 Auburn Road.

The item is considered to have moderate integrity with much of the original facades detailing intact. Due to the continued use of the building for commercial uses it is likely the interiors have low integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1913

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 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.

23-25 Auburn Road

The land on which the item is located formed part of Thomas Turners 80-acre land grant. Auburn Road was formed by the early subdivisions of Auburns town centre, along the boundaries of Thomas Turner and Thomas Bates land grant. Auburn Road was significant passage that connected Auburn Station to Woodville Road.

Turners 80-acre land grant was purchased by John Yelverton Mills for £15 per acre from William McMillan in October 1876. This land as well as Bates neighbouring land grant was purchased and planned for the subdivision of the Auburn Township. The Auburn Township was laid out on a traditional north south grid with back- to-back allotments with 40' frontages (12.192 m) as was the norm of the day although the streets were a generous 66 feet (20.117 m) wide.

The first auction of the Auburn Township was made on 1 June 1878 and although sales were successful development was slow. It covered the section of Turner's grant to the east of Auburn Road extending to Percy Street, known as Auburn East, being sections 12 to 22 of the subdivision (DP 1389).

Two industries, associated with the railway, established large scale workshops in Auburn on land along the south side of the railway line adjacent to the Auburn Township in 1878. There was Ritchie Brothers, carriage builders, who were the first to take up land between Marion Street and Helena Street, and the workshops of Vale and Sons, builders of locomotives for the NSW Railway Department, established in 1878. Vales and Sons was located on a parcel of land between Auburn Road and Park Street.

From 1910 through to 1920 the land occupied by Vale and Sons continued to reduce and more commercial shops begin to appear along Auburn Road and South Parade. There continued to be later other subdivision in 1934 of Vale and Sons land. The 1913 subdivision of Vale and Sons land was known as 'Vale's Estate' established the terrace commercial shops along Auburn Road near the railway station. According to the Sands Directory it appears the buildings were originally both owned by the Cunynghame family. No. 23 Auburn Road operated as a chemist, while No. 25 Auburn Road was occupied by watchmaker. No. 23 Auburn Street remained known as 'Cunynghame Chemist' from 1920

to 1940 when the pharmacy changed names and was run by L. J Chapman. The building remains in use as a pharmacy today.

No. 25 Auburn Road had a more diverse commercial use. It was a watchmaker store run by Claud Cunynghame until 1920 when a florist was relocated at No. 25 Auburn Road. The florist was run by Mrs Curl.

Today the building is occupied by a jewellery store and money exchange.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 heritage appropriate paint scheme should be investigated for No. 23 Auburn Road.
- The property is recommended for inclusion in the South Parade Heritage Conservation Area.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Federation Shopfronts	HS4
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.
- DCP 2007. Auburn Town Centre: Heritage Review, prepared for Auburn Council.

Limitations

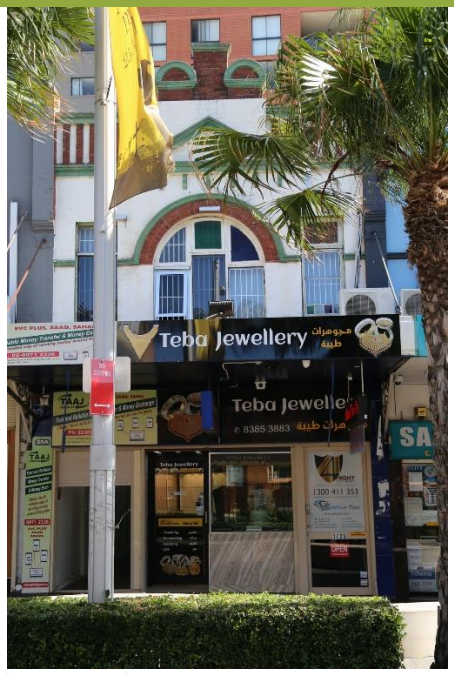
1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

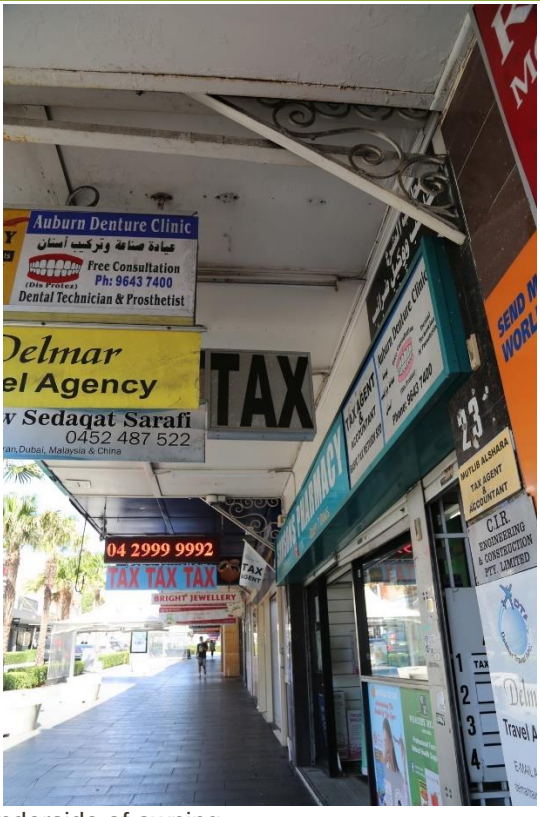
Additional Images

23 Auburn Road.



25 Auburn Road

View from footpath to 23-25 Auburn Road.



Underside of awning.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Late Victorian Shopfront		
Site Image			
Address	60-62 Auburn Road, Auburn NSW 2144 (Recommended for listing) 64 Auburn Road, Auburn NSW 2144 (Not recommended for listing)		
Lot/Section/DP	**Recommended for listing**		
	1	-	950406
	1	-	950408
	Not recommended for listing		
	1	-	950407
Heritage Study ID	HS5		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		

Date Updated	January 2021	
Significance Level	LOCAL	
Site Type	Level 1	Built
	Level 2	Commercial

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The commercial shopfront at 60-62 Auburn Road is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1890, the commercial premises are historically linked to the early subdivision of Thomas Turners grant, known as Auburn Estate. The subdivision of the Auburn Estate established Auburn's commercial town centre and facilitated the residential subdivision in the surrounding area. The aesthetic significance of the building is expressed on the front elevation through the presentation of classical motifs characteristic of Victorian architecture. This includes a rendered gabled pediment with sculptured tympanum surmounting the entablature (horizontal member crowning the masonry walls) which rests upon decorative consoles. The item demonstrates some representative qualities of a late Victorian commercial building constructed in Auburn, c.1890.

The Federation shopfront at 64 Auburn Road does not meet the threshold for local or State heritage listing under the NSW Heritage Criteria. The store has some, but insufficient historic significance as a shopfront built in 1920 which is historically linked to the early subdivision of Thomas Turners grant, known as Auburn Estate. The subdivision of the Auburn Estate established Auburn's commercial town centre and facilitated the residential subdivision in the surrounding area. The shopfront is also associated with Charles Arrowsmith, prominent and active resident in the Auburn community. The corner store has little aesthetic or representative value being highly modified through the redevelopment of 66-70 Auburn Road which demolished half of the façade that related to 64 Auburn Road. There is minimal significant historic fabric remaining on the façade with the structure retaining only its form, allotment and original chimney. The building has low integrity as a Federation shopfront and is not considered to be a good representative example of a shopfront in the Cumberland LGA. There are better representative examples.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The commercial shopfront at 60-62 Auburn Road is historically linked to the early subdivision of Thomas Turners, known as Auburn Estate. The subdivision of the Auburn Estate established Auburns commercial town centre and facilitated the residential subdivision in the surrounding area. The Federation shopfront at No. 64 Auburn Road, has some but insufficient historic significance as a shopfront built in 1920 which is historically linked to the early subdivision of Thomas Turners grant, known as Auburn Estate.
b) Associative	The Federation shopfront at 64 Auburn Road is of some local significance for its historical association with Charles Arrowsmith. Charles Arrowsmith was the appointed registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages at Auburn. He held this position for ten years and operated the business from 64 Auburn Road. He passed away in 1935. Mrs Arrowsmith was next appointed the registrar and continued to run the Births, Deaths and Marriages registry at 64 Auburn Road.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	60-62 Auburn Road is aesthetically significant as a Victorian commercial building with a highly decorative parapet. 64 Auburn Road does not meet this criterion. A majority of the building's architectural merit has been removed as part of the redevelopment of 66-70 Auburn 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	60-62 Auburn Road demonstrates some representative qualities of a late Victorian commercial building, built in Auburn c.1890. 64 Auburn Road has low integrity as a Federation shopfront and is not considered to be a good representative example of a shopfront in the Cumberland LGA. There are better representative examples.

Physical Description

The shopfront at 60-64 Auburn Road includes two commercial buildings.

60-62 Auburn Road

60-62 Auburn Road is a two-story Victorian commercial shopfront that dates to c.1890s. The façade is constructed of red face brick with traces of red oxide and tuck pointing, laid in the English Garden Wall bond pattern. The front elevation exhibits a masonry façade embellished with classical motifs characteristic of Victorian architecture. This includes a rendered gabled pediment surmounting the

entablature (horizontal member crowning the masonry walls) which rests upon decorative consoles. The cementitious plaster scrolls and Acorn motif in the tympanum may symbolise growth and strength.

The upper-level façade has three windows with flat arched lintels, a brick sill and replaced metal window frames. The windows would have originally formed doorways and provided access to a verandah. The brick infill below the windows has been laid in an alternative stretcher bond pattern. Other modifications to the upper façade include the addition of an air conditioning unit, two conduits and remnant of a former sign and several patch repairs to mortar.

A cantilevered awning fixed by tensile bracing extends along the front façade. The awning contains a number of contemporary signs along the fascia. The underside of the awning appears to be fibre sheets with fluorescent lighting.

The lower-level façade is a highly modified space with widened entrances and window openings to accommodate a small supermarket and tobacconist. Each shop has metal frames and modern glass fronted by contemporary metal roller awnings. The building also features a substantial rear extension.

64 Auburn Road
The building at 64 Auburn Road is a single storey, face brick Federation commercial building with a flat corrugated metal roof hidden behind a tall brick parapet. A large cantilevered awning extends from the beneath the parapet and is affixed to the building by tensile bracing. The building presents a highly modified space with little heritage detail retained. This is due to the development of 66-70 Auburn Road which has redeveloped half of the original building. The original building would have had a symmetrical façade with a central rendered parapet.

Condition
Overall, the buildings appear to be in a good condition. There are no obvious signs of repair required from the public domain.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

60-62 Auburn Road
- Modified windows
- Modified awnings*
- Modified internal fit-out for current use*
- Contemporary signage*
- Modified entrance on the lower façade
- Air conditioning units*
- New paint and render to parapet
- Rear extension

64 Auburn Road
- Modified awning*
- Contemporary signage*
- Restaurant fit-out
- Redevelopment half of original building.*

The integrity of this item is varied. The upper façade of 60-62 Auburn Road is considered to have **moderate** integrity while the lower façade has undergone a number of changes associated with its use.
The building at 64 Auburn Road is considered to be of **low** integrity as it only presents half of the original building and has a highly modified restaurant interior.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	**Low**

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c1890 (60-62 Auburn Road), 1920 (64 Auburn Road)

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 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.

60-64 Auburn Road

The land on which the item is located formed part of Thomas Turners 80-acre land grant. Auburn Road was formed by the early subdivisions of Auburns town centre, along the boundaries of Thomas Turner and Thomas Bates land grant. Auburn Road was significant passage that connected Auburn Station to Woodville Road.

Turners 80-acre land grant was purchased by John Yelverton Mills for £15 per acre from William McMillan in October 1876. This land as well as Bates neighbouring land grant was purchased and planned for the subdivision of the Auburn Township. The Auburn Township was laid out on a traditional north south grid with back- to-back allotments with 40' frontages (12.192 m) as was the norm of the day although the streets were a generous 66 feet (20.117 m) wide.

The first auction of the Auburn Township was made on 1 June 1878 and although sales were successful development was slow. It covered the section of Turner's grant to the east of Auburn Road extending to Percy Street, known as Auburn East, being sections 12 to 22 of the subdivision (DP 1389). The subject site was located in Section 13.

Auburn Road initially developed as residential streetscape with several cottages owned by prominent locals, and in 1887 gas mains were laid as Auburn met the number of houses required by the government to justify the installation. The residential core of Auburn was at first developed closer to the railway, however by the late 1880s Auburn Road had the basis of a retail street. Auburn Road is now considered the one of the high streets in Auburn.

The commercial building at 60-62 Auburn Road dates to the late 1890s and according to Sands Directory the building has had a number of occupants including; a tobacconist (1910) and a bootmaker (1915) at No. 60; and a fancy goods and stationary store (1910) and dentist (1915) at No. 62.

Number 60-62 Auburn Road appears to have been a Greek restaurant called Socrates in the early 2000s, which suffered fire damage in 2012. In 2013, following the repairs due to the fire, the windows were replaced and the air conditioning units stored inside. The Socrates restaurant was replaced by the International Centre for Travel and Tourism, which occupied the space until c.2015. From 2016,

first floor has been used by the Western Community Islamic Centre. The lower façade remains in use as a tobacconist and supermarket.

According to Sands Directory 64 Auburn Road was occupied by Charles Arrowsmith from 1920 and into the 1930s. Mr Charles Arrowsmith was a prominent local and an active man in the Auburn community. Upon moving to Auburn at the turn of the century, Arrowsmith worked at Richie Bros on South Parade, until 1914 when he joined the railway staff at Clyde repair siding. He became head storeman in 1917 until 1922. It was due to poor health that Mr Arrowsmith retired from the railway work. In 1924, C. Arrowsmith was appointed the districts registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages at Auburn. He held this position for ten years. He passed away in 1935 and was survived by his wife and three children. Charles Arrowsmith worked closely with the Church of Christ, local newspapers where he submitted articles, Auburn District Hospital where he was on the board of management and the School of Arts. In 1935, Mrs Arrowsmith was appointed registrar and the business was reopened under her son's management on Auburn Road.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	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 60-62 Auburn Road is listed as a local heritage item on the Cumberland LEP.
- It is not recommended that 64 Auburn Road is included as a local heritage item on the Cumberland LEP. It retains minimal heritage fabric and has minimal heritage significance. There are better examples in the Cumberland LGA and the property (64 Auburn Road) does not contribute to the significance of 60-62 Auburn Road.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Late Victorian Shopfront	HS5
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- DPC Heritage 2007, 'Auburn Town Centre: Heritage Review', prepared for Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, Auburn, retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

View from Auburn Road to 60-62 Auburn Road.

View from Auburn Road to side elevation and rear extension of 60-62 Auburn Road.

Detail of parapet on 60-62 Auburn Road.

Detail of signage and underside of awning of 60-62 Auburn Road.

View from Auburn Road to 60-64 Auburn Road.

64 Auburn Road with new development.

Google Streetview c.2009 showing adjacent land under construction in the background.

Google streetview c.2007. Prior to the redevelopment of the building in 2008.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	‘The Towers’ – Federation Shopfronts		
Site Image			
Address	111-117 Auburn Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	A	-	441129
	B	-	318620
	1003	-	1166744
	Part 1	-	111762
Heritage Study ID	HS6		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The set of four commercial shopfronts at 111-117 Auburn Road known as The Towers are locally significant for their historic, aesthetic and representative heritage values. Built in c.1901, the building is located on Thomas Bates' 80-acre land grants and is historically associated with the commercial development of the Auburn township in the early Twentieth Century. The building is of aesthetic significance as an intact Federation Free Style commercial building. Key aesthetic attributes include decorative parapet, arched balconies, and paint scheme. The shopfronts demonstrate representative qualities of an intact Federation commercial building designed in the Federation Free Style, built in Auburn.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1901, the building is located on Thomas Bates' 80-acre land grants and is historically associated with the commercial development of the Auburn township in the early Twentieth Century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building is of aesthetic significance as an intact Federation Free Style commercial building. Key aesthetic attributes include decorative parapet, arched balconies, and paint scheme.
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 shopfronts demonstrate representative qualities of an intact Federation commercial building designed in the Federation Free Style, built in Auburn.

Physical Description

The Towers are a set of four two-storey shops along Auburn Road which are characteristic of the Federation Free Style architectural style. The buildings each have a corrugated metal skillion roof concealed by a decorative parapet. There are seven face-brick chimneys to the rear of the building which feature rough cast render and brick dentils. The shop fronts share similar façade decoration with some differences, notably the paint scheme and number of windows. They have a symmetrical façade design with the outer two shopfronts and central two shopfronts being identical in design above the awning. The front elevation exhibits a masonry façade embellished with an eclectic combination of elements characteristic of the Federation Free Style.

The two outermost shopfronts (No. 111 and No. 117) have two brick piers with cornices and dentils which project above the parapet and flank a central gabled motif constructed of brick and concrete with a central oval-shaped louvered vent. The words '1901' have been moulded inside the triangular motif at No.111. The decoration of the upper façade is further defined by horizontal courses of expressed brick and a brick-arched balcony with metal balustrade. The verandah at No.111 has been obscured by a modern timber screen. No. 111 features two prominent skyline features in the form of metal poles.

The two innermost shops (No.113 and No.115) have a decorated parapet design that features a louvered vent decorated with a cross-shaped motif and horizontal courses of expressed brick that sit atop short vertical pilasters of expressed brick. Beneath this detailed brickwork is a double arched verandah which has been infilled with later windows and doors at both No.113 and No.115. The double arch features an expressed brick string course which has been rendered at No.113.

A modern cantilevered awning is fixed to the shops by tensile bracing. Below the awning, the lower façade features highly modified spaces for the inclusion of contemporary window shopfronts and signage. The buildings have been re-roofed and extended to the rear.

There is a substantial multi-storey development directly to the north of the shops which is encroaching and impacting the heritage values of the item.

Overall, the condition of the shopfronts is good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

No. 111

- No. 111 is currently occupied by the Bukhari House Islamic bookstore
- Contemporary timber panelled screen*
- Modern signage*
- Highly modified lower façade*

No.113

- No. 113 is currently occupied by the Ottoman Haus Café
- Openings on the second storey are infilled with an early timber panelled door and window*
- Modern signage*
- Highly modified lower façade*

No.115 –

- No. 115 is currently occupied by a Pizza Hut
- Openings on the second storey are infilled with two contemporary glazed single paned windows*
- Three air conditioning units have been installed on the upper façade.
- Modern signage*
- Highly modified lower façade*

No. 117

- No. 117 is currently occupied by Dominos Pizza
- Modern signage*
- Highly modified lower façade*

The shops are mostly intact in the upper façade, although have many intrusive elements included an infilled arched balcony, and modern timber panelled screen. The shops have been heavily modified on the lower façade beneath the awning. The modern high-rise development to the north of the building is also considered intrusive. The item is considered to have a moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1901

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 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.

The Towers
The first auction of the Auburn Township was made on 1 June 1878 and although sales were successful development was slow. It covered the section of Turner's grant to the east of Auburn Road extending to Percy Street, known as Auburn East, being sections 12 to 22 of the subdivision (DP 1389). The subject site was located in Section 13.

Auburn Road initially developed as residential streetscape with several cottages owned by prominent locals, and in 1887 gas mains were laid as Auburn met the number of houses required by the government to justify the installation. The residential core of Auburn was at first developed closer to the railway, however by the late 1880s Auburn Road had the basis of a retail street. Auburn Road is now considered the one of the high streets in Auburn.

Turners 80-acre land grant was purchased by John Yelverton Mills for £15 per acre from William McMillan in October 1876. This land as well as Bates neighbouring land grant was purchased and planned for the subdivision of the Auburn Township. The Auburn Township was laid out on a traditional north south grid with back- to-back allotments with 40' frontages (12.192 m) as was the norm of the day although the streets were a generous 66 feet (20.117 m) wide.

The land on which the item is located formed part of Thomas Turners 80-acre land grant. Auburn Road was formed by the early subdivisions of Auburns town centre, along the boundaries of Thomas Turner and Thomas Bates land grant. Auburn Road was significant passage that connected Auburn Station to Woodville Road.

The group of shops along Auburn Road known as The Towers was constructed in 1901 and relate to development of the Auburn township in the early Twentieth Century. The building first appears in the

Sands Directory in 1906 and was occupied by an ironmonger confectioner, furniture mart and grocer. Samuel Oliver as a grocer and produce store from c.1906. By 1910 The Towers was occupied by an iron monger, boot importer, stationer and grocer. In 1915, there was an ironmonger, mercer, fancy goods store, and grocer. Oliver Samuel appears to be the longest early occupant of The Towers, occupying his grocer and produce store from c.1905 until 1920.

The building has continued in its use as a group of commercial shops.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 it is highly recommended that intrusive elements on the upper façade of the shopfronts be removed and the original façade be reinstated.
- Should the opportunity arise, a more sympathetic and heritage appropriate paint scheme should be investigated for these buildings.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	'The Towers' – Commercial Shops	HS6
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.
- *Auburn News ad Granville Electorate Gazetteer,* 1905 'Parramatta Licensing Court', 8 July 1905.

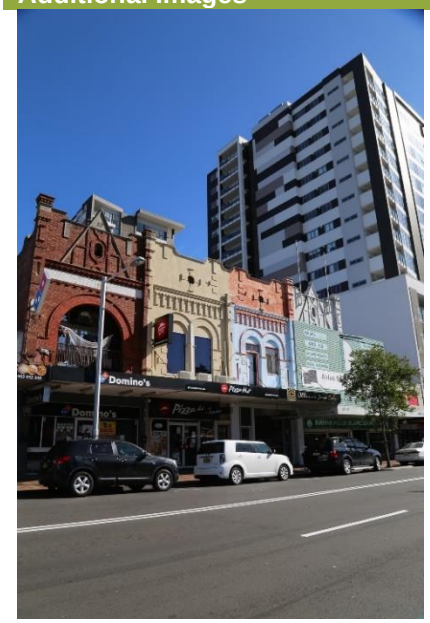
Limitations

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

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

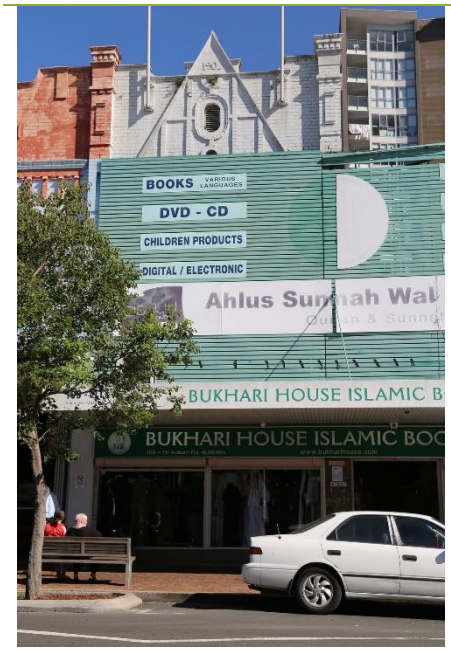
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

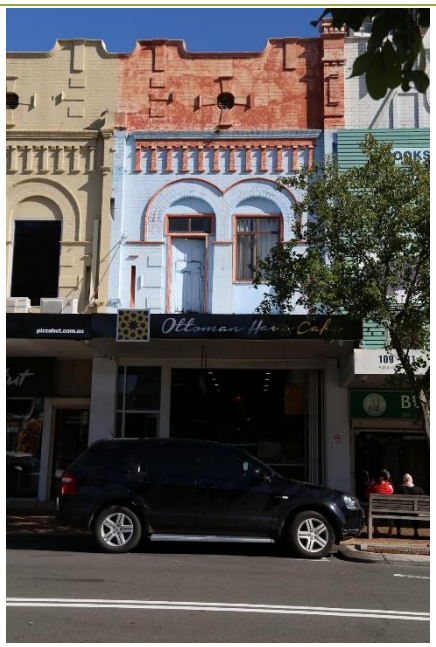


Overview of The Towers showing encroaching high rise development.

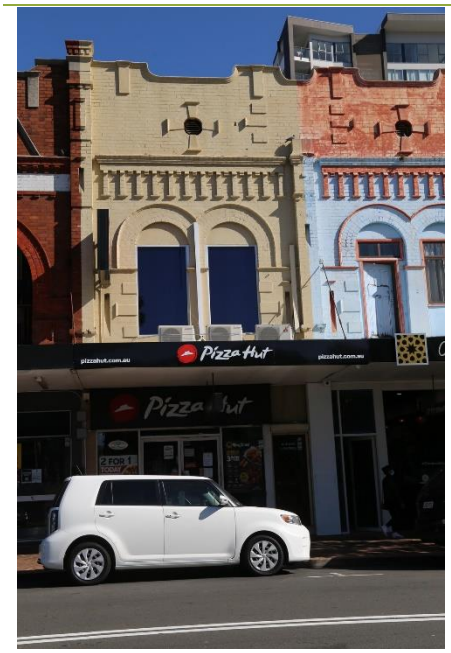
Rear of shops from Harrow Road.



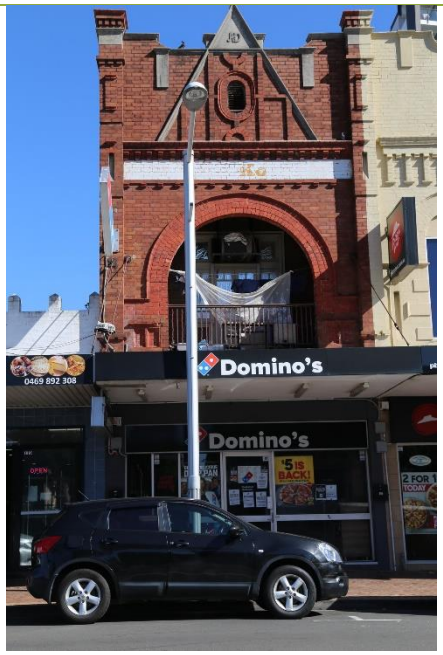
No. 111



No. 113



No. 115



No. 117

Photograph of Auburn Road showing The Towers c.1900-1910. (Source: State Libreary of NSW Call No. 170085)

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Federation Queen Anne Residence		
Site Image			
Address	151 Auburn Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	22-23	Section 11	982836
Heritage Study ID	HS7		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The house at 151 Auburn Road, Auburn is locally significant for its historic, associative, aesthetic and representative values. Historically, the house was built in c.1910-1915 following its sale as a part of the Auburn Township subdivision. The house provides evidence of the early residential and religious development of Auburn prior to the turn of the century. Although initially used as a private residence, the house is associated with the Uniting Church that sits behind it, serving as an office for the Church. It has aesthetic significance as a well-kept and early example of a small-scale suburban Federation residence that is influenced by the Federation Queen Anne architectural style. The residence is an early representative example of the Federation residences common to the Auburn area during the early decades of the 1900s and contributes positively towards the streetscape.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically, the house was built in c.1910-1915 following its sale as a part of the Auburn Township subdivision. The residence provides evidence of the early residential and religious development of Auburn prior to the turn of the century.
b) Associative	Although initially used as a private residence, the house is associated with the Uniting Church that sits behind it, being the current office of the Church.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The residence has aesthetic significance as a well-kept and early example of a small-scale suburban Federation Residence that is influenced by the Federation Queen Anne architectural style. It 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 an early representative example of the Federation residences common to the Auburn area during the early decades of the 1900s.

Physical Description

The house is a double fronted Federation residence with Queen Anne influences sited on a prominent corner block along Auburn Road and Helena Street. Walls are constructed of face-brick with polychromatic brick string courses, laid in a stretcher bond. The house has a hipped roof with a projecting gable roof and gale rear extension which are clad with Marseilles tiles and terracotta ridge capping. The ridge capping is particularly pronounced and detailed on the projecting gable. The roof extends over a front verandah which returns towards the south elevation. There are three tall chimneys that are roughcast rendered with expressed brick, stepped cornice and terracotta cowls.

The projecting gable features a rough cast rendered gable end with timber bargeboard and simple timber gable screen. The projecting gable end also features a triple casement windows with multi-coloured leadlights, with corrugated iron awning and brick sill. The front verandah features timber brackets, timber valance and timber posts painted white and set atop painted brick piers. The verandah retains original tiled floor. The front door is obscured by a modern aluminium security screen. Access to the front door is via a set of rendered brick steps with low concrete balustrade and two rendered piers. Adjacent to the door is a set of triple casement windows with multi-paned, multi-coloured lead lights.

Along the side elevation is a combination of triple casement windows with multi-coloured leadlights, or double hung-sash windows. The house has an early rear extension with corrugated iron roof which is visible in aerial photographs.

The residence has a deep set back and is bound by a low brick boundary wall along the front and a corrugated Colorbond fence along the side. There is some simple chain mesh fencing to the rear of the property. It has retained its original subdivision boundary. The residence has a tidy garden with neat plantings and a small London Plane Tree.

The residence is in an excellent condition and has been well-maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Early rear skillion roofed extension
- Colorbond fence*
- Chain mesh fence

Overall, the residence has undergone minor modifications and retains much of its original fabric. It 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	c.1910-1915

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.

151 Auburn Road

Prior to the Uniting Church's use of the church on 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, Auburn 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.

Prior to the Church's acquisition of the property for the Uniting Church Harrod Hood Congregation, the residence at 151 Auburn Road, was privately owned. The house is located on Thomas Bates 80-acre land grant which was received in 1806. The property later formed part of the Auburn Township subdivision and was identified as Lot 23 of Section 11, DP 995. The building appears in Sands Directory in 1915 occupied by Richard Pritchard. Later in the 1920s and 1930s the residence was home to Herbert Henry Thoroughgood. Thoroughgood was an active member of the Church of Christ and an active member of the Auburn community in the 1930s.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Federation Queen Anne Residence	HS7
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Verandah of residence.

Window to cottage

View to rear of cottage and garage.

Rear of residence.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Electricity Substation No. 254		
Site Image			
Address	26 Chiswick Road, Auburn, NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	319597
Heritage Study ID	HS8		
LEP ID	Not currently included in the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Utilities – Electricity	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

Electricity Substation No. 254 is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. This substation is historically significant as an example of the infrastructure built to support the rapid expansion of electricity to Sydney's suburbs in the 1920s and 1930s. It has aesthetic value as a quality and intact example of a small-scale Interwar substation. Further, the substation is one of series of similar purpose designed structures in the Cumberland LGA that were built in the Inter-War period as part of the infrastructure for the Municipal Council of Sydney Electricity Department.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically significant as an example of the infrastructure built to support the rapid expansion of electricity to Sydney's suburbs in the 1920s and 1930s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	A typical example of small-scale Inter-War industrial architecture.
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 typical in scale and technical detail of the distribution substations built across Sydney during this period. It is one of series of similar purpose designed structures in the Cumberland LGA that were built in the Inter-War period as part of the infrastructure for the Municipal Council of Sydney Electricity Department.

Physical Description

Electricity Substation No. 254 is constructed in dark load-bearing face brick in stretcher bond and incorporates a brick arch. The façade consists of a parapet which has detailed brickwork and a low pitched gable at the western end. Access to the plant is by two steel roller-doors with the main plant entrance through an arch constructed using bullnosed brick. This entrance has now been converted into a door. A timber panelled door and a brick infilled window flank the arch. Decorative elements include detailed parapet brickwork, inset brick courses implying quoins, and short string and soldier-coursed lintels above the door and door blanks which flank the central arch. A white cement rendered panel above the left double-height doorway has "ELECTRICITY DEPT. SUBSTATION No 254 M.C. of S." written in relief.

The substation is set back from the street alignment behind a low brick wall with chain mesh gate.

Overall, the substation is in a good condition besides some peeling paint in the in the cement rendered panel.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Thin metal capping applied to the parapet
- Roof, gutters and downpipes replaced
- Doors replaced
- New side gates
- New arch bars
- Window infilled with brick

Overall, the substation has had minor alterations and additions 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	c.1928

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 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.

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.

Electricity Substation No. 254 is a purpose designed and built structure constructed in c.1928 by the Municipal Council of Sydney. A white cement rendered panel above the left double-height doorway has "ELECTRICITY DEPT. SUBSTATION No 254 M.C. of S." written in relief.

At present, the substation remains in use for supplying electricity.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Electricity Substation No. 254	HS8
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- Kass, T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report*. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn*, accessed March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- Heritage NSW n.d. State Heritage Register listing Sheet for 'Electricity Substation No. 254', https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=3430258
- Heritage NSW. n.d. 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.

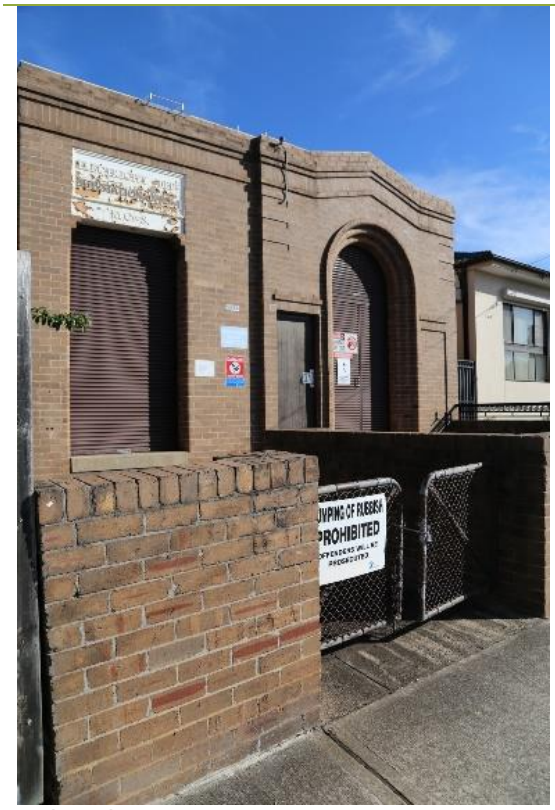
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Overview of substation

Detail of cement rendered panel above roller door.



Substation No. 254

View to front of substation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Auburn West Public School		
Site Image			
Address	92 Chiswick Road, corner of Chiswick and Chisholm Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1-16	A	2759
	1	-	180973
	2	17	192307
Heritage Study ID	HS9		
LEP ID	Not currently included in the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Education	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

Auburn West Public School is of local heritage significance for its historical, aesthetic, rarity and representative values. Built in 1934, the item provides evidence of the growth of community facilities, which accompanied the increase in population throughout Auburn in the twentieth century. The building is of high aesthetic value as an intact Inter-War school building. This is enhanced by the degree to which the building has retained early fabric and detailing. The mature tree plantings which include species of eucalyptus also enhance the aesthetic values of the site making it an attractive and notable local landmark on the corner of Chisholm and Chiswick Roads. The building is a representative example of the early to mid-twentieth century government school buildings, however it is rare architectural type in the Cumberland LGA. The educational buildings predominately date to the Victorian and Federation periods. Auburn West Public School is a rare example of an Inter-War education building.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1934 to address the issues of overcrowding at Auburn Public School due to the residential development of the suburb in the 1920s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building is of high aesthetic value as an intact Inter-War school building. This is enhanced by the degree to which the building has retained early fabric and detailing. The mature tree plantings also enhance the aesthetic values of the site making it an attractive and notable local landmark on the corner of Chisholm and Chiswick Roads.
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 architectural type in the Cumberland LGA. The educational buildings predominately date to the Victorian and Federation periods. Auburn West Public School is a rare example of an Inter-War education building.
g) Representativeness	The building is a representative example of the early to mid-twentieth century government school buildings.

Physical Description

Auburn West Public School is located on a large, rectangular allotment on the corner of Chiswick and Chisholm Roads, Auburn. Within the school's boundary are a number of contemporary buildings located at to the south of the main historic building that fronts Chiswick Road.

The main school building is a large rectangular two-story, face-brick Inter-War building with a symmetrical facade. The brickwork is laid in the stretcher bond pattern with minor art deco influenced details. The roofscape is hipped with a slight step towards Chiswick Road and is clad in Marseilles tiles with replaced gutters and a boxed eaves. The symmetry of the façade is expressed by the arched brick entrances located either end of the northern elevation and the equal number of windows between. The bricked alcove entrances are highly decorative features of the building. The alcoves have stepped brick segmental arches with an expressed brick keystone. Below the arch at the western end is metal lettering fixed to the brickwork and reads 'Auburn West Public School 1934'. Other decorative features in the brickwork include two courses of expressed brick below the windows on the second storey and a course of horizontal brick stretches under the eave. All windows are timber framed double hung sash windows with a total of twelve panes and have a corrugated perforated metal awning supported on metal brackets. Airconditioning units are fixed at various points along the front façade.

The main building features a moderate set back from Chiswick Road. The landscaping is primarily located along the boundary of the school, along the fence line and contains a number of large and established exotic and native trees along Chiswick and Chisholm Roads and within the school. Trees include species of eucalyptus, and palm trees. The landscape makes a positive contribution to the aesthetic values of the buildings. The boundary of the school property is defined by a tall green metal palisade fence.

A number of modern classroom blocks were added to the site c.2000s. They are constructed of brick laid in the stretcher bond pattern with corrugated Colorbond clad hipped roofs. The windows are metal framed slides with perforated metal screens. Overall, the new buildings are similar in form, scale, fenestration, and materials. Although not considered to be of heritage value, they are sympathetic additions.

The building is well maintained and in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- 2000s classroom buildings, replacing structures added to site from 1940 to 1990
- Palisade fence
- Airconditioning units

The building retains a high level of integrity as viewed from the public domain. It is likely that due to the continued use of the building, the interiors have undergone more substantial changes for the upgrade of the building to current standards and has moderate integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1934

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. Examples include the Auburn Brick and the Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

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.

Auburn West Public School

Plans for a new modern school in west Auburn were approved by the Minister of Education in 1928. The desire for a new school in the area was advocated by leader of the opposition party, Jack Lang and the Auburn West Progress Association. By 1927, the area of Auburn had doubled in size and there was significant overcrowding at Auburn Public School.

By 1934, the construction of Auburn West Public School was completed. The total cost of the building was approximately £7000. The school initially comprised of a single building on the corner of Chiswick and Chisolm Roads, Auburn. The main building could accommodate 360 students and contained eight classrooms and two retiring rooms. The school also included seven acres of land to be used as playgrounds. The school was opened by Jack Lang, in the absence of Mr Drummond, the Minister for Education at the time. The first headmaster of Auburn West Public School was Mr R. White. Prior to his appointment at Auburn West, Mr White was the headmaster of Mittagong Public School.

The school was progressively added to with additional buildings constructed to the south of the first building. Additional buildings were first added to the site in 1940s. This structure had a hipped roof with two flanking wings to the south. This building was demolished in the 2000s refurbishment of the school. More buildings were progressively added throughout the 1950s, 1960s, 1980s and 1990s. They were also demolished in c2000s, and replaced the by larger school buildings, which remain on site today and in use.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Auburn West Public School	HS9
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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

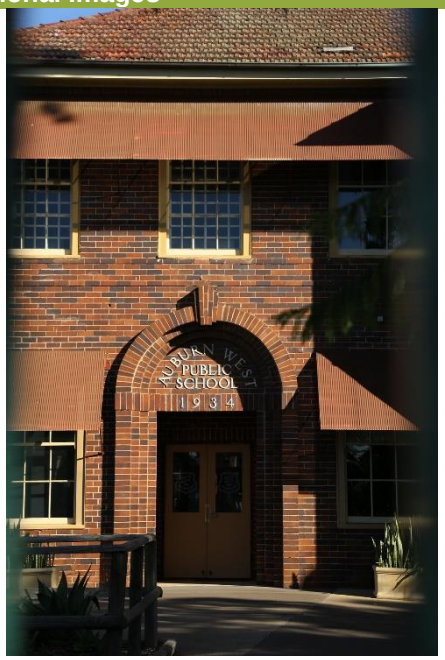
Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an 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 entrance of main building.

Overview of main building constructed 1934 as viewed from Chiswick Road.

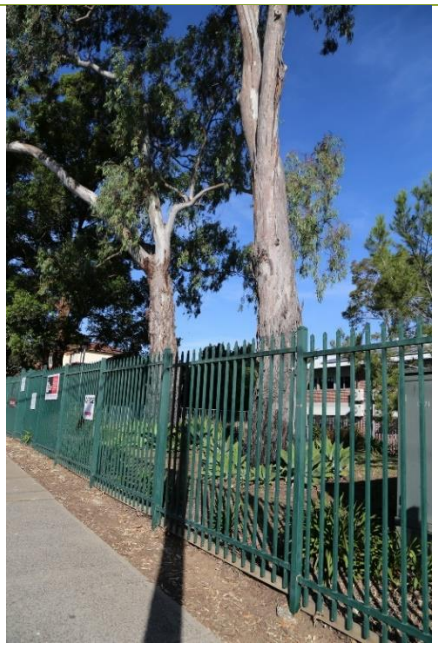
Detail of windows on the west elevation.

Contemporary classroom building built c.2000s.

View to contemporary classroom and main building.

View from Chiswick Road to Auburn West Public School.

Rear of main building.



View of mature trees along boundary of school.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Auburn Gallipoli Mosque		
Site Image			
Address	1 – 3 Dartbrook Road, Auburn, NSW 2144 1 – 19 Gelibolu Road, Auburn, NSW 2144 (alternative address)		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	736722
	1	-	938075
Heritage Study ID	HS10		
LEP ID	Not currently listed on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	Local		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Auburn Gallipoli Mosque is of local, and potentially State, significance for its historic, aesthetic, social and rarity values. Built between 1986 and 1999 to serve the needs of the growing Muslim community, the Mosque is historically linked to the assisted migration program established between the Australian and Turkish governments in 1968, which led to the settling of Turkish immigrants in the vicinity of Auburn and surrounding suburbs. The project was initiated and largely funded by the Turkish community and the name of the Mosque - Auburn Gallipoli Mosque - reflects the shared legacy of the Australian society and the main community behind the construction of the Mosque, the Australian Turkish Muslim Community.

The Mosque was designed by Australian architect, David G. Evans and Turkish architect, Leyla Baydar Guven. The Mosque design adapted symbolism in Ottoman architecture, particularly through the use of domes, and accommodated local planning controls and building requirements. The Auburn Gallipoli Mosque is of aesthetic significance as a fine example of Ottoman architecture that replicates the design of the Marmara University Mosque in the Turkish city of Eskisehir. The aesthetic appeal of the Mosque is enhanced by the use of marble and stone imported from Turkey on the exterior, as well as various Turkish-artisan designed and imported finishes and fixtures on the interior. The Mosque has landmark qualities in a prominent position beside the Main Western Railway Line. It has considerable aesthetic qualities to both the Turkish community and local Auburn community. This building is rare as the only example of an Ottoman style Mosque in Sydney, with no other examples of this type.

The Auburn Gallipoli Mosque was built and funded by members of the Australian Turkish Muslim community as a centre of religion for the Islamic community, providing linguistic education, community

and cultural activities and has demonstrated social significance to the Australian Turkish Muslim community.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built between 1986 and 1999 the Mosque is historically linked to the assisted migration program established between the Australian and Turkish governments in 1968, which led to the settling of Turkish immigrants in the vicinity of Auburn and surrounding suburbs.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Auburn Gallipoli Mosque is of aesthetic significance as a fine example of Ottoman architecture that replicates the design of the Marmara University Mosque in the Turkish city of Eskisehir. The aesthetic appeal of the Mosque is enhanced by the use of marble and stone imported from Turkey on the exterior, as well as various Turkish-artisan designed and imported finishes and fixtures on the interior. The Mosque has landmark qualities in a prominent position beside the Main Western Railway Line. It has considerable aesthetic value to both the Turkish community and local Auburn community.
d) Social	The Auburn Gallipoli Mosque has social significance for the Turkish Muslim Community as a centre of religion for the Islamic Community. It was built and funded by members of the Australian Turkish Muslim community.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	This building is rare as the only example of an Ottoman style Mosque in Sydney, with no other examples of this type.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the National Trust's entry for Auburn Gallipoli Mosque:

> Auburn Gallipoli Mosque is based on the design of the Marmara University Faculty of Theology mosque in Istanbul Turkey. Another replica of the mosque exists in the Turkish city of Eskisehir. The Marmara University Mosque represents a fine example of Ottoman architecture characterised by the use of pointed arches and external materials and colours.
>
> The mosque is designed to hold about 1,600 worshippers with an additional 500 capacity accommodated in an external covered courtyard. On Fridays and festive days, the congregation size increased often to around 3,000 worshipers spilling out onto the lawn area.
>
> The Auburn Gallipoli Mosque has an area of 4,000 sq m built as a concrete frame with infill masonry exterior walls lined with travertine stone imported from Turkey. The mosque is square in floor layout roofed with of two tiers of domes with a large central dome surrounded by eight smaller semi domes flanked by two minarets. The main dome has an internal circumference of 16.6m elevated 22.6m above the finished floor. The minarets stand a total of 34m high each with two tiers of external balconies. The main dome rests on eight perimeter columns transferring the load equilaterally to the surrounding eight semi domes then onto the perimeter walls.
>
> Immediately below each dome are a series of equally spaced windows glazed with coloured glass, lighting the open plan below. The windows provide filtered daylight onto the walls and floors lined with mosaics.
>
> Similarly the dome was clad with copper in lieu of the traditional practice of lead which provides a dark deep bluish grey patina that complements the use of stone

on the exterior walls of the main mosque. In 2006, the committee commissioned a team of roof specialist from Turkey to reline the dome with lead.

The majority of the finishes and fixtures were imported from Turkey and/or designed by Turkish artisans. Marble and travertine stone were used on the external walls. The carpet designed in Istanbul detailed marking the congregational prayer formation. The crystal chandeliers and entrance doors were designed and manufactured in Turkey employing traditional hand-crafted timber work of the Ottoman Style. The internal decorations and calligraphy found on the walls and internal ceiling of the dome were designed by Turkish calligraphy artist Huseyin Oksuz and painted by 5 Turkish artists over a period of six months.

The Mosque is designed to facilitate a spiritual and serene atmosphere with architectural features conforming to Islamic daily congregational prayers. The main entrance is located at the rear with two other entry doors on each side directing worshipers through the internal space.

The mihrab is a niche inserted into the wall where the Imam (prayer leader) stands to lead the prayer service, and a platform for Friday prayer sermons. The niche is detailed with intricate carved marble work of mimbar which orients worshippers towards Mecca.

The building features a sympathetic extension to the north that comprise of a gym.

Landscape
The Mosque features a landscaped garden area at the south eastern point of the allotment with a line of palm trees located along the fence.

Condition
The Mosque is well maintained and in an excellent condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- North extension (gym).

The Mosque exhibits a high level of integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	1986-1999

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 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. Examples include the Auburn Brick and the Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

Auburn Gallipoli Mosque

The following Historical Notes have been quoted from the National Trust's entry for *Auburn Gallipoli Mosque*:

> In 1968, an agreement between the Australian and Turkish governments established an assisted migration program. The influx or new arrivals began slowly and grew steadily in the early 70s, with Victorian receiving a large proportion followed by New South Wales. The immigrants arriving in Sydney were taken to the Villawood Migration Centres and shortly after assisted with accommodation and employment, settling in the vicinity of Auburn and surrounding suburbs.
>
> In 1978 the Turkish committee purchase a property at 15 North Parade (now Gelibolu Parade) Auburn. Later that year community prayer sessions began and the house was designated as a masjid (prayer hall). By 1980, two more houses adjacent to 15 North Parade were acquired. Shortly after the committee passed a resolution to build a mosque to satisfy the needs of the growing Muslim community. In order to overcome challenges such as lack of immediate funds and expertise in mosque design within Australia, the committee approached Diyanet (The Presidency of Religious Affairs, in Turkey, who administers mosques and imams within Turkey) to provided an appropriate mosque plan from their archives for the site. An Australian architect David G. Evans was engaged to adapt the mosque design to accommodate local planning controls and required building requirements, while Roger Fox was engaged as the structural engineer for the work.
>
> In October 1985, Evans travelled to Turkey with a representative from the Auburn mosque committee to develop greater understanding of Ottoman architecture and mosque design, visiting a number of mosques and architectural firms specialising in traditional Ottoman architecture where he was introduced to Ms Leyla Baydar Guven.
>
> When Evans returned to Australia, he offered a position to Guven to work with him on the project. Guven arrived in September 1986 and started working with David G. Evans & Associate Architects at Homebush NSW. Guven's involvement was fundamental in ensuring physical changes were carried out to the structure to illustrate symbolism in Ottoman architecture. The main changes were the adaptation of the structure to allow traditional load transfer from the domes to the perimeter walls and re-introduction of the perimeter windows at the base of each dome deleted due to budgetary constraints. Other design elements were simplified during the construction process either due to funding requirements and/or lack of technical skill to implement required intricate detailing.
>
> In 1992, Ibrahim Din was elected as the committee president. He brought together a group of Turkish migrants to take over the construction of the project. In 1993, the fountain was added to the design and received approval by the Auburn Council in 1995. The entire fountain was crafted in Turkey and shipped to Australia together with travertine stones for the external walls, marbles for the mihrab, mimbar, door and window frames, and the lecture chair.

The construction of the Mosque began in 1986 and was completed in 1999. The works were primarily funded by the local Muslim community, who collected approximately $6,000,000 over thirteen years.

The Auburn Gallipoli Mosque has been named in honour of the unity and early relationship developed between the Turkish and Australia troop in Gallipoli (Gelibolu) during World War I. Although the early contact between Turkish and Australians were confrontational during a mutual respect and admiration grew between the two cultures. After the war, the relationship developed with close diplomatic ties. Today the mutual admiration is followed through with the Turkish flag shown in ANZAC parades and the naming of the Mosque.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.	**X**	**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 Auburn Gallipoli Mosque is recommended for further investigation towards potential inclusion on the State Heritage Register for its historic, aesthetic, social 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Auburn Gallipoli Mosque	HS10
National Trust Australia Register	Auburn Gallipoli Mosque	No ID Number

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
- National Trust 2019, *Auburn Gallipoli Mosque*, accessed 2019, https://www.nationaltrust.org.au/initiatives/auburn-gallipoli-mosque/
- *Auburn Gallipoli Mosque*, accessed March 2020, https://www.gallipolimosque.org.au/mosque

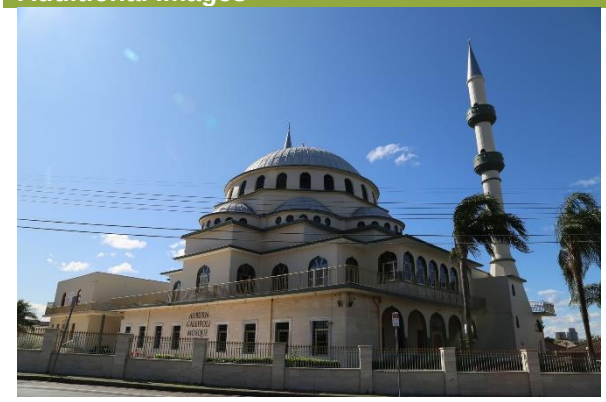
Limitations

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

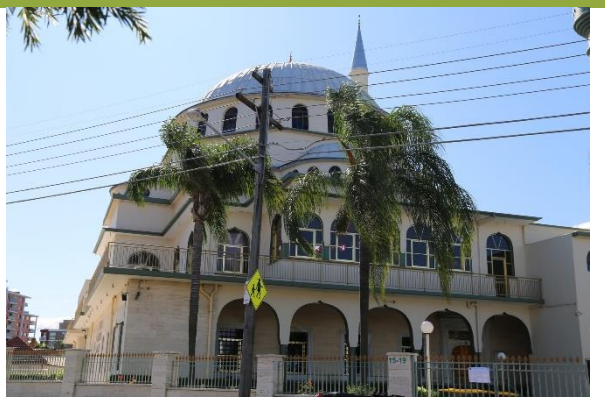
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

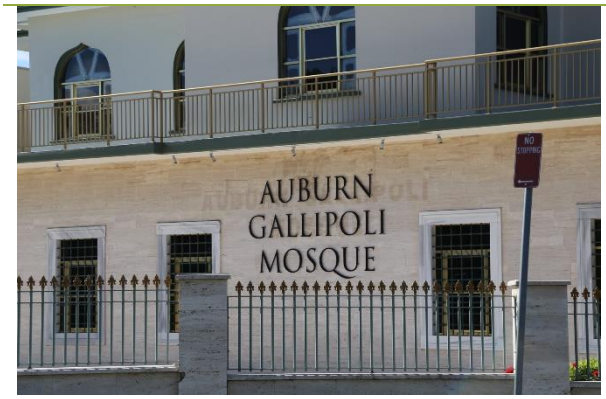
Additional Images



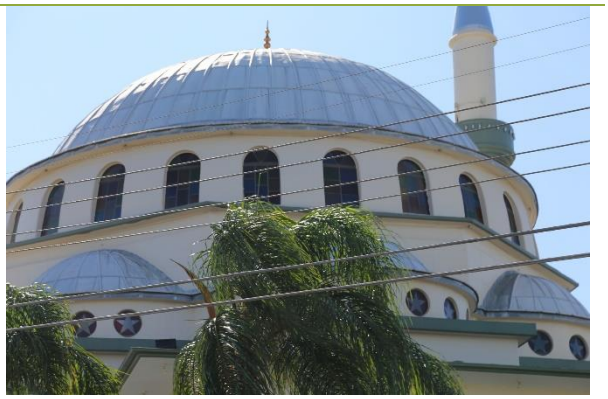
View to the Mosque from Gelibolu Road. West elevation.



View to south elevation.



Detail of name on west elevation.



Detail of dome with leadlight windows.

Detail of fence along boundary.

Detail of gazebo and fountain located in garden area.

View north along laneway to the west of the Mosque.

View south along Gelibolu Road to residential development along St Hilliers Road.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	‘The Manse’ – Federation Residence		
Site Image			
Address	21 Harrow Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	6-7	7	982836
Heritage Study ID	HS11		
LEP ID	Not currently included in the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Federation residence at 21 Harrow Road, Auburn is locally significant for its historic, associative, aesthetic, and representative heritage values. Built c.1903, the residence was historically used as the manse for Reverends of the Auburn Baptist Church. The manse operated continuously throughout the early to mid-twentieth century. The residence is aesthetically significant as a moderately intact Federation style residence with much of its original fabric and overall form, although it is slightly modified. The residence also demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation residence built in Auburn.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant as the manse for the Baptist Church which was built in 1903. The residence provides evidence of the development of local social and cultural institutions in Auburn.
b) Associative	The item is associated with the Auburn Baptist Church and many of the local ministers who worked there.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as a moderately intact Federation residence with much of its original material and fabric. The item retains its overall form, roof fabric and original detailing on the front facades including double hung sash windows.
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 residence, built in Auburn in 1903.

Physical Description

The residence at 21 Harrow Road is a single storey face brick Federation residence with a Dutch gabled roof, atop rendered brick foundations. The roofscape has two projecting gables to the north and east creating a symmetrical form, clad with terracotta tiles and terracotta ridge capping. Two tall chimneys with polychromatic brickwork retain their terracotta chimney pots. Below the guttering, the roof has exposed timber eaves and a simple timber soffit. A verandah wraps around the north and east elevation. The verandah is supported on replaced timber posts with a pressed metal valance, atop a concrete slab floor.

The north and east facades are distinguished by the use of polychromatic brickwork laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The projecting gables have decorative timber bargeboards, painted cream with a large finial and timber shingles painted green. Windows on the project gables have dark brick flat arch lintels and replaced tile sills. All windows and doors are fronted by an intrusive modern security screen. The original double hung sash windows are retained behind the screens. The upper sashes of the windows are multipaned. The front façade retains an original timber French door. There are two contemporary signs associated with the current use fixed into brickwork on the east elevation.

The residence features a large single storey extension at the rear constructed of red brick, as well as a flat roof pergola along the southern boundary. The northern boundary of the site contains a fabric lined shelter and play equipment.

The residence features a deep setback from Harrow Road which has been cleared for an asphalted carpark. There are no significant landscape elements. A large metal palisade security fence extends either side of the building, while a smaller metal post fence extends along the Harrow Road boundary.

Overall, the residence is in a fair condition. The brickwork on the front elevation appears to be damp and will require both a review of the roof guttering and repointing in localised areas where mortar is missing. There is evidence for previous patch repairs of poor craftsmanship that will require correction.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear extension
- Side pergola addition*
- Replaced fencing*
- Security screens*
- Contemporary signage*
- Asphalted carpark area*
- Replaced timber posts and pressed metal valance
- Concrete slab floor and entry ramp

Although there have been some modifications to the residence and the former landscaping has been removed, it appears 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	c.1903

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. Examples include the Auburn Brick and the Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

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.

21 Harrow Road

This residence is located on the 80 acres of land originally granted to Thomas Bates and was one of the earliest subdivisions in Auburn. According to Sands Directory the residence appears to have been built in 1903. The residence was historically used as the Manse for the Reverends of the Auburn Baptist Church located at 16 Harrow Road.

In the late 1880s, Baptist families of Auburn were meeting in private homes as places of worship. It was soon decided by the denomination to build a church in the local area. 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 a small brick building c.1896 to operate as a Baptist Church on Harrow Road. The Church 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 in 1903. The Baptist Church on Harrow Road was rebuilt in 1929.

According to the Sands Directory, the following Ministers resided at the Manse at 21 Harrow Road from 1903 to 1933:

- 1903 – Rev. A. J Waldock
- 1910 – Rev. F. Shiner
- 1915 – Rev. Rev. S. Sharpe
- 1920 – Rev. F Wyles
- 1926-33 – Rev. C. Black

In the recent past the residence has been occupied by the Auburn Neighbourhood Community Aid Centre. The building is at present occupied by Auburn Christian Pre-School, which is in partnership with the Auburn Baptist Church.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 contemporary signage should be removed from the brickwork on the front façade and more sensitive heritage options investigated.
- Should the opportunity arise the front landscape should be reinstated to an appropriate style for a Federation building.
- Should the opportunity arise, it is recommended the security screens are removed and a more sympathetic heritage solution investigated.
- Should the opportunity arise, a more heritage sympathetic fence, such as a timber picket fence, or brick retaining wall, should be reinstated along Harrow Road.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	'The Manse' – Federation Residence	HS11
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- Kass, T 2008, Auburn, retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

View to front elevation from Harrow Road.

East elevation fronting Harrow Road.

View of southern elevation.

View to play equipment located along the northern boundary.

Detail of roof and brickwork.

Detail of valance on east elevation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Inter-War Residence		
Site Image			
Address	1 Kihillla Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	B	-	313590
Heritage Study ID	HS12		
LEP ID	Not currently included in the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The house at 1 Kihilla Road, Auburn is of local heritage significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1926, the house has historic significance as a working-class residence erected in areas of suburban expansion in the early twentieth century. It is a good representative example of a worker's residence which is typical of houses constructed in Auburn around the 1920 - 30s. The building has aesthetic significance as a largely intact Inter-War period residence with has attractive and interesting decorative detail.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c. 1926, the house 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 is attractive with 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 houses constructed in Auburn around the 1920 -30s, during a population boom in the area.

Physical Description

This house is a single storey, Inter-War residence with Federation influences. It sits on a slightly larger than average sized block in Kihilla Street and has a larger rear yard. The house has a hipped roof with a gabled wing extending from the main structure and two small face brick chimneys with terracotta cowls located at the rear for the house. The gable has prominent eaves with tapered barge boards. The gable end has been stuccoed. The terracotta tiled main roof is extended over a verandah with timber verandah posts and decorative timber brackets supported by brick piers which are linked by a brick balustrade. A series of three paved steps lead to the tiled verandah. The walls are constructed from dark face brick. A window is situated in the street facade of the projecting wing, with security grilles and a corrugated metal awning with decorative timberwork over it. Another multi-paned sash window with glazed side lights is located in the wall adjacent to the main entrance, also with grilles.

The house has been extended to the rear with a flat corrugated metal roof. To the south side of the property is a concrete driveway that runs through to the rear where two garages with corrugated iron roofing are located. The driveway is enclosed by a modern palisade gate.

The house itself has a consistent setback within the street with tidy hedging along the front of the verandah and some plantings along the front timber picket fence. There are no notable plantings within the front garden.

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

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Security grilles on windows*
- Concrete driveway
- Garages at rear
- Timber picket fence
- Metal palisade gate over driveway
- New capping over bargeboard

The item is highly intact and is considered to be of high integrity. The majority of modifications to the property are sympathetic to the heritage value of the place.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1926

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. Examples include the Auburn Brick and the Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

The Inter-War years were 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. Many of the residences along 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.

1 Kihilla Road
The house at 1 Kihilla Road is located on lands that were originally granted to Sarah Lury by Crown Grant in 1810. This was first subdivided by William Day as Day's Estate and purchased by Edward Henry Tarrant Russell on 10 August 1904 along with several other portions of land subdivided in the vicinity. Ownership this land was transferred to William Russell James on 14 September 1904.

These lots were sold off individually and ownership of the land was transferred to Joseph and Margaret Reilly on 10 December 1925 which they subdivided soon after. A portion of 22 perches of this land as it still stands today was purchased on 14 April 1926 by Anne Jane Peterson. It is likely that the current house that remains on the land was constructed shortly after this and remained relatively unchanged until the house was extended to the rear in the 2000s.

Presently, the house remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**

4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Inter-War Residence	HS12
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

Limitations

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

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

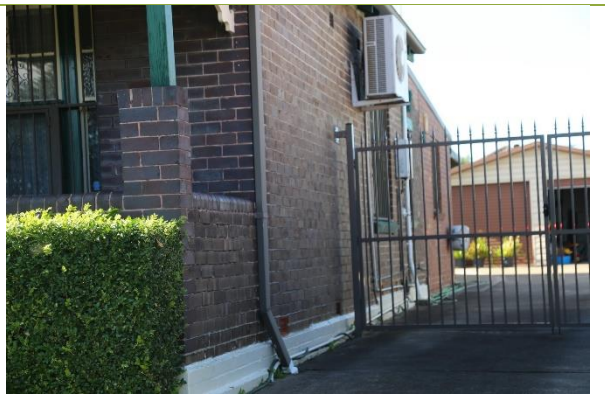
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Overview of house.

View of house.

View of front verandah.



View along rear of building.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Corner Store		
Site Image			
Address	25 Kihilla Road, Auburn NSW, 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	Lot 1-2	-	DP 772938
Heritage Study ID	HS13		
LEP ID	Not currently included in the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	None		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Corner Store at 25 Kihilla Road, Auburn does not meet the threshold for local or State heritage listing under the NSW Heritage Criteria. The store has some, but insufficient, historic significance as a corner store built c.1888 along Kihilla Road which would have serviced workers who lived along the surrounding streets. Nevertheless, evidence of this former use is very poor. The corner store has little aesthetic or representative value being highly modified and retaining only its form, allotment and original chimney. There is minimal significant historic fabric remaining on the façade which contains poorly maintained render. The building has low integrity as a corner store and is not considered to be a good representative example of corner stores in the Cumberland LGA. There are better representative examples.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1888, the item has some, but insufficient, historic significance as a corner store along Kilhilla Road which would have serviced workers who lived along the surrounding streets. Nevertheless, evidence of this former use is very poor.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The corner store has little aesthetic value being highly modified and retaining only its form, allotment and original chimney. There is minimal significant historic fabric remaining on the façade which contains a poorly maintained render.
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 not a good representative example of corner stores in the Cumberland LGA. There are better representative examples.

Physical Description

The site contains a two-storey Federation style corner store that is situated on the corner of Kihilla Road and Belimla Street. It retains minimal evidence of its original style or use. The walls are constructed of brick which has a thick render painted cream that is cracking off in several locations. The store has a hipped roof clad in corrugated iron with a single brick chimney with curved pitched terracotta cowl. The building retains its overall form and allotment, however, the majority of original fabric has been removed. The original awning has been removed and original windows have been replaced by modern sliding windows or bricked in. Windows to the lower floor have security grilles attached to them. A corrugated iron awning has been added to the south elevation of the building.

The store has an early single storey hipped roofed extension constructed of brick at the rear which has another later corrugated iron skillion extension added. There is a brick and fibre cement garage addition to the rear along Belimla Street. The rear of the building is enclosed by a corrugated Colorbond fence which has one mature tree that appears in aerial photography from 1943.

Overall, the corner store is in a fair condition, particularly as the render to the façade is cracking off and has been poorly applied and maintained.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Original windows bricked in*
- Remaining windows replaced*
- Corrugated Colorbond fence*
- Awning added to south side of building
- Render to façade is cracked*
- Antenna attached to original chimney*
- Air conditioner unit located on façade*
- Rear extension
- Garage addition*

Overall, the corner store is considered to have low integrity. It has been highly modified and no longer retains much of its original fabric and has no aesthetic value.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1888

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.

25 Kihilla Road
The corner store at 25 Kihilla Road is one of the earliest buildings constructed on Kihilla Road. It would have serviced the surrounding streets as a grocer with the second storey used a private residence. The shop can be traced back in the Sands Directory to 1888 when it was operated as a grocer by John Tidswell. Tidswell operated the store until 1924 when the store changed hands and was operated by a Mr and Mrs Ostendor until 1930.

The building is currently in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	**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:

- It is not recommended that this building be listed as a local heritage item on the Cumberland LEP. It retains minimal heritage fabric and has minimal heritage significance. There are better examples of corner stores that are intact and well-maintained in the Cumberland LGA.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Corner Store	HS13
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

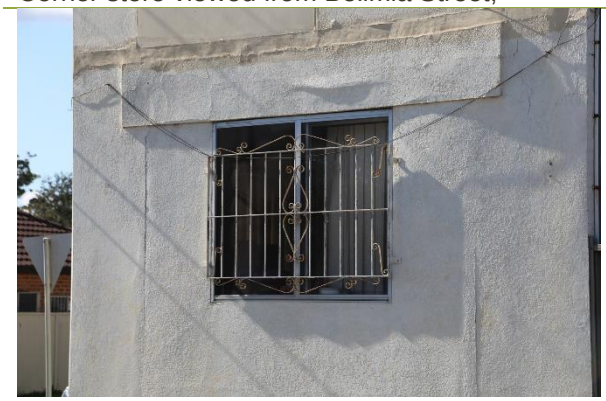
Additional Images

Corner Store viewed from Kihilla Road.

Overview of corner store from Kihilla Road

Corner store viewed from Belimla Street,

Rear of corner store.



Modified windows

Cracking render to façade of building.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Kihilla Road Workers' Cottages		
Site Image			
Address	42-44 Kihilla Road; 33-43 Kihilla Road, Auburn NSW 2144 (Recommended for listing) 34-40 Kihilla Road, Auburn NSW 2144 (Not recommended for listing)		
Lot/Section/DP	**Recommended for listing**		
	17-18	10	6972
	5-10	11	939788
	6	11	73011
	Not recommended for listing		
	15-16	10	939788
	13 -14	-	76841
Heritage Study ID	HS14		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		

Date Updated	January 2021	
Significance Level	LOCAL	
Site Type	Level 1	Built
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Federation Workers' Cottages located on Kihilla Road, Auburn are of local significance for their historical, aesthetic, and representative values. The dwellings are historically linked to the residential development of Auburn that coincided with the industrial and commercial interests in Auburn during 1920. The dwellings are associated with the 1911 and 1920 subdivision of Sarah Lury's 50acre land grant received in 1810, known as Day's Estate. The subdivision pattern of Day's Estate targeted investors building workers cottages and workers. The group has demonstrated aesthetic significance as an intact collection of timber weatherboard Federation Workers' Cottages. This is enhanced by the consistent setback, built form and subdivision pattern. The item demonstrates representative values of a consistent set of Federation Workers' Cottages built in the later 1920s.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically linked to the residential development of Auburn that coincided with the industrial and commercial interests in Auburn during 1920. The dwellings are associated with the 1911 and 1920 subdivision of Sarah Lury's 50acre land grant received in 1810, known as Day's Estate. The subdivision pattern of Day's Estate targeted investors building workers cottages and workers.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has demonstrated aesthetic significance as an intact collection of timber weatherboard Federation Workers' Cottages. This is enhanced by the consistent setback, built form and subdivision pattern.
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 values of a consistent set of Federation Workers' Cottages built in the later 1920s.

Physical Description

West Side

34 Kihilla Road

The dwelling at 34 Kihilla Road is contemporary building, built in the early 2000s. The dwelling is two-storey and constructed of blonde brick with a hipped roofed. The roof is clad with barrel profiled tiles and has boxed eaves and Colorbond guttering. All windows are aluminium framed with brick sills. They are predominately metal sliding sashes however, there is one large fixed windowpane on the upper storey. The entry features a simple portico supported on brick piers with hipped roof, boxed eave, and ceiling. The doors are modern security screens.

A stamped concrete paved driveway leads to a garage located on the lower storey of the building. The front yard has some informal plantings and a blue aluminium picket fence. The setback of the dwelling is consistent with the streetscape.

Condition

The dwelling is well maintained and in a good condition.

36 Kihilla Road

The dwelling at 36 Kihilla Road is a single fronted, single storey Federation Workers' Cottage with rusticated weatherboards on the front façade and shiplap weatherboards on the sides. The roof is hipped with a projecting gable to Kihilla Road. The original roof sheeting and guttering has been replaced with Colorbond. The gable end has a simple timber bargeboard and gable end with timber battens. Below the gable is a single window opening with a security screen on the front and metal

awning. The window awning is supported on metal brackets. Below the windowsill is a simple timber apron. The entrance to the dwelling is up a short flight of concrete steps via a portico to the south of the gable. The portico has a flat roof clad with corrugated metal supported on a timber frame. This is fronted by a flat roofed carport supported on thin metal legs, fixed to a concrete slab.

A red and cream tiled footpath leads to the front door and separates the carport from the front garden. The front garden is a small square grassed area with a hedge along the boundary fence. An orange tree is planted under the gable window. A low-lying blonde brick fence with brick dentils and piers extends along the property boundary. The setback of the dwelling is consistent with the streetscape.

Condition
The dwelling is well maintained and appears to be in a fair condition. The paint is peeling on the timber weatherboards and bargeboard

38 Kihilla Road
The dwelling at 38 Kihilla Road is a single fronted, single storey Federation Workers' Cottage with shiplap weatherboards on the front façade and sides. The residence has a hipped roof with a projecting gable to Kihilla Road and the roof sheeting, has been replaced with Colorbond. The gable end has a simple bargeboard with a small finial detail and timber panel soffits. Below the gable is a single window opening with a contemporary roller awning. The entrance to dwelling is via a portico to the south of the gable. The front door is a contemporary screen door. The roof of the portico is flat corrugated metal supported atop a timber frame with an infilled weatherboard wall. This is adjoined by a flat roofed carport supported on metal legs fixed to a concrete slab.

The front yard appears to be a vegetable garden and the boundary of the property is marked by metal loop top and arrow top fence. The setback of the dwelling is consistent with the streetscape.

Condition
The dwelling is well maintained and appears to be in a fair condition

40 Kihilla Road
The dwelling at 40 Kihilla Road is a single fronted Federation Workers' Cottage with rusticated and shiplap weatherboards and a dominant two-storey rear extension. The residence has a hipped roof with a projecting gable to Kihilla Road. The gable has a simple timber bargeboard and gable end with timber battens. Below the gable is a single window opening comprising three panels with a casement window on either side of a fixed pane of glass. There is a decorative timber apron below the sill. All windows on the front façade are the similar in style. The windows have timber framed awnings with a pressed metal roof in the pattern of timber shingles. The building features a contemporary paint scheme.

The front yard features a small garden space along the front façade with a rose bush, fern, palm tree and dragon tree are planted. The boundary of the property is marked by a timber picket fence painted white. The setback of the dwelling is consistent with the streetscape.

Condition
The dwelling is well maintained and in a good condition.

42 Kihilla Road
The dwelling at 42 Kihilla Road is a single fronted, single storey Federation Workers' Cottage with rusticated weatherboards on the front façade and shiplap weatherboards on the sides. The residence has a hipped roof with a projecting gable to Kihilla Road and Colorbond roof sheeting which has replaced original sheeting. The gable end has a simple bargeboard and gable end with timber battens. Below the gable is a single window opening with a set of three timber framed casement windows with leadlights. The window has a simple timber decorative apron is located below the windowsill and is covered by a pressed metal bullnosed awning. The entrance is to the south of the gable and accessed via flat roofed and enclosed portico. The roof of the portico is supported on a timber frame with decorative metal brackets and has exposed timber eaves and replaced guttering.

The setback of the dwelling is consistent with the streetscape. The residence has a neat front garden with two dwarf conifers and a dragon tree planted along the front gable. A brick paved foot path leads from the front timber picket fence to entrance. The residence appears to have an early skillion roofed extension at the rear with a later pergola added.

Condition
The dwelling is well maintained and in a good condition. It appears to have been painted in the recent past.

44 Kihilla Road
The dwelling at 44 Kihilla Road is a single fronted, single storey Federation Workers' Cottage with rusticated weatherboards on the front façade and shiplap weatherboards on the sides. The residence has a hipped roof with a projecting gable to Kihilla Road and Colorbond has replaced the original roof sheeting. The gable end has a simple timber bargeboard and gable end with timber battens. Below the gable is a single window opening with a set of three timber framed casement windows. The window has a simple timber decorative skirt is located below the windowsill and is covered by a pressed metal bullnosed awning. The entrance is to the south of the gable and accessed via flat roofed and enclosed portico. The roof of the portico is supported on a timber frame with fibre sheet walls and exposed timber eaves and replaced guttering. This is addressed by a set of five concrete steps with a metal balustrade.

A carport is located on the northern boundary of the property. The carport posts are fixed to a concrete strip driveway and it has a fabric roof. The setback of the dwelling is consistent with the streetscape. The front yard is grassed and dominated by the carport and metal balustrade fence with circular motifs. There are no significant plantings.

Condition
The dwelling is well maintained and in a good condition.

East Side

43 Kihilla Road
The dwelling at 43 Kihilla Road is a single fronted, single storey Federation Workers' Cottage with shiplap weatherboards on the front façade and sides. The residence has a hipped roof with a projecting gable to Kihilla Road and the original roof sheeting has been replaced with Colorbond. The gable end has a simple timber bargeboard and gable end with pressed metal panels. Below the gable is a single window opening with a security screen on the front and awning. The window awning is skillion with plastic corrugated sheets supported on metal brackets. The entrance to the dwelling is accessed via a portico on the northern side of the gable. The portico is timber framed with a single cylindrical metal column on the corner and forms part of the main roof. It is accessed via three concrete steps.

The setback of the dwelling is consistent with the streetscape and features a front yard with informal plantings and a large concrete slab. The boundary of the property is defined by a metal fence covered in climbing Ivy.

Condition
The dwelling is well maintained and in a good condition.

41 Kihilla Road
The dwelling at 41 Kihilla Road is a single storey Federation Workers' Cottage with rusticated weatherboards on the front façade and shiplap weatherboards on the sides. The residence is single fronted and has a hipped roof with a projecting gable to Kihilla Road and the original roof sheeting has been replaced with corrugated galvanised metal. The gable end has a simple bargeboard and simple gable end with timber battens. Below the gable is a single window opening with a security screen on the front. The window awning is skillion, supported on timber brackets. Below the windowsill is a simple timber apron. The entrance to the dwelling is accessed via a portico to the north of the gable. The portico is timber framed and forms part of the main roof.

The setback of the dwelling is consistent with the streetscape. The front yard comprises of a concrete slab and a metal loop top fence. There are no significant plantings.

Condition
The dwelling is well maintained and in a good condition.

39 Kihilla Road
The dwelling at 39 Kihilla Road is a single storey Federation Workers' Cottage with rusticated weatherboards on the front façade and shiplap weatherboards on the sides. The residence is single fronted and has a hipped roof with a projecting gable to Kihilla Road. The roof sheeting and guttering has been replaced with corrugated galvanised metal. The timber eaves are exposed. The gable end has a simple bargeboard and simple gable end with timber battens and a semi-circular vent with fixed louvres. Below the gable is a single window opening with a set of three casement windows and canvas awning. Below the windowsill is a simple timber apron. The entrance to the dwelling is via a portico to the north of the gable. The portico is timber framed with simple timber brackets and fibro sheet walls with affixed windowpane. The Portico is accessed by a concrete step.

A concrete slab driveway extends along the northern boundary of the property. The setback of the dwelling is consistent with the streetscape. The front yard comprises of a hedge along fence line. The fence is a metal arrow top palisade fence.

37 Kihilla Road
The dwelling at 37 Kihilla Road is a double fronted, single storey Federation Workers' Cottage with rusticated weatherboards and fibro sheeting on the front façade. The residence has a hipped and gabled roof with a projecting gable to Kihilla Road. The original roof sheeting and guttering has been replaced with Colorbond. The gable end has a simple timber bargeboard and gable end with timber battens. Below the gable is a single window opening with a set of three casement windows and metal awning. The front façade features an infilled verandah space with a large metal framed window and skillion roof with corrugated metal roof. This is fronted by a flat roofed carport with a corrugated metal rood supported on a metal frame.

The dwelling has been extended to the rear. The rear extension appears to be flat roofed and clad in Colorbond corrugated sheeting.

A concrete slab driveway extends along the northern boundary of the property. The setback of the dwelling is consistent with the streetscape. A garden area forms the boundary of the property.

Condition
The dwelling is well maintained and in a good condition.

35 Kihilla Road
The dwelling at 35 Kihilla Road is a is double fronted, single storey Federation Workers' Cottage with rusticated weatherboards on the front façade. The residence has a gabled roof with a projecting gable to Kihilla Road, clad with concrete tiles. The gable end has a simple timber bargeboard and gable end with timber battens. Below the gable is a single window opening with a set of timber framed casement windows and metal awning. The front façade has a verandah space with a skillion roof clad with concrete tiles, supported on a timber frame with decorative metal lacework. The window is also a timber framed casement.

The dwelling has been extended to the rear. The rear extension appears to be flat roofed and clad in Colorbond corrugated sheeting.

The verandah is fronted by a flat roofed carport with a corrugated metal roof supported on a metal frame with slender replica Corinthian metal columns fixed to a concrete slab driveway. The setback of the dwelling is consistent with the streetscape, however, features a heavily vegetated and informal garden in the front yard. There are garden hedge defines the boundary of the property.

Condition
The dwelling is well maintained and in a good condition.

33 Kihilla Road
The dwelling at 33 Kihilla Road is a single fronted, single storey Federation Workers' Cottage with rusticated weatherboards on the front façade and shiplap weatherboards on the sides. The residence has a gabled roof with a projecting gable to Kihilla Road. The original roof sheeting has been replaced with corrugated galvanised roof sheeting and a galvanised whirly bird has been installed.

The gable end has a simple timber bargeboard and gable end with timber battens. Below the gable is a single window opening with a metal framed sliding windows and a metal awning. Below the windowsill is a simple timber apron. The entrance to the dwelling is via a portico to the north of the gable. The portico roof is flat corrugated metal supported on a timber framed with simple timber brackets and a metal balustrade. The portico is accessed by a concrete step.

A concrete slab driveway extends along the northern boundary of the property. The setback of the dwelling is consistent with the streetscape however the property does not have any significant plants or fence.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

Generally, the following alterations and additions apply to the properties:
- Original roof sheeting and guttering replaced with Colorbond or galvanised sheeting
- Carport at Nos. 35,36, 37, 38, 44*
- Replaced metal and brick fences
- Replaced window
- Contemporary screen doors and windows.
- Modified porticos.
- Second-story addition to 40 Kihilla Road,
- 34 Kihilla Road demolished and rebuilt c.2000s

Collectively, the dwellings retain a moderate level of integrity with regards to the consistent subdivision pattern, setback and built form.

Due to the second storey addition to 40 Kihilla Road, and demolition of 34 Kihilla Road, the items do not retain a high level of integrity. They are considered to be little to no heritage value.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1920s

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. Examples include the Auburn Brick and the Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

34-44 & 33-43 Kihilla Road, Auburn
The dwellings at 34-44 and 33-43 Kihilla Road, Auburn form part 50acre land grant received by Sarah Lury in 1810. The current, grid street alignment of Kihilla Road and surrounding streets was formed by 1902. The land appears to have been slow to develop, and had several subdivisions and sales in 1911 and 1920. The subdivision was known as Day's Estate. The Day's Subdivision was targeted for workers or investors seeking small lots to build workers cottages. Each lot measured 10 ½ perches wide. The study area forms part of Section 10 and 11 of DP 6972. Several allotments were purchased by Mary Provost Lonsdale in 1913 and Frank Reginald Millard in 1922. The houses were likely built in c.1920.

The houses continued to change hands and remain in use as private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- 34 to 40 Kihilla Road, should be excluded from the listing as they do not meet the requirements heritage value.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Kihilla Road Workers' Cottages	HS14
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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

Limitations

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

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

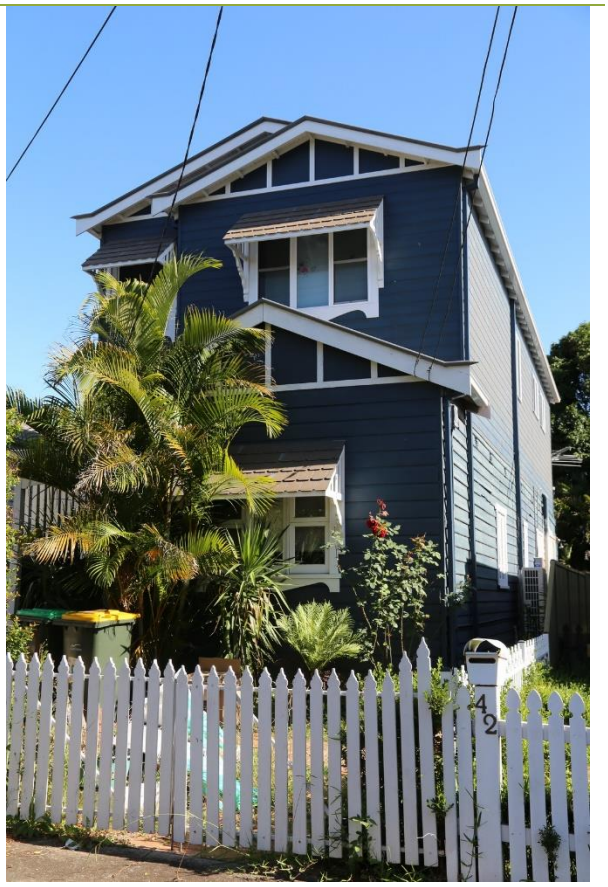
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

34 Kihilla Road

36 Kihilla Road

38 Kihilla Road



40 Kihilla Road

42 Kihilla Road

44 Kihilla Road

43 Kihilla Road

View to 41 and 39 Kihilla Road

View to 39 Kihilla Road

35 (left) and 33 (right) Kihilla Road

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Federation Residence		
Site Image			
Address	79 Macquarie Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	2	-	305425
Heritage Study ID	HS15		
LEP ID	Not currently listed on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Federation Bungalow at 79 Macquarie Road is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. Built c.1892, the building is historically related to the residential subdivision of Thomas Francis 50-acre grant along Parramatta Road, known as Gibbons Estate in 1883. The building was one of the first residential buildings constructed along Macquarie Road. The building is aesthetically significant as a Federation residence with early Victorian features.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1892, the item is historically related to the residential subdivision of Thomas Francis 50-acre grant along Parramatta Road, known as Gibbons Estate in 1883. The building was one of the first residential buildings constructed along Macquarie Road.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as a Federation residence with early Victorian features. The building demonstrates key architectural characteristics from 1890 to 1930.
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 residence at 79 Macquarie Road, Auburn is a single storey rendered brick Federation Bungalow with early Victorian features. The residence has a hipped roof with a projecting hip to the street. The roof is clad in terracotta tiles with four highly decorated chimneys, boxed eaves and contemporary guttering. The four ornate chimneys have rendered string courses supported on decorative brackets with a pitched chimney cowl. There are a number of antennas attached to the roof at the rear of the property.

The verandah has a skillion roof clad with corrugated iron that extends along the entire front façade. The verandah roof is supported on timber brackets around the faceted bay and on rendered masonry piers. The infilled balustrade features a rendered string course around a rectangular section that reads 'ALPHA' and 'No 79'. Along the front façade are three doors that exit on to the verandah. Windows on the projecting hip and part of the faceted bay are timber framed double hung sashes with flyscreens fixed to the exterior. The building appears to feature an early rear extension, historic aerials show the buildings footprint has not changed since 1943. This extension may date to the late 1920s and be contemporary with the verandah.

The property has two driveways off Macquarie Road. A pebblecrete driveway extends along the north and south boundary of the property. Along the northern boundary the driveway leads to a contemporary brick garage. A skillion roofed carport is fixed to the southern wall of the main house. The property features a modest setback from the street and contains a neat gardened landscape with several plantings including palms, rose bushes and young trees. Along Macquarie Road is a face brick fence boundary wall with modern metal arrow top fence elements between the brick piers, and two gates.

The building appears to be well maintained and in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Garage
- Contemporary fence*
- Early rear extension
- Flyscreens to front window
- Contemporary front doors

The building appears to 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.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.

79 Macquarie Road
The subject site is located on the 50-acre of land granted to Thomas Francis in 1806 and formed part of the early subdivisions created along Macquarie Road, Parramatta Road and Station Street, purchased by William Gibbons in 1883. This site which is now 79 Macquarie Road formed Lot 33 in Section 1 of DP955.

According to the Sands Directory between 1900 and 1930 the property was owned and occupied by Elizabeth Page and Rueben Page, a carpenter in the local area. Prior to the Page family the property was owned by Ben and Elizabeth Cochran. Mr Cochrane was an agent in the area. The Sands Directory recorded them residing at the property from 1892 and 1899. From 1892 to 1910 the property was referred to as 'Zaratan'. The item remains in use today as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 more sympathetic fencing treatment should be investigated such as timber picket fencing.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Federation Residence	HS15
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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

Limitations

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

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

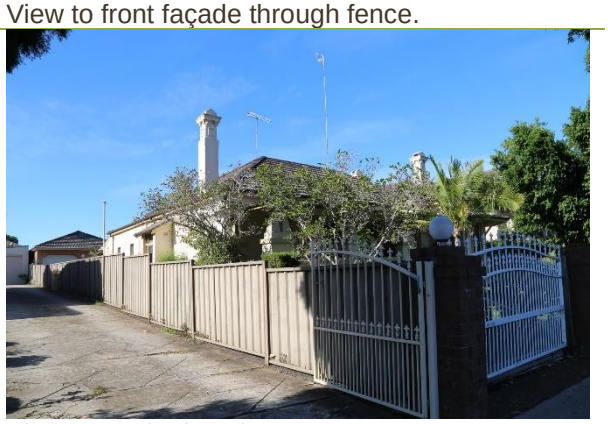
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Detail of chimney

View to front façade through fence.

View to front façade and driveway along the southern elevation.



View to north elevation.

Detail of north elevation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Interior Murals – Bowling through the ages		
Site Image			
Address	44A Macquarie Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	461	-	752036
Heritage Study ID	HS16		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Community Facilities	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The murals located inside the Auburn Community Centre are significant at the local level for their historic, associative, and aesthetic values. Commissioned during the 1960s, the murals are historically associated with the former Auburn Bowling Club which first opened in 1946. The murals depict the history of lawn bowls through the ages and provide an interesting interpretation of historical iconography and sources describing that history. The prints have demonstrated aesthetic attributes as large, impressive linocuts that retain a high degree of integrity and intactness.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically related to the 1960 refurbishment of the Auburn Bowling Club that first opened in 1946. The murals depict the history of lawn bowls through the ages and provide an interesting interpretation of historical iconography and sources describing that history.
b) Associative	The item is associated with the Former Auburn Bowling Club.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has demonstrated aesthetic attributes as large, impressive linocuts that retain a high degree of integrity and intactness.
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 murals inside the Auburn Community Centre comprise of four large timber framed lino prints that measure approximately 2 metres by 3 metres. The prints make use of stencils, neutral tones, and simple lines to depict the history of lawn bowls through the ages, ranging from 2000BC to the 19th Century.

The first panel depicts Ancient Egyptians playing bowls with the date inscribed that reads '2000BC'. An ancient Greek figure is depicted holding a jack with the date '500BC' inscribed below. The second panel depicts Medieval bowls in the 13th Century, with the words 'XIII Century Bowlers', 'half-bowl and pin' and 'Half-bowls' inscribed on the artwork. The print depicts half bowls rolled towards upright cones, with figures standing, stooping, and kneeling.

The third panel is inspired by an engraving completed by Victorian English historical and portrait painter, John Seymour Lucas, in 1880 entitled 'Francis Drake playing bowls on Plymouth Hoe, as the Spanish Armada is sighted'. The engraving depicts the story of Sir Francis Drake in Plymouth with the High Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Howard of Effingham. The legend proposes that the two men were playing bowls on Plymouth Hoe with clear views of the English Channel when the news reached them that a squadron commanded by Don Pedro de Valdes was sighted. Drake is supposed to have remarked "we have enough time to finish the game and the beat the Spaniards too". The print has recreated this scene drawn by Lucas and has the date inscribed below the scene which reads 'Plymouth Hoe, 1588'.

The fourth panel depicts lawn bowls in the 19th Century and is titled 'Bowling on'. The print has four men in suits and bowler hats playing lawn bowls.

The condition of the prints is considered fair, given their age. There are some signs of degradation of the linoleum due to its age, where parts are starting to lift and peel, and small sections have fallen off. Due to location of murals, the images are at risk of vandalism. A small section of the fourth panel has blue crayon scribbled on the bottom corner.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

The murals retain a high level of integrity. Although not in their original location, they retain a connection to the buildings former use as Auburn Bowling Club.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1960s.

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 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.

Interior Murals – Bowling through the ages
Auburn Bowling Green and Auburn Park was opened in 1946 by the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. The opening was signalled by the Duke bowling the first jack. The first club house at the Auburn Park bowling greens purchased by Auburn Council was a prefabricated R.A.A.F hut. The hut was of corrugated iron on a steel frame on brick foundations. The estimated cost of the purchase and construction was £350. This was replaced by a much larger brick building in the 1960s, which is now home to the Auburn Community Centre.

The four large murals depicting the history of lawn bowls through the ages, originally sat atop the bar of the Auburn Bowling Club. It is likely they date to the opening of the new bowling club in the 1960s and was commissioned by the Auburn Bowling Club. Sadly, the artist is unknown.

The Auburn Bowls and Recreation Club was officially deregistered in 2007. In 2009, Auburn Bowling Club was adaptive re-used as community centre. The former assembly room, bar, billiards room, kitchen, members locker and visitor locker rooms have been converted into community spaces and the bowling green a community garden and green space. The murals which once sat atop the bar, are now displayed on hallways leading through the centre.

The murals depict a number of historically inspired scenes of bowls. Bowls, also called lawn bowls, is an outdoor game in which a ball (known as a bowl) is rolled toward a smaller stationary ball, called a jack. The object is to roll one's bowls so that they come to rest nearer to the jack than those of an opponent; this is sometimes achieved by knocking aside an opponent's bowl or the jack. A form of bowls was played in ancient Egypt, this was discovered in 1936 when British anthropologist Sir Flinders Petrie found a bowling ball and pins in a child's grave in Egypt, dating back to 3200 BC.

By the Middle Ages the game was well known in Europe. There are records and illustrations indicating that some variation of bowling has been played throughout history all over the world with illustrations of bowls in medieval England using a half bowl to slide on its side to upright cones.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**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 murals should remain on display and located within the Auburn Community Centre as they relate to the buildings historical use as a Bowling Club.
- Due to the size and location of these images, consideration to the preservation and protection of the images is encouraged. There is the opportunity to install a protective glass or Perspex screen to protect from vandalism.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Interior Murals – Bowling through the ages	HS16
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- Kass, T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report*. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn*, accessed March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- International Bowling Museum & Hall of Fame, 'History of Bowling', accessed June 2020, https://www.bowlingmuseum.com/Visit/Education/History-of-Bowling

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Panel 1 depicting Egyptians and Greeks playing bowls

Panel 1 depicting Egyptians and Greeks playing bowls

Panel 2 depicting 13th Century bowls

Panel 2 depicting 13th Century bowls

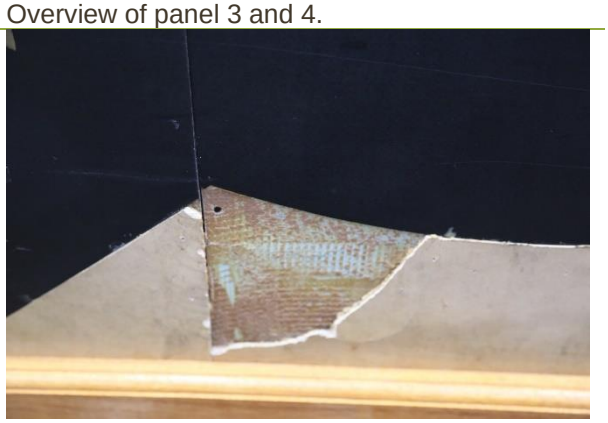
Panel 3 depicting John Seymour Lucas' scene titled 'Francis Drake playing bowls on Plymouth Hoe, as the Spanish Armada is sighted'

Source: Royal Museums Greenwich, Item No: PAJ2845. John Seymour Lucas, 'Drake playing bowls on Plymouth Hoe, as the Spanish Armada is sighted'. Accessed via, https://collections.rmg.co.uk/collections/objects/200581.html

Panel 4 depicting 19th century bowlers.

Overview of panel 3 and 4.

Evidence of lino peeling



Evidence of section missing fabric.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Federation Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	15 Mary Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	Part 919	-	1266699
Heritage ID	HS17		
LEP ID	Not currently listed on the Cumberland LEP.		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The residence at 15 Mary Street is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. Built in c.1904, the residence is historically associated with the early subdivision of Thomas Bates land, known as the Auburn Estate. The Auburn Estate established the commercial town centre of Auburn and facilitated the residential subdivision of land in the neighbouring streetscapes between 1890 and 1920. The residence demonstrates this early pattern of residential development in Auburn.

The item has some aesthetic significance as a Federation Bungalow with original materials, details and finishes characteristic of Federation architectural styles. This is evidenced by the retention of face red brick masonry, leadlight windows, timber shingle skirt, arched brick window and tessellated tiled entry. The aesthetic significance of the item is adversely impacted by the addition of intrusive security bars on all window openings, the infilled arch window, and the cleared garden landscape. The residential high-rise development will also impact upon the views and setting of the item that contribute to the item's aesthetic values as a Federation Bungalow.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically linked to the subdivision of Thomas Bates land grant, known as Auburn Estate. The Auburn Estate established the commercial town centre of Auburn and facilitated the residential subdivision of land in the neighbouring streetscapes between 1890 and 1920. The residence demonstrates this early pattern of residential development in Auburn.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.

c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item retains some original materials, details and finishes characteristic of Federation architectural styles. This is evidenced by the retention of face red brick masonry, leadlight windows, timber shingle skirt, arched brick window and tessellated tiled entry. The aesthetic significance of the item is adversely impacted by the addition of intrusive security bars on all window openings and the cleared garden landscape. The residential high-rise development will also impact the views and setting of the item that contribute to the item's aesthetic values as a Federation Bungalow.
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 the modification of the landscape and residence, the item does not meet this criterion in its current state.

Physical Description

The single storey residence at 15 Mary Street is a Federation Bungalow with Inter-War additions. The hipped roof is clad with terracotta tiles, with painted fibro sheet soffits and a contemporary gutter. The Federation style characteristics include - face red brick masonry, leadlight windows, timber shingle skirt, terracotta tiled roof (possibly not original), arched brick window and tessellated tiled entry with some terrazzo features on the steps. The arched brick window has modern, metal framed fixed windows.

It appears the building was later modified during the Inter-War period with rendered white edging of the entrance off Harrow Road and modified again in the 1980s. The 1980s addition to the east elevation has a flat corrugated metal roof and red brick walls with a multipaned metal framed window. All window openings are fronted by highly intrusive metal security bars.

The front boundary of the property is marked by a low brick boundary fence with a wrought iron gate. A tessellated tile path leads to the front entrance from this gate. The fence is in a good condition along the east elevation along Harrow Road, however, is impacted by structural steel support bars along the Mary Street elevation. The neighbouring properties adjoining the item are in the process of redevelopment for the construction of a 12-storey mixed use building at 13 Mary Street. This construction has removed the front garden landscape that would have been a highly contributing factor to the aesthetic values of the item.

The Federation Bungalow appears to be in a fair condition. The weathering of the painted soffits is common for fabric of that age.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Cleared front landscape*
- Security steel bars to window opening*
- White rendered entrance*
- Brick window arch features modern window inserts*
- Rear extension
- Structure supports to brick fence.

The item retains a number of original features and fabric, although the landscape is quite modified and the building has endured some alteration. While it is not an intact or representative example of this building type, it is considered 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	c.1904

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.

15 Mary Street
The land on which the subject site is located was originally the Thomas Bates 80 acres land grant. By 1900, the land was subdivided as part of the Auburn township subdivision. The Auburn Township was laid out on a traditional north south grid with back- to-back allotments with 40' frontages (12.192 m) as was the norm of the day although the streets were a generous 66 feet (20.117 m) wide. According to the Sands Directory, it appears the dwelling was constructed in c.1904 and remained in use as a private residence until recently. A large mixed commercial and residential development of neighbouring properties along Mary Street appears to be using the house as a site office during the construction.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 possible and feasible, the garden landscape should be reinstated and revegetated to a garden setting appropriate for a Federation building.
- Should the opportunity arise, the security bars are recommended to be removed permanently, and a more sympathetic heritage solution investigated.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Federation Bungalow	HS17
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

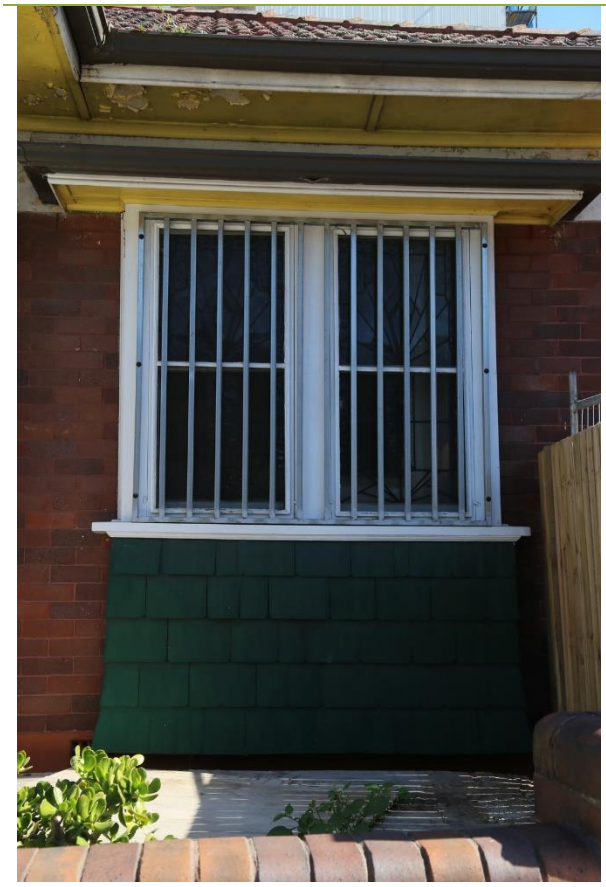
Additional Images

View west to item from corner of Harrow Road and Mary Street.

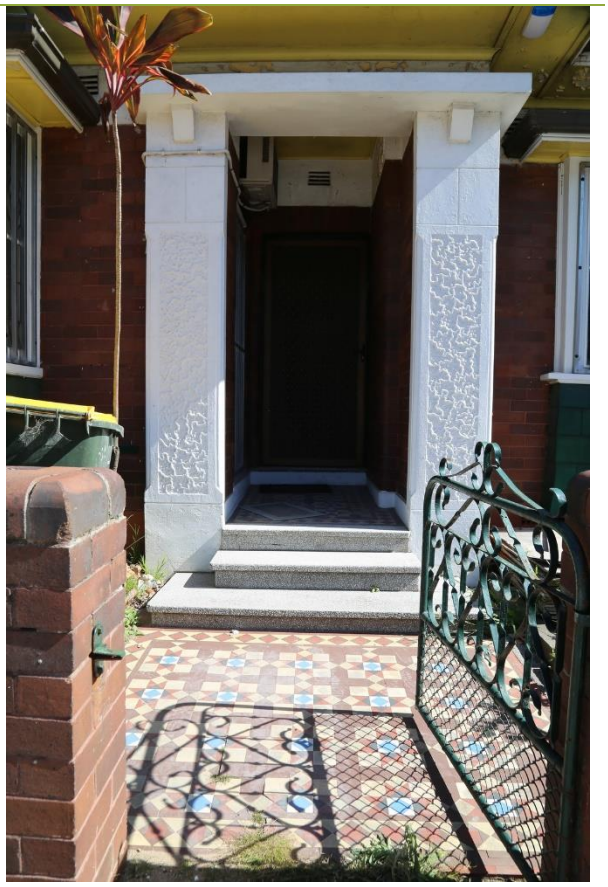
View southwest to rear addition on east elevation

Boundary fence from corner of Harrow Road and Mary Street.

Remnant brick arch on south elevation.



Window detail on east elevation, fronting Harrow road.



Detail of tessellated tiles at entrance off Harrow Road and Inter-War additions around entry way.

Detail of leadlight in windows.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Federation Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	59 Mary Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	844386
Heritage Study ID	HS18		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The residence at 59 Mary Street is of local significance for its historic, associative and aesthetic values. Built in c.1903, the residence is historically associated with the early subdivision of James Owens 60-acre land grant. The residence is associated with Albert Robson Trenholm and his business tiling and pottery business, Oxford Pottery which serviced the people of Auburn from c.1900 until the mid-twentieth century.

The item has aesthetic significance as a Federation Bungalow with original materials, details and finishes characteristic of Federation architectural styles. This is evidenced by the retention of face red brick masonry, exposed eaves and the prominent large, simple roof plane. The aesthetic significance of the item is impacted by the addition of intrusive security bars on all window openings.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically, the item is associated with the early subdivision of James Owens 60-acre land grant. The house is associated with Albert Robson Trenholm and his business Oxford Pottery, a tiling industry that serviced the people of Auburn throughout the early Twentieth Century.
b) Associative	The house is likely associated with Albert Robson Trenholm and Oxford Pottery and played a role in the functioning of this tiling industry.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has some aesthetic significance as a Federation Bungalow with original materials, details and finishes characteristic of Federation architectural styles. This is evidenced by the retention of face red brick

	masonry, exposed eaves, prominent large, simple roof plane and tessellated tiled entry. The aesthetic significance of the item is adversely impacted by the addition of intrusive security bars on all window openings.
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 at 59 Mary Street is a single-storey Federation Bungalow constructed of face-brick and designed in an L-shape with an early skillion extension to the rear. It has a dutch gabled roof clad in Marseilles tiles which extends over a verandah. The verandah is supported by tapered, faceted columns which are rendered and painted white, set atop face-brick piers. It features exposed timber eaves and tessellated tiled floor. The house has double-hung windows to all elevations with steel security grilles painted white. The front entry door is timber framed and is concealed by a screen metal door.

To the rear of the house is a large shade cloth. To the west is a brick double garage addition (c.1980's) which is L-shaped. The garage is of a similar style to the house and is constructed of face-brick and has a skillion roof clad in Marseilles tiles. The garage is bound by a face-brick wall and timber panel gate. The residence and garage is enclosed by a palisade arrow top fence which sits atop a face brick wall capped by pressed concrete with a coarse aggregate.

The front of the house has been landscaped and features a garden bed with concrete edging. Original trees including a Canary Island Palm tree have been removed. There are no significant plantings remaining within the boundary of the residence.

Overall, the condition of the residence is considered to be good, although there is some biological growth on the roof.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Palisade boundary fence*
- Steel security grilles on windows*
- Flyscreen doors*
- Garage addition c.1980s
- Brick and timber garage gate
- Concrete and brick paving along front
- Removed mature canary island palm*
- Modern signage along boundary fence*

The residence is a highly intact Federation Bungalow that retains much of its original form and features. However, there are several accretions that are considered detracting to the heritage values of the building including screen doors, security grills and modern signage. The item is therefore considered to be of moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1903

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.

59 Mary Street
The house is located on a portion of 60 acres of land that was originally granted to James Owens. The lot was first subdivided in April 1880 as part of the Chisholm Estate although it appears not to have been sold as the land was put up again for sale in 1884.

The house is likely related to the business of Albert Robson Trenholm, known as Oxford Pottery, and later as Oxford Tile Works. Oxford Pottery was located on the northern side of Mary Street and included the portion of land spanning from the residence at 59 Mary Street to the west towards Chisholm Road. These tile works opened in c.1900 and first appear in the Sands Directory in 1903. Trenholm lived nearby along Mary Street for the remainder of his life and is recorded to have died at his residence on Mary Street on 30 October 1947. The tile works are visible on aerial photographs until the c.1960s when the surrounding land was cleared with the house at 59 Mary Street remaining. The property appears to have been later sold in 1995 and again in 2002. The building is now owned by the Eminem Kids Academy and functions as a childcare centre.

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

				paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
3. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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, accretions such as modern security grilles and flyscreens should be removed, and more sympathetic security measures investigated.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Federation Bungalow	HS18
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Overview of house.

View to front entrance gate.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	‘Victorian Manor’ - Federation Queen Anne Residence		
Site Image			
Address	65 Northumberland Road, Auburn, NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	2	-	625644
Heritage Study ID	HS19		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	December 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The residence at 65 Northumberland Road, Auburn known as 'Victorian Manor' is significant at the local level for its historic, aesthetic, and representative values. Built c.1915, the dwelling is historically associated with the 1883 subdivision known as Auburn Downs which facilitated the residential development of the area. The item is aesthetically significant as an intact Federation Queen Anne residence, that retains much of its original fabric and form. The residence demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation Queen Anne residence built in Auburn in 1915.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1915, the dwelling is historically associated with the 1883 subdivision known as Auburn Downs which facilitated the residential development of the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as an intact Federation Queen Anne residence, that retains much of its original fabric and form.
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 Queen Anne residence built in Auburn in 1915.

Physical Description

The residence at 65 Northumberland Road, Auburn is an asymmetrical Federation Queen Anne residence on a brick foundation with red face-brick and polychromatic brickwork laid in the stretcher bond pattern. There is remnant tuck pointing along the front facades. The roof is hipped gablet with two projecting gables to the south and west. The roof has been re-clad with corrugated metal sheets, likely Colorbond, and has modern guttering. The residence has one tall brick chimney with roughcast render and courses of expressed face brick. The chimney retains two terracotta chimney cowls. A return verandah with a skillion roof extends around the south and west elevations. The verandah roof is supported on decorative timber chamfered posts on metal feet with decorative timber brackets. The verandah floor has tessellated tiles atop a brick foundation.

The gable ends have a simple timber bargeboards and timber gable screen, with a central finial with a downward oriented apex. Under the gable ends are a set of three timber framed, narrow multi-paned casement windows with multi-paned top lights and coloured glass panes at the bottom. The windows have a flat roof awning supported by carved timber brackets and a decorative timber skirt. The window along the west facing verandah has the same detailing. The front door adjacent the west gable wing is timber panelled, with glazing in the upper section. The door has a glazed fanlight and side lights with a contemporary screen door. The fanlight has a painted red cross. The door adjacent the south gable wing is timber panelled with a glazed top light and fronted by a contemporary screen door. The round accent window on the return verandah has a brick infill.

The residence has a deep setback from the street alignment with no significant landscaping elements. A concrete slab driveway extends along the southern boundary of the allotment and leads to a garage. The garage has a gabled roof with a timber bargeboard and gable screen matching the existing on the main building. The garage and rear of the property is separated by a simple grey gate. Along Northumberland Road the property is bound by a new brick fence with loop top metal fence elements between brick piers.

The residence appears to be well maintained and in a good condition. The timber elements have been recently repainted. There is some cracking the verandah foundations.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Garage
- New brick fence with loop top metal inserts*
- Airconditioning unit (mostly hidden)
- Round accent window bricked in*
- Re-roofed
- New guttering
- Repainted timber elements (gable, gable screen, window frames, verandah posts and brackets)

The residence has undergone minor modification and exhibits a high degree of integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1915

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. Examples include the Auburn Brick and the Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

65 Northumberland Road
The Federation residence is located on the 50-acre land grant of Thomas Francis, received in 1806. The land formed part of the 1881 Auburn Downs subdivision and was identified as Lot 32 of Section 7 in DP 995. The property first appears in the Sands Directory in 1915 and was occupied by George Olde from 1915 into the 1930s.

The property remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 more sympathetic and appropriate fencing treatment should be investigated to match the Federation Residence such as a palisade arrow top fence insert on top of a brick base.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	'Victorian Manor' - Federation Queen Anne Residence	HS19
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- Kass, T 2008, Auburn, retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Kass, T 1996, Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district,* 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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Overview of residence from Northumberland Road.

Return verandah.

Brick infilled circular window.

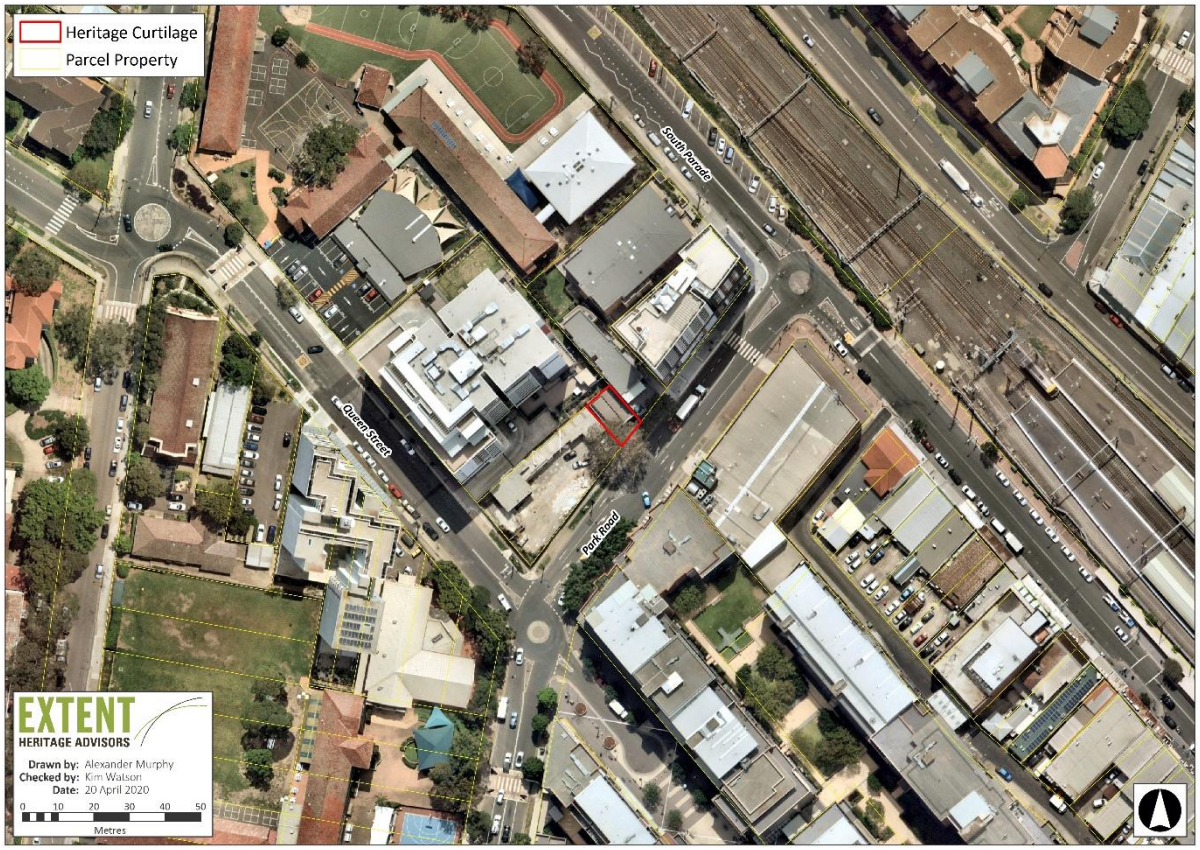
Original windows on projecting gable.

Modern brick fence along Northumberland Road.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Electricity Substation No. 257		
Site Image			
Address	1 Park Road, Auburn, NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	319498
Heritage Study ID	HS20		
LEP ID	Not currently included in the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Utilities - Electricity	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Electricity Substation No. 257 is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. This substation is historically significant as an example of the infrastructure built to support the rapid expansion of electricity to Sydney's suburbs in the 1920s and 1930s. It has aesthetic value as a quality and intact example of a small-scale Interwar substation. Further, the substation is one of series of similar purpose designed structures in the Cumberland LGA that were built in the Interwar period as part of the infrastructure for the Municipal Council of Sydney Electricity Department.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically significant as an example of the infrastructure built to support the rapid expansion of electricity to Sydney's suburbs in the 1920s and 1930s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	A typical example of small-scale Inter-War industrial architecture.
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 typical in scale and technical detail of the distribution substations built across Sydney during this period. It is one of series of similar purpose designed structures in the Cumberland LGA that were built in the Interwar period as part of the infrastructure for the Municipal Council of Sydney Electricity Department.

Physical Description

Electricity Substation No. 257 is constructed in dark load-bearing face brick in stretcher bond and incorporates a brick arch. The façade consists of a parapet which has detailed brickwork and a low pitched gable at the north-east end. Access to the plant is through two steel roller-doors. Reinforced concrete or steel arch-bars with soldier coursed bricks form lintels to the other opening which has been converted into a door. A timber panelled door and a metal framed multi-paned window flank the bullnose arch. Stylistic elements including an arch, partially gabled parapet and minimal decoration indicate Interwar Stripped Classicism. A white cement rendered panel above the left double-height doorway has 'ELECTRICITY DEPT. SUBSTATION No 257 M.C. of S.' written in relief.

The substation is set back from the street alignment behind a rebuilt low brick wall. There is a wire mesh security fence behind the brick front wall. The substation has been extended to the rear extension with a clerestory added which is not visible form the Park Street.

New development to the rear of the substation consists of high rise apartments which encroach on the substation.

The building is relatively intact apart from some debris left between the front entrance and the front fence. The low brick wall to the front is in a fair condition and is considered unstable. Overall, the substation is in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Low front wall has apparently been rebuilt using a newer brick
- Roof replaced and clerestory added
- Gutters, downpipes and roller doors replaced
- Arch bars replaced
- Rear extension
- Brick repairs to side elevation
- Replaced lintel with brick

Overall, the substation has had minor alterations and additions which are sympathetic to the heritage value of the item, although the new development to the rear of the substation detracts significantly from its heritage value. The substation 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

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 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.

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.

Electricity substation No. 257 is a purpose designed and built structure constructed c.1928 by the Municipal Council of Sydney. A white cement rendered panel above the left double-height doorway reads "M.C. of S. ELECTRICITY DEPT. SUBSTATION No. 257".

At present, the substation remains in use for supplying electricity.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 debris scattered at the front of the substation be cleared away.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Electricity Substation No. 257	HS20
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.
- Heritage NSW. n.d. State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Electricity Station No. 257', https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=3430259
- Heritage NSW. n.d. 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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Overview of substation showing recent high rise development in the background.

Overview of substation along Park Road.

Detail of debris located to the front of the substation.

Detail of signage above garage which reads 'M.C of S. ELECTRICITY DEPT. SUBSTATION No. 257".

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Melton Hotel		
Site Image			
Address	135 Parramatta Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	82899
Heritage Study ID	HS22		
LEP ID	Not currently included in the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage

Statement of Significance

The Melton Hotel is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, social, rarity and representative values. Historically, the hotel was built in c.1928 for Albert James Martineer in the vicinity of his father's hotel of the same name which had been forced to close in 1914. It is historically significant as one of the few hotels servicing both the north of Auburn and Silverwater at the time. The location of the hotel is historically linked commercial and residential development that Auburn experienced throughout the early twentieth century and into the Inter-War Years.

The Melton Hotel is likely of social significance to the local community as a popular place of gathering and meeting which is demonstrated through its continued use. The building is of high aesthetic value as an intact Inter-War period hotel designed in the with reference to an earlier architectural style known as the Federation Anglo-Dutch Style. This is demonstrated through the retention of much of the original fabric and detailing, and enhanced by the remnant Federation features, Anglo-Dutch styled motifs and prominent corner location within the urban landscape. The hotel demonstrates representative qualities of an intact and well-maintained Anglo-Dutch style hotel and is considered a rare example of this architectural style in the Cumberland LGA.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The hotel was built in 1928 for Albert James Martineer in the vicinity of his father's hotel of the same name which had been forced to close in 1914. It is historically significant as one of the few hotels servicing both the north of Auburn and Silverwater at the time. The location of the hotel is historically linked commercial and residential development that

	Auburn experienced throughout the early twentieth century and into the Inter-War Years.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building is of high aesthetic value as an intact Inter-War period hotel designed in the with reference to an earlier architectural style known as the Federation Anglo-Dutch Style. This is demonstrated through the retention of much of the original fabric and detailing, and enhanced by the remnant Federation features, Anglo-Dutch styled motifs and prominent corner location within the urban landscape.
d) Social	The Melton Hotel is likely of social significance to the local community as a popular place of gathering and meeting which is demonstrated through its continued use.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The hotel is considered a rare within the Cumberland LGA as an Inter-War period hotel heavily influenced by the Federation Anglo-Dutch style.
g) Representativeness	The hotel demonstrates representative qualities of an intact and well maintained Anglo-Dutch style hotel.

Physical Description

The Melton Hotel is an Inter-War period hotel which has been heavily influenced by the Federation Anglo-Dutch and Arts and Crafts Styles. It addresses the corner of Parramatta Road and Station Road and adjoins a small commercial store to the west. The two-storey hotel has been designed in a U-shape and has a Marseilles tiled hipped roof with one face-brick chimney to the rear. The hotel is surrounded by a metal curved, cantilevered awning. The awning has string lights on the underside, and there have been word painted to the fascia with 'Melton Hotel' visible at the corner. There is modern signage attached to the building.

The hotel has a two unique façades, one fronting Parramatta Road, which is surrounded by a small carpark, and another fronting Station Road. The façade to Parramatta Road has two parapeted cape Dutch gables each with central round louvered vents and rendered edge and string courses. Between these gables is a central bay window that sits slightly lower on the second storey. The bay window is decorated with a painted timber shingle skirt and has a hipped tiled roof that extends from the main roof. Three timber framed double-hung sash windows with three vertical panels in the upper sash flank the central bay window. The colour scheme of this façade consists of grey string courses and shingles and deep red to the window frames.

The façade to Station Road has two projecting gables each with a half-timbered effect in each gable. Between these gables is a central bay window that sits slightly lower on the second storey and is decorated with painted timber shingle skirt and has a hipped, gabled tiled roof that extends from the main roof. A series of timber framed double-hung sash windows with three vertical panels in the upper sash flank the central bay window. The colour scheme of this façade consists of grey timber details with deep purple upper gable and window framing.

On the lower façade below the awing the hotel retains its original glazed tiled walls and early/original doors. There are several double leaf timber-framed doors each with side light and rough glass top light. Interspersed between the doors are large single paned windows with side lights and rough glass top light. Along Station Road, the original double-hung sash windows have been infilled. A paved concrete footpath surrounds the building.

From aerial photographs the hotel has been heavily altered and infilled throughout the original internal courtyard area and to the rear. There is a small single storey extension along Station Road to the rear of the building. To the rear of the hotel there is a large carpark which was added in the c.1970s and extended in the c.2000s.The extension of the carpark falls out of the heritage curtilage and is of no significance. Several trees line the northern end of the carpark which are of no heritage significance.

The Melton Hotel is in an excellent condition and is considered to be well-maintained and intact besides some minor impacts to the fascia on the metal awning and some peeling paint.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Concrete carpark*
- Rear extension
- Internal courtyard highly modified*
- Modern signage*
- Tiles and brickwork have been replaced when broken

The Melton Hotel exhibits a high degree of integrity with much of the original fabric retained and sympathetic modifications.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1928

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.

Melton Hotel

The first Melton Hotel appears to have been built in a similar location to the current standing Melton Hotel. The hotel was built in c.1890 for Fredrick Martineer who owned the Wheatsheaf Inn nearby on Parramatta Road in the 1880s. During the 1880s, Martineer owned stables near Rosehill Racecourse and became very successful as a jockey and owner. He built the former Melton Hotel using money won from his horse 'Melton' in c.1889. By 1901, Martineer left Auburn and leased his hotel.

In 1911, the decision was made by a Special Local Option Court to close the Melton Hotel in three years time. The hotel appears to have remained closed from 1914 until 1928. During this period it appears that Frederick Martineer moved into the hotel and made it his private residence until he died there in 1918. By 1927 , plans for the construction of a new hotel on the corner of Station Road and Parramatta Road were being disputed by Martineer's son Albert James Martineer and Gregory Keighery who both lobbied to build a new hotel near the site of the Old Melton Hotel. Martineer succeeded in winning this dispute and by 1928 had lodged an application for a liquor license for the 'Melton Hotel.

The Melton Hotel was granted a full license on the 3 July 1929 under ownership by Tooth and Co. Ltd. The first licensee was Albert James Martineer. By 1936 the Melton Hotel was under the ownership of

John Schaffer who made draught wines in-house which were recognised in the *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate.*

Presently, the Melton Hotel remains in use as a public bar and hotel.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 damage to the metal awning should be rectified. This should be assessed by a suitably qualified heritage professional.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Melton Hotel	HS22
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.
- *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* 1901, 'Auburn', 5 January 1901, p.2.
- *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* 1936, 'Melton Wines are Good', 17 December 1936.
- *The Daily Telegraph,* 1928. 'Legal Notices', 16 January 1928, p.22.
- *Glen Innes Examiner* 1918, 'Old Time Jockey Dead' 18 March 1918, p.6.
- *The Sydney Morning Herald* 1889, 'Sporting Intelligence, 16 April 1889, p.5.
- *Windsor and Richmond Gazette,* 'Local Option', 25 March 1911, p.2.

Limitations

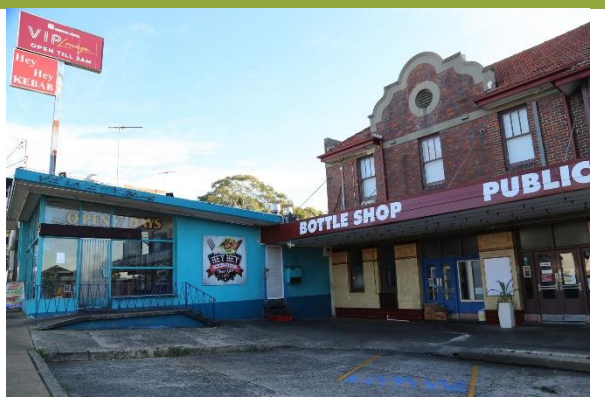
1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Melton Hotel along Parramatta Road.



Melton Pub as it joins shop.

Melton Hotel, elevation along Station Street.

Rear of Melton Hotel.

View to bay window on second storey.

View along Station Road.

The Melton Hotel, August 1930 (Source: ANU Open Research Call No. N60-YC-434)

The Melton Hotel, August 1930 (Source: ANU Open Research Call No. N60-YC-434)

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	‘Auburn Emporium’ – Federation Building		
Site Image			
Address	160-174 Parramatta Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1-6	-	24814
Heritage Study ID	HS23		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The commercial building at 160-174 Parramatta Road, Auburn known as the 'Auburn Emporium' is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1912, the building is historically linked to the early subdivision of the Thomas Francis land grant in 1883 by William Gibbons. The commercial use of the building was primarily associated with the Haskin family. The building demonstrates aesthetic significance as a Federation commercial building through the retention of the façade's form and detail. The item demonstrates representative qualities of a Federation commercial building, built c.1912 in Auburn.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1912, the building is historically linked to the early subdivision of Thomas Francie land grant in 1883 by William Gibbons. The commercial use of the building was primarily associated with the Haskin family.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building has demonstrated aesthetic significance as a Federation commercial building through the retention of the facades form 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 demonstrates representative qualities of a Federation commercial building, built c.1912 in Auburn.

Physical Description

Nos.162-174 Parramatta Road, Auburn are a collection of two-storey commercial buildings that share an asymmetrical stepped square parapet typical of Federation commercial buildings. The centre parapet which extends over 166-170 Parramatta reads at its centre 'Auburn Emporium'. The parapet above the shopfront of 162 Parramatta Road reads '1912'. The building features a prominent corner elevation at the corner of Northumberland and Parramatta Roads. The stepped parapet features a mix of smooth and roughcast render above a rendered string course over the windows. The upper-level façade features a mix of face red brick and painted brick, laid in a stretcher bond pattern. The exposed brick facades have polychromatic brickwork decorating the lintels and sills. The corner building at 174 Parramatta Road has a contemporary paint scheme with a modern dentilled string course.

The windows at Nos. 166 and 170 are double hung timber sashes. The windows to 168 Parramatta Road have been replaced with metal framed slides. The remaining window openings along the façade are rectangular with metal frame slides. The window openings of 170 Parramatta Road feature fabric awnings with metal arms. There is a solar powered light over the entry at the corner of Northumberland and Parramatta Roads

Each building has been extended to the rear and includes a garage space with a roller door entry at the rear. The building at 170 Parramatta Road has a rear brick extension with a gabled roof clad in corrugated metal, likely Colorbond.

A modern steel-framed cantilevered awning extends along the north elevation of the façade. The awning is fixed with tensile bracing with a corrugated metal roof. The awning is severely corroded in sections. The lower-level façade is highly modified with the inclusion of modern advertising and signage, door and window openings. The lower façade also features a variety of wall claddings below the awning including tiles, aluminium weatherboards, and metal panels.

The building is built to the street alignment and fronts Parramatta Road. There are no contributing landscape elements.

The building appears to be in a fair condition. There are localised repairs required for the corroded sections of awning roof, and some deterioration associated with application of acrylic paint.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear extensions
- Modified lower façade*
- Contemporary awning*
- Contemporary signage*
- Modified window frames*
- Contemporary paint schemes
- Contemporary cladding to lower façade*

The upper façade retains a moderate level of integrity with regards to overall form. However, the integrity is reduced by the modified paint schemes and treatment of lower facade. Reversible elements that would increase the integrity of this item include the modification of the paint scheme, and removal of the contemporary awning, contemporary signage and contemporary cladding to lower façade.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1912

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 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.

Auburn Emporium

The Auburn Emporium is located within the 50-acre land grant Thomas Francis received in 1806. The study area forms part of the 1881 subdivision known as 'Auburn Downs'. The Auburn Emporium comprises of lots 1 to 6 on section 2 of the deposited plan 995. Lots 2-6 were acquired by William Gibbons in 1883 and formed part of the Gibbons Estate along Parramatta Road that measured 1 acre 2 rods and 17 perches. In 1883, lot 1 was acquired by Margaret Pawley.

In 1895, Lots 2-5 were purchased by Daniel Dee from William M.H. Gibbons, John H. R. Gibbons, Thomas G.G Gibbons. In 1912, Eli Haskins, a local butcher, purchased lots 2, 3 and 4 from Laura Antonia Lane, and lot 5 in 1933. Lot 6 was purchased by John Mashman, a local potter in 1896 and William Haskin, also a butcher in 1956. In 1917, Lot 1 was purchased by John Weir, a storekeeper and sold to by A Thompsons Pty Ltd in 1958.

The 'Auburn Emporium' was built in 1912 and according to the Sands Directory, was home to a number of commercial businesses. In the 1930s they included a cash and carry grocer, boot repairer, fish shop, newspaper agent and post office, draper, greengrocer, baker, small goods, a butcher, chemist and hairdresser. Today, the building remains in use by several businesses.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 more sympathetic heritage paint scheme should be investigated.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	'Auburn Emporium' – Federation Building	HS23
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

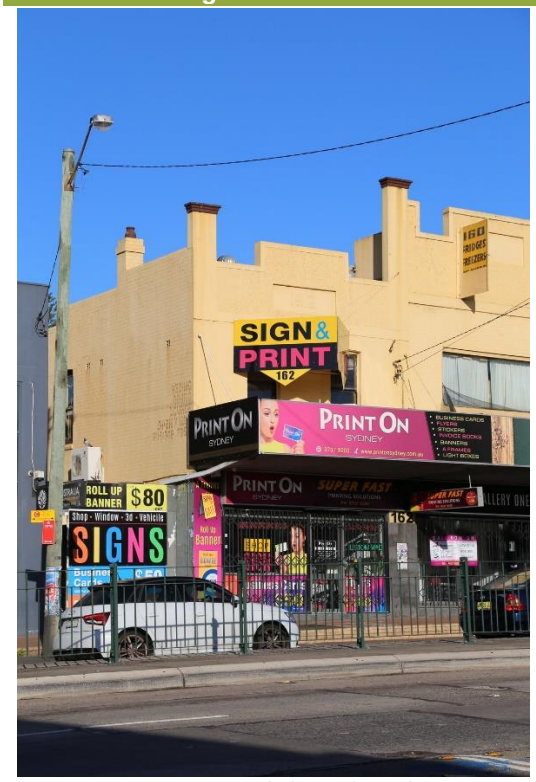
Limitations

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

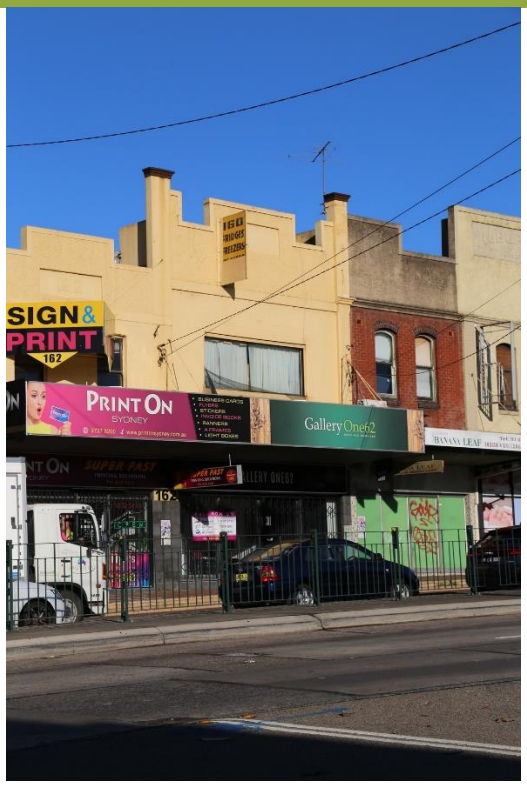
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

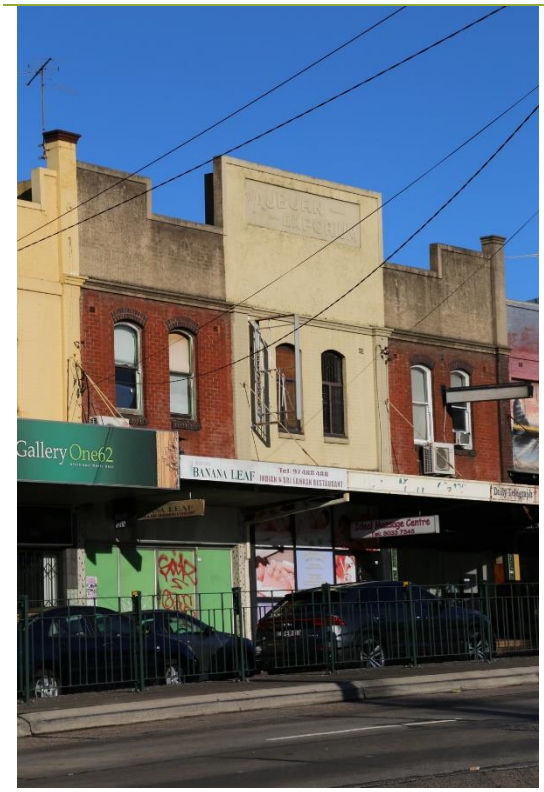
Additional Images



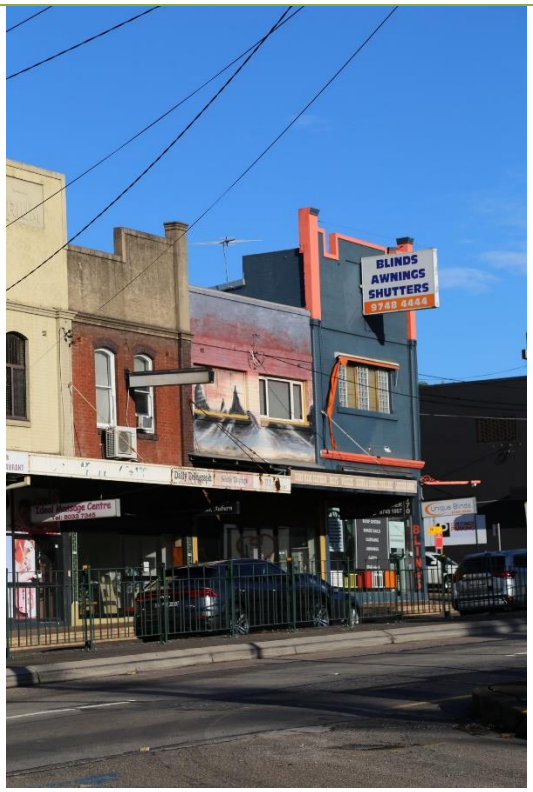
162 Parramatta Road, front façade.



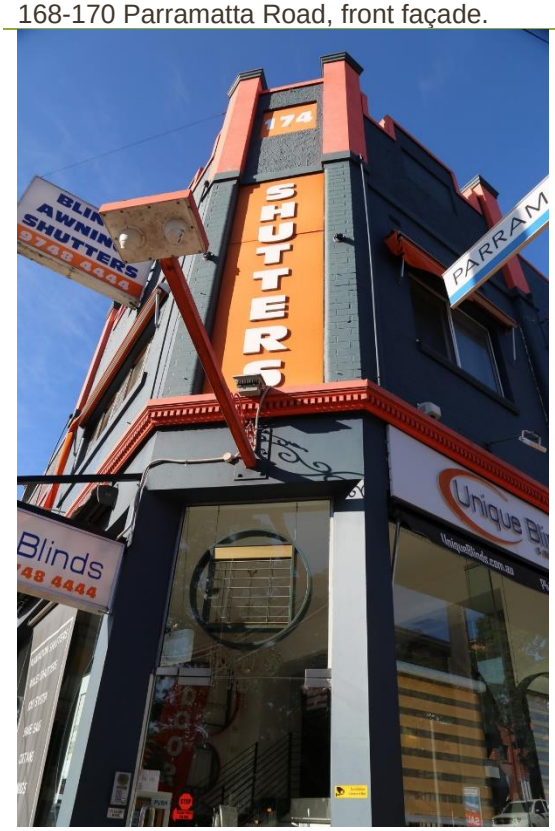
164 Parramatta Road, front façade.



168-170 Parramatta Road, front façade.



172 Parramatta Road, front façade.



174 Parramatta Road, corner elevation.

174 Parramatta Road, west elevation along Northumberland Road.

View to west elevation of Northumberland Road.

View to rear extension of 174 Parramtta Road.

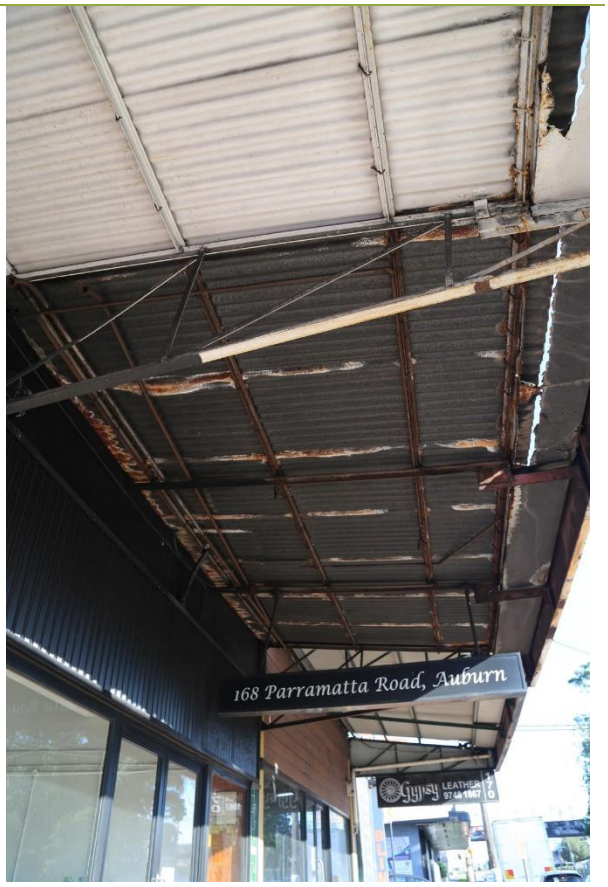
View along laneway privided rear access.

Detail of upper façade.

View along lower facade

View along lower façade with tile cladding to 166 Parramatta Road.

View west from 166 Parramatta road, along lower façade.



Detail of corroded awning roof at 168 Parramatta Road.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Warehouse		
Site Image			
Address	259-263 Parramatta Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	655969
	A	-	350977
Heritage Study ID	HS24		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The warehouse at 259-263 Parramatta Road is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in c.1955 and completed by 1960, the building is historically associated with the 1960s Modern Movement which promoted new architectural forms and rejected historical styles. The building is a highly intact industrial modernist building built in the Post-War International style. It is a fine example of modern twentieth century industrial architecture that retains much of its original architectural detail, form, and landscaping. The warehouse demonstrates representative qualities of an intact and fine modernist building built in Auburn in the 1950s.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is located on land granted to John Blaxland in 1807, known as Newington Estate. The site was sold as part of the 1894 Newington Estate subdivision. The building is historically associated with the Modern Movement which promoted new architectural forms and rejected historical styles.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building is a highly intact industrial modernist building built in the Post-War International style. It is a fine example of modern twentieth century industrial architecture that retains much of its original architectural detail, form, and landscaping.
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 fine modernist building built in Auburn in the 1950s.

Physical Description

The warehouse at 259-263 Parramatta Road, Auburn is a large two-storey industrial building located on the corner of Parramatta Road and Junction Street. The item that comprises of two distinct sections; a Post-War International Style main building orientated to front Parramatta Road with a sawtooth warehouse to the rear extending back towards Short Street.

The main building comprises of painted brick masonry laid in the stretcher bond pattern. Features characteristic of the Post-War International Style include the Corbusian ribbon window motif with structural frame expressed, and cubiform with contrasting non-rectangular shapes.

The south elevation (front façade) features a grand entrance addressed by pebblecrete steps with a highly distinct porch. The porch has a cantilevered concrete roof with red painted square columns. Inside the entry is a large curved stairway. On the exterior the façade has a curved curtain wall with expressed structural frame and fixed rectangular windowpanes. The remainder of the elevation has two Corbusian window motifs along the lower and upper façade with painted metal frames with fixed irregular windowpanes. The upper window has a cantilevered concrete awning that extends the length of the windows where it travels horizontally along the eastern side of the façade and adjoins the concrete garden beds, fixed to the lower façade. The landscape along the front façade is highly significant and forms a part of the design intention. The stepped garden bed has a brick retaining wall with a bed of climbing ivy, jacaranda tree and native trees.

The west elevation along Junction Street has a small entry way with a concrete cantilevered slab above doorway and narrow horizontal strip of fixed windows. The façade steps out and features two roller door entries with a continuous concrete slab above entry. Along the upper façade is a strip of Corbusian ribbon windows with fixed, tinted glazing.

The rear of the warehouse is exposed brick laid in the stretcher bond pattern, with a sawtooth roof. The roof is clad with corrugated iron and has solar panels attached. There are additional roller doors on this elevation. Three have a reinforced concrete lintels, with one opening bricked in. The downpipes have been removed from this elevation.

Overall, the item is considered to be in a good condition with some minor damage including one broken windowpane, one cracked windowpane, and some cracking in brickwork due to structural movement to the rear of the building. The removal of the downpipes along the west elevation has caused the brickwork to discolour and cause some issues with water management.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Solar panels
- Brick infilled roller door
- Downpipes removed

The warehouse is highly 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	c.1955-1960

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 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.

259-263 Parramatta Road

The building is located on land granted to John Blaxland in 1807, known as Newington Estate. The site was sold as part of the 1894 Newington Estate subdivision and identified as lot 1 of section 3. Prior to the construction of the industrial building, the allotment had a cottage with a hipped roof, occupied by a Mr E, White, a grocer in 1930.

The factory first appears in aerial photographs in c.1955 and showing the factory partially complete with the rear still under construction. By 1961 aerial photographs show the factory to be complete. The construction of this building coincides with the 1960s Modern Movement and economic boom. This can be seen in the proliferation of commercial buildings and a growth in public architecture, including new universities to cater for the post-war baby boom generation and of course, public housing.

The Modern Movement produced some of the twentieth century's most significant architecture. Broadly speaking it is based on progressive European and American architectural ideals from the period 1900 to 1940. There were several avant-garde art and architecture movements in this period. They included Futurism in Italy, Constructivism in Russia, Expressionism and the Bauhaus school of design in Germany and De Stijl in Holland. Advanced American thought was represented by the architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright. Their various influences spread around the world. Architects saw themselves as reformers, reacting to social, political and economic upheaval during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries resulting from causes such as industrialisation and the shattering impact of World War I.

The Modern Movement promoted the new and rejected historical styles. Aspects of Modern Movement architecture such as lightweight construction techniques using modular building components, new building materials and flexible planning aided by framed construction were interpreted as the essence of Modern Movement architecture and labelled the "International Style" after a 1932 exhibition at New York's Museum of Modern Art.

The building at 259-263 Parramatta Road appears to have been constructed simultaneously to the building directly across the road at 290-294 Parramatta Road which is constructed in a similar style. The building is currently in use by Cypress & Sons Pty Ltd who have maintained ownership of this building since 1990 (Govt Gazette).

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- An investigation into the roofs water management should be investigated and the downpipes reinstated.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Warehouse	HS24
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.
- HeriCon Consulting, Colleen Morri and Peter Spearritt 2013. 'The Modern Movement in New South Wales: A Thematic Study and Survey of Places'. https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/ModernHeritage1.pdf

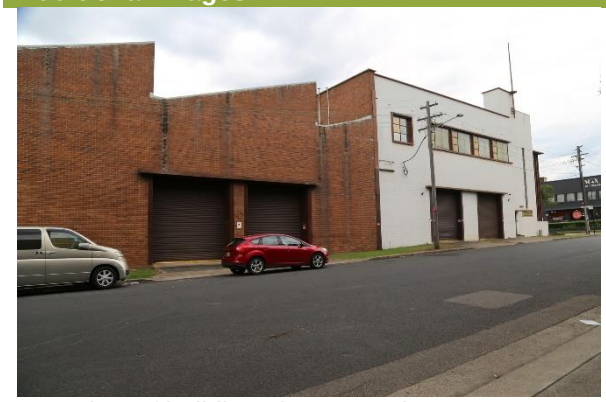
Limitations

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

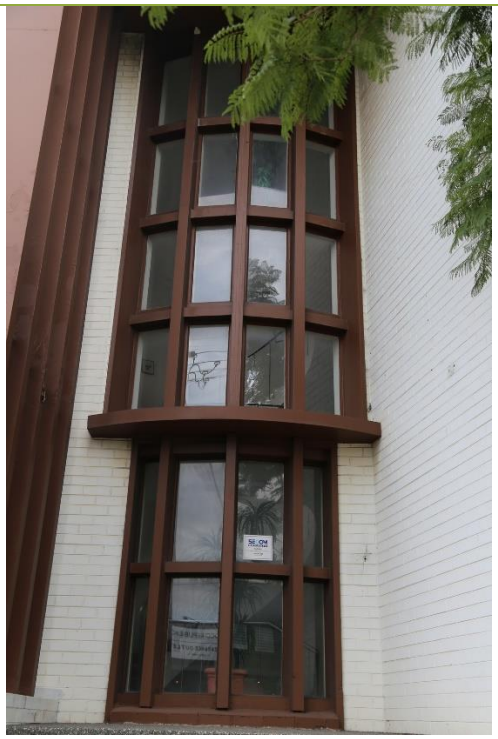
Additional Images



Overview of building along Junction street.

Overview of building along Junction Road.

Front entrance.



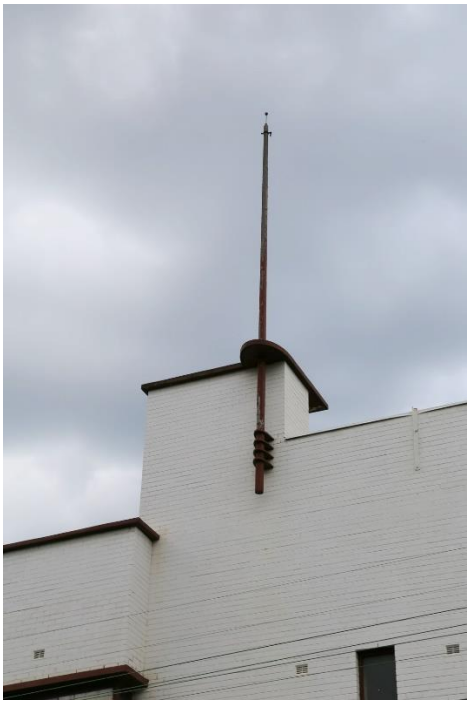
View to central window showing spiral interior staircase.

Detail of ribbon windows along Junction Street elevation

Windows and garden bed along elevation to Parramatta Road.

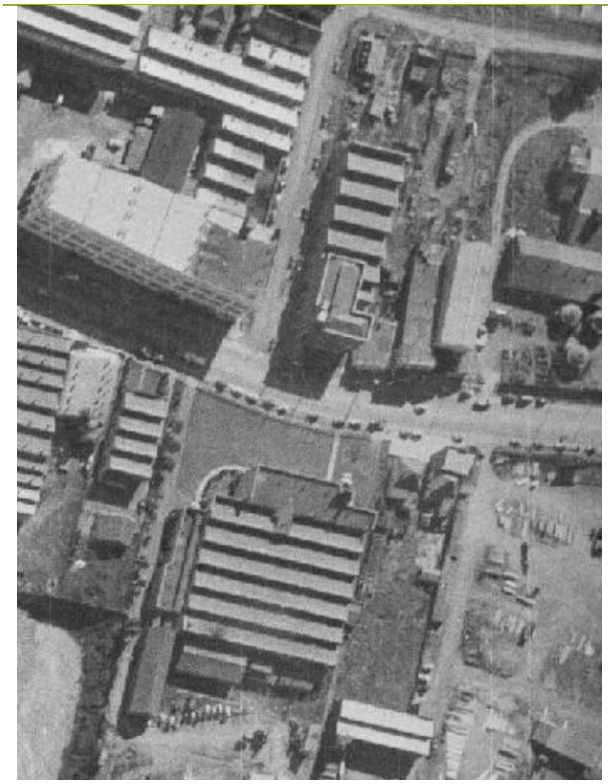
View to brick-infilled driveway.

View to severe cracking in wall along Junction Street.



Detail of metal finial

Overview of rear showing mature tree and Electricity Substation No. 544.



Detail of an aerial photograph from 1955 showing construction of the factory. (Source: NSW Spatial Portal accessed May 2020)

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Auburn Hotel		
Site Image			
Address	43 Queen Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	200	-	1153484
Heritage Study ID	HS25		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Auburn Hotel is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, social and representative heritage values. The building is historically linked to the commercial and residential development that Auburn experienced in the 1920s and again in 1960s. The Auburn Hotel is likely of social significance to the local community as a popular place of gathering and meeting. This is demonstrated through its continued use. The building is of high aesthetic value as an intact Post-War building, designed in the architectural style known as the Post-War International Style. This is demonstrated through the retention of much of the original fabric and detailing, and enhanced by the by the remnant Federation features, art deco motifs and prominent corner location within the urban landscape. The hotel demonstrates representative qualities of an intact and well maintained Post-War International Style building characterised by the use of contrasting irregular rectangular shapes and textures on a smooth wall surface with repetitious use of Corbusian window motifs.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The building is historically linked to the commercial and residential development that Auburn experienced in the 1920s and again in 1960s. The original Auburn hotel was built in 1914 and partially demolished and rebuilt in 1969.
b) Associative	Auburn Hotel is associated with Gregory Keighery, who was the licensee of the hotel by 1920 and until 1930 when he built his own hotel, Keighery Hotel in Auburn. Although the Auburn Hotel is associated with the owner of the Keighery Hotel in Auburn, the item does not meet this criterion.

c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is of high aesthetic value as an intact Post-War building, designed in the architectural style known as the Post-War International Style. This is demonstrated through the retention of much of the original fabric and detailing. Key features include the contrasting irregular rectangular shapes and textures on a smooth wall surface with repetitious use of Corbusian window motifs which are retained.
d) Social	The Auburn Hotel is likely of social significance to the local community as a popular place of gathering and meeting. This is demonstrated through its continued use.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The hotel demonstrates representative qualities of an intact and well maintained Post-War International Style building characterised by the use of contrasting irregular rectangular shapes and textures on a smooth wall surface with repetitious use of Corbusian window motifs.

Physical Description

The Auburn Hotel was originally built in 1914 and partially demolished in 1969 when it was rebuilt in the Post-War International architectural style. There are some remnant Federation features dating to its 1914 construction along the lower façade. The building features masonry brick walls with a hipped roof clad with terracotta tiles and three projecting hips to the south.

The Post-War elements of the upper facade are characterised by the use of contrasting irregular rectangular shapes and textures on a smooth wall surface with repetitious use of Corbusian window motifs. The use of an exterior sun control device (e.g. awning) is typical of this period and style, which is demonstrated on the upper facade with the pressed metal awning above the metal framed casement windows. Most awnings appear to remain in their original place, although weathered, with only one replaced with a fabric awning on the north elevation. The contrasting irregular shaped parapet is clad with tiles and features weathered painted concrete sills and capping. Brickwork on the upper façade contains three single brick, string courses on the north elevation and uses and uses darker bricks between the windows.

The signage on the upper north elevation that reads ‘AUBURN HOTEL’ uses a typeface with art deco styling, that is characterised by the use of bold geometric shapes separated by a thin line.

A large curved cantilevered metal awning extends along the west and north elevations of the hotel and is affixed to the building by tensile bracing. The awning features painted pressed metal sheets on the underside with lighting that likely dates to the c.1969 renovation. The awning is highly intact, although has lost painted features along the metal fascia.

The façade below the awning is a more modern and modified space with a contemporary paint scheme, signage, and glazed windows. Remnant Federation features evident are located on the north and west elevations fronting Queen Street and Civic Road, although these openings have converted doorways into windows.

Auburn Hotel is located in a highly urban landscape on the corner of Civic Road and Queen Street. Although overshadowed by the Auburn medical centre at the rear, the item remains visually prominent when viewed from Civic Road, Queen Street and Auburn Road. The street trees will eventually grow to visually obscure the building however they do not negatively impact the aesthetic of the building.

The condition of the Auburn Hotel is considered fair. The pressed metal awnings and painted concrete on the upper façade show signs of deterioration that can be remediated with the application of protective coatings.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Partial demolition and rebuild in 1969
- Modified window and door opening along the lower façade
- Glazed windows along lower façade*
- Replaced metal awning with fabric awning on north elevation
- New paint scheme along lower façade

The building is considered to retain a high level of integrity. The modifications represent minor alterations and addition to the hotel.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	1914; rebuilt 1969

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 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. Examples include the Auburn Brick and the Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

Auburn Hotel

The original Auburn Hotel was built in 1914. In 1969, the exterior of the building was partially demolished and the exterior redesigned in the Post-War International Style. The Auburn Hotel, which was established as early as 1886 when it was first noted in the Sands Directory with proprietor W. Steele, appears to have been rebuilt and owned by a Mr Keogh. Gregory Keighery was the licensee by 1920 and until 1930 when he built his own hotel to the corner of Rawson and Station Streets in 1932, known as Keighery's Hotel.

The Auburn Hotel was a popular pub in the local area. With the introduction of 6pm closing the phenomenon known as the 'six o'clock swill' emerged. Approximately 90% of beer was consumed between 5pm and 6pm in the frenzy of drinking that occurred before the pub closed. Pubs were inundated with a rush of workers between the hours of 5pm and 6pm.

The re-built Auburn Hotel in 1969 was designed in the Post-War architectural style known as the International Style with some remnant Federation features and art deco motifs. The hotel remains in use today.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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, there is the potential to reinstate the name of the pub along the metal awning fascia.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Auburn Hotel	HS25
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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

Limitations

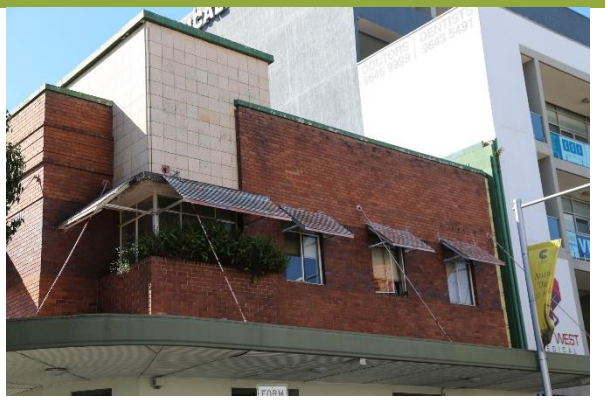
1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

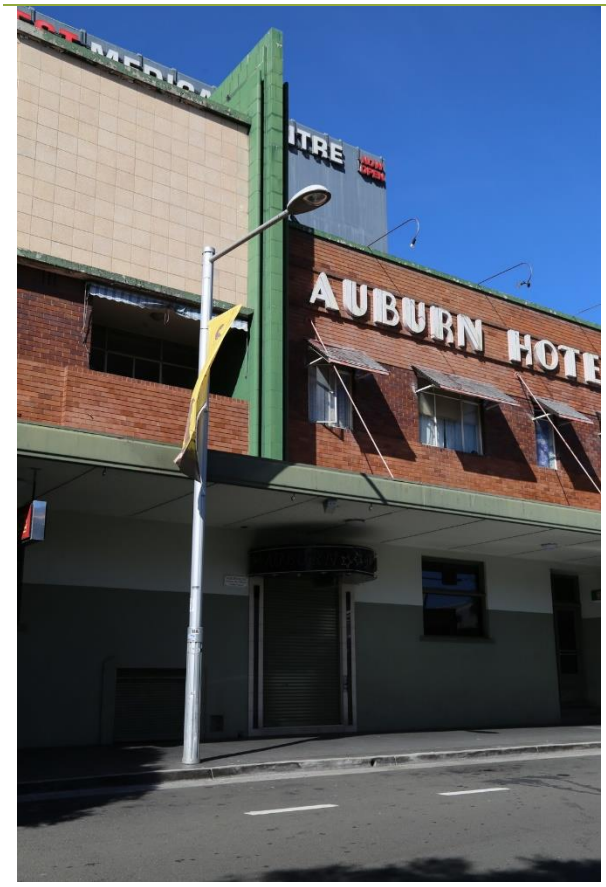
View from corner of Queen and Civic Road.



Detail of upper façade on west elevation fronting Queen Street.

Detail of Art Deco inspired sign. Located on north elevation

Detail of rear building from Civic Road.



Detail of north elevation.

View towards Queen Street of awning ceiling.

Source: Caroline Simpson Library and Research Collection, 'Exterior view of the Auburn Hotel with men queuing outside, 2 August 1952' New South Wales. Police Dept. Chalson, Eric Olaf, 1920-1969. 52/1267. Image No. 33318.

Source: Flickr, Auburn Hotel 2008. https://www.flickr.com/photos/29029178@N03/3014576785

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Auburn Presbyterian Church		
Site Image			
Address	29 Queen Street, Auburn, NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	B	-	409667
Heritage Study ID	HS26		
LEP ID	Not currently included in the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

Auburn Presbyterian Church is of local significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic, social and representative values. Constructed in 1905 for the Presbyterian congregation in Auburn, the Church provides evidence for the development of the Presbyterian community which accompanied the residential growth of Auburn shortly after Federation. The Church is associated with Margaret Harris, a relative of surgeon John Harris of Ultimo Estate, and a keen supporter of Presbyterianism in Sydney, who unveiled a plaque associated with the establishment of the Church on Saturday 16 December 1905. The Church also has social significance as a continuous focal point of religious activity for a group of people in the community from 1905 onwards.

The Church building is aesthetically significant and intact as a modest Federation style church. The Church appears to retain much of its original character and fabric and is a good representative example of its type in the local area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Auburn Presbyterian Church was constructed in 1905 for the Presbyterian congregation in Auburn and provides evidence for the development of this institution which accompanied the residential growth of Auburn shortly after Federation.
b) Associative	The Church is associated with Margaret Harris, a relative of surgeon John Harris of Ultimo Estate, and a keen supporter of Presbyterianism in Sydney, who unveiled a plaque associated with the establishment of the Church on Saturday 16 December 1905.

c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Church is aesthetically significant and intact as a modest Federation style church which retains much of its original character and fabric.
d) Social	The Church is socially significant as a continuous focal point of religious activity for a group of people in the community from 1905 onwards.
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 representative example of a modest Federation style Church in the local area.

Physical Description

Auburn Presbyterian Church is a modest-sized Federation style church designed in a cruciform-shape with large plinths and a substantial extension to the rear. The roof is clad in corrugated iron which has replaced an earlier tiled roof. The Church walls constructed of face-brick with polychromatic brickwork are set on a concrete base with brick and concrete wall buttresses. Terracotta vents are located around the base of the walls.

Windows to the facade and two side elevations consist of three arch-headed stained-glass windows with a circular louvered vent located above the central window. Underneath the central window on the facade is a plaque which reads:

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
THIS TABLET WAS UNVEILED BY
MISS MARGARET HARRIS
ON THE 16TH DECEMBER 1905

The Church retains its original timber panelled double doors which are located on either side of the gable section of the Church along the Queen Street frontage. These are painted white and are accessed via two concrete steps.

The Church is surrounded entirely by concrete paving and has a brick fence with bullnose brick top and brick piers with rusticated sandstone capping. Access to the western side of the Church is via a concrete path which changes to paved brick towards the back of the Church. A palisade metal gate provides access to this side of the Church.

The Church has been extended to the rear on two separate occasion with the earliest addition in the 1920s featuring a small extension with gable roof clad in corrugated iron, exposed eaves and brick walls. There is a large L-shaped extension added in the c.1960s that extends towards the north and also features a gable roof clad in corrugated iron and brick walls and accessed by modern glass doors and concrete ramp.

The Church is set directly behind the public concrete footpath which has two mature London Plane Trees set in front. These trees appear to be relatively recent street plantings and there are no other significant landscape features.

Overall, the Church is intact and in mostly in a good condition. There is one brick pier falling over at the western end of the front brick fence and the external brick walls of the Church require repointing.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- New corrugated iron roof
- Some brick replaced on fence

- Downpipes replaced
- Modern signage for Auburn Presbyterian Church
- Rear addition dating to 1921
- L-shaped addition c.1960s

Auburn Presbyterian Church is relatively unchanged and retains much of its original fabric. All additions and extensions to the Church are considered to be sympathetic in design. It 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	1905

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.

Auburn Presbyterian Church

Auburn Presbyterian congregation was formed in c.1904, originally congregating in the Town Hall for Sunday services. By March 1905 plans and specifications had been drawn up for brick church which was to be constructed for the congregation. On Saturday 16 December 1905, an unveiling ceremony was held in which a plaque associated with the establishment of the Church was unveiled by Margaret Harris. Harris, a relative of surgeon John Harris of Ultimo Estate, was a keen supporter of Presbyterianism in Sydney, and funded the construction of several churches and manses in Sydney. At the unveiling it was noted that the building was not quite complete, however, it appears to have been completed in early 1906. The building was later extended in 1921 at a cost of 1000 pounds and again extended with an L-shaped rear addition which opened in c.1960s. The Church was well-known for hosting many events including an annual Spring Fair. From the 1940s the Church was also known as St Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

At present, the church remains in use and is known as Auburn Presbyterian Church.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 to the Church walls should be repointed by a suitably qualified heritage tradesperson.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	St Andrew's Church	HS26
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.
- *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate,* 'Auburn', 11 March 1905, p.2.
- *The Sydney Morning Herald,* 'An Unveiling Ceremony', 16 December 1905, p.3.
- *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate,* 'Auburn', 26 January 1906, p.2.
- *The Sydney Morning Herald,* 'Auburn Presbyterian Church', 13 December 1921, 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.

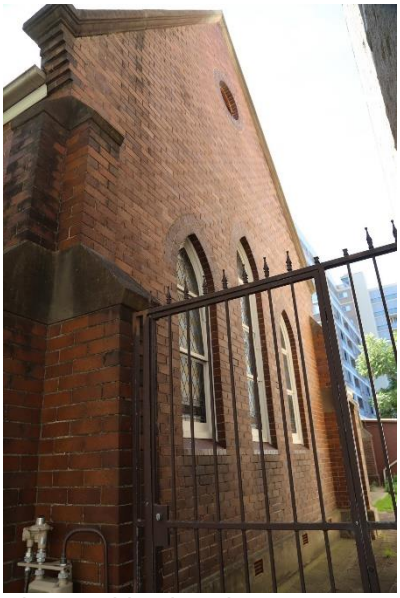
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

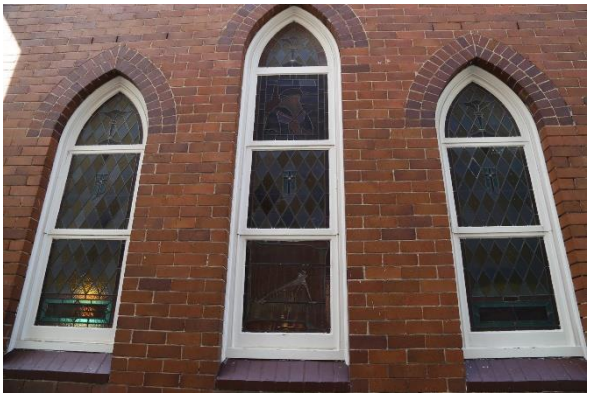
Overview of Church.

Unveiling plaque.



View to side elevation.

Entrance to Church.



Stained glass windows.

View along side towards rear extension of church.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	St John of God Catholic Church and St John's Catholic Primary School		
Site Image			
Address	73-77; 82-84 Queen Street; 2 Alice Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	86602
	1	-	782389
	1		995332
	100	-	1248428
Heritage Study ID	HS27		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Education, Religion	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

St John of God Catholic Church and St John's Catholic Primary School are of local significance for their historic, associative, aesthetic, social and representative values. Historically, St John's Catholic Primary School was established in 1892 by the Sisters of Charity in the grounds of Duncraggan Hall. The Alphonsus Memorial Building was constructed in 1930 and replacing an earlier Church and School building. St John of God Church was constructed in 1915 for the Catholic congregation in Auburn. The Church and School provide evidence for the development of the Auburn Catholic community and is linked to the influx of Irish Catholic railway workers to Clyde. Both the School and the Church are associated with St Joseph's Hospital (former Duncraggan Hall) and the Sisters of Charity who were instrumental in the establishment of both the St John of God Church and the St John's Catholic Primary School.

The item has social significance as a School and Church that has remained a continuous focal point of religious activity for the Catholic community in Auburn from 1892 onwards. The Church building is aesthetically significant and intact as a Federation style Church. The Church appears to retain much of its original character and fabric and including stained glass windows and rendered string courses. The Alphonsus Memorial building at St John's Primary School has aesthetic significance as a highly intact Inter-War School building that retains much of its original character and remains prominent within the streetscape. The buildings present well together as a group. Both the School and the Church remain highly intact examples of an Inter-War period Catholic School building and a Federation style Church in the local area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically, St John's Catholic Primary School was established in 1892 by the Sisters of Charity in the grounds of Duncraggan Hall. The Alphonsus Memorial Building was constructed in 1930 and replacing an earlier Church and School building. St John of God Church was constructed in 1915 for the Catholic congregation in Auburn. The Church and School provide evidence for the development of the Auburn Catholic community and is linked to the influx of Irish Catholic railway workers to Clyde.
b) Associative	St John of God Church and St John's Catholic School are both associated with St Joseph's Hospital (former Duncraggan Hall) and the Sisters of Charity who were instrumental in the establishment of both the St John of God Church and St John's Catholic School.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	St John of God Church is aesthetically significant as Federation style Church. The Church appears to retain much of its original character and fabric including stained glass windows and rendered string courses. The Alphonsus Memorial building at St John's Catholic Primary School has aesthetic significance as a highly intact Inter-War School building that retains much of its original character and remains prominent within the streetscape. Together, the buildings present well as a group.
d) Social	The item has social significance as a Church and School that has remined a continuous focal point of religious activity for the Catholic community in Auburn from 1892 onwards.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	Together, both the School and Church building remain highly intact examples of a Federation period Church and an Inter-War School building within the Auburn area.

Physical Description

St John of God Catholic Church

The St John of God Church is a Federation style Church constructed from face-brick. The street façade is laid in English bond with rendered string courses. The brickwork on the side elevations is laid in stretcher bond with buttresses in English bond. The roof is a simple steep pitched gable clad in Marseilles tiles with broad, exposed eaves visible on the sides of the Church. A tall, moulded cross is situated at the apex of the gable. The building features several brick buttresses with rendered string courses and capping. The main façade of the Church features a prominent horizontal parapet, with engaged piers. Visible at high level on the façade are four metal anchor plates connected to structural tie rods in the upper gable. Brick cross reveals are inset into the brick piers on either side of the lower area of the façade. In the gable above the centralised pointed arched door is a stained-glass window opening with a stepped brick pointed arch. The side elevations feature narrow windows with pointed arches and cement rendered sills. The windows are located between the engaged piers of the main side walls of the Church.

The rear façade of the Church also has a large, gable-ended, oversized façade element with a prominent parapet and engaged piers. In the centre of the gable above the rear entrance is a window opening with large pointed arch. The original window within the arched opening has been replaced with a four metal-framed windowpanes. There is a small weatherboard extension attached to main Church from which a modern glass and metal entrance porch with steeply pitched gable extends.

To the rear of the Church is St John's Presbytery which is an asymmetrical single-storey building constructed of face brick with a hipped roof clad in Marseilles tiles. To the east of the Church is another related building constructed of face brick with a gabled roof clad corrugated iron and with a verandah at the rear.

The Church is surrounded by a garden landscape with a number of plantings including eucalyptus, palm trees and hedging. The Church is bound by a metal palisade fence and has a concrete sign at the front which reads 'ST JOHN OF GOD CATHOLIC CHURCH'.

St John's Catholic Primary School

St John's Catholic Primary School consists of several School buildings with a central main building constructed in the Inter-War period. The main building known as the 'Alphonsus Memorial Building' is a two-storey face brick School building constructed of polychromatic face brick with details to the building rendered in yellow. The building has a gabled main roof with projecting transverse wings with gabled roofs on all elevations except for the south-eastern elevation. Each end of the main roof features a moulded cross which is atop a brick pier. The façade along Queen Street is double fronted and features a bullseye opening infilled with decorative timber tracery on the main parapet and a moulded niche with a statue of Mary on the projecting wing. Below the niche is a metal sign which reads 'ST JOHN'S CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL' The main building has timber framed double-hung sash windows with multi-panelled glazed glass and brick sills. The ground floor sash windows along the Alice street elevation also features upper arched segmented glass window. Two entrance doors are located on the elevations to Alice Street on each projecting wing. Each entrance consists of a portico with rendered columns with a timber framed and panelled double door with multi panelled glass in the upper section and transom lights. Above the portico inset into the building wall is a plaque which reads 'LABORARE ET ORARE' (To work is to pray).

Other buildings within the School grounds include two long School buildings to the north east of the main building and another to the north west of the main building along Alice Street. There is another small square building in the centre of the grounds. Each are constructed of face brick and have a hipped roof which is clad in Marseilles tiles. To the south-east of the main building is a modern single-storey building with walls clad in naturally finished timber with a flat roof sheeted in corrugated iron and large single fixed paned windows. A carpark is located in front of this building and a large verandah to the rear.

The School has a neat garden landscape with contemporary playground. The School grounds are enclosed along Alice Street and South Parade by a high face brick boundary wall laid in English garden wall bond. Along Queen Street the boundary fence consists of a low face brick wall topped with a palisade metal fence.

Both the Church and the School buildings have been well-maintained and are considered to be in a good condition. There is some broken brickwork to the top of the brick piers on the side elevation of the Church along Alice Street.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

Church

- New rear entrance
- Metal supports on façade wall of Church
- Presbytery – built c.1970s
-

School

- Contemporary playground
- Window to main building replaced with glazing but retains multi-panels
- c.1950s School addition at northern end of lot demolished c.2000s and replaced with basketball courts.
- c.1960s addition located along Alice Street
- c.1980s addition located north-east of main building
- c. 2019 carpark and building to the south-east
- Contemporary fence atop brick

- Carpark

Overall, the church and School buildings are highly intact and still retain the majority of their original fabric. Any additional buildings are sympathetic to the aesthetic value of the buildings. They are considered to be of high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	Church: 1915; School: Established 1893 (original building demolished), Main building: 1930

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.

Both the St John of God Church and St John's Catholic School are situated on part of land that was granted to Thomas Bates. John Yelverton Mills purchased Bates' adjoining 80 acre grant for £60 per acre and Thomas Turner's adjoining 80 acre grant to the east for £15 per acre from William McMillan in October 1876 .He then laid out a subdivision with the current Auburn Road along the line of the boundary dividing the two grants. The Auburn Township was laid out on a traditional north south grid with back-to-back allotments with 40 ft frontages (12.192 m) as was the norm of the day although the streets were a generous 66 feet (20.117 m) wide.

The first auction of the Auburn Township was made on 1 June 1878 and although sales were successful development was slow and this did not include the land along South Parade. A second auction in 1884 when Mills and Pile offered 329 allotments of Bates' grant between South Parade, Helena Street, Alice Street and Auburn Road. This was known as Auburn West and covered sections 1 to 11 of the township subdivision. St John of God Church was located in Section 5 of this subdivision and St John's Catholic School is in Section 2.

St. John's Catholic School

St. John's Catholic School began in 1892 by the Sisters of Charity following requests by Irish railway workers camped at Clyde. At the opening of St. Joseph's Hospital in 1892 these workers requested for education for their children from the Sisters of Charity. The Sisters immediately started teaching the children within the grounds of the Hospital at Duncraggan Hall. A modest brick church was erected in 1893 at 77 Queen Street, Auburn and was the foundation of the School. The building was able to

function as a church on Sunday and a School during the week. Sister Patricia Murray was the founding Principal with Sister Alphonsus as Infant Mistress. Both sisters took up residence with their nursing sisters at Duncraggan Hall. The School was known as the Convent School in the Parish/County of St John's.

The School developed rapidly and by 1900 had about 170 pupils, in Infants' and Primary classes. By 1930 there were 500 pupils and the School had extended to Third Year secondary (Intermediate). Due to increased enrolments the original School/Church building of 1893 was demolished and the current main building known as the Alphonsus Memorial Building was constructed. In 1930, on 26th January, Archbishop Kelly blessed and opened the two-story School building for girls. From 1942 the older primary boys moved to the Marist Brothers' School which was established in that year.

In 1962, following increasing enrolments and the need to implement the more complex Wyndham reforms in secondary education, the primary section of the School was moved to a new building at 12 Alice Street, Auburn and by 1964 was known as St John's Regional Primary School. The secondary section was now called St John's Regional Girls' High School.

The Sisters of Charity maintained their leadership of the School until 1974 when lay Principalship was organised by the Catholic Education Office, Sydney. In 1995 as part of a major reorganisation of Catholic Schools in the district St John's Girls' High School was closed and St John's Catholic Primary returned to its original site on the corner of Queen and Alice Streets. In 2011, through the Building Education Revolution of the Federal Government, (BER) a new school hall, Year One and Year Two Open learning spaces was opened.

The School continues to function as a Catholic Primary School.

St. John of God Church
The earliest Catholic services in Auburn were held at St Joseph's Hospital and later in the Convent School (now St John's Catholic Primary School). In March 1915, Father Woulfe held a meeting of the senior men from Auburn in front of St Joseph's Hospital where it was decided to accept the Bishop's charter to form the Catholic Parish of Auburn under the patronage of St John of God. When the parish separated from Rookwood in 1915, a Church was built along with a presbytery. A foundation stone for the Church was laid on 9 April 1916. A new hall was built in c.1960s.

At present, the building still functions as a Catholic Church.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	St John of God Catholic Church and St John's Catholic Primary School	HS27
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.
- St John's Catholic Primary School Auburn 2016, 'About Us', accessed May 2020, https://sites.google.com/a/syd.catholic.edu.au/stjpsauburn/about-us

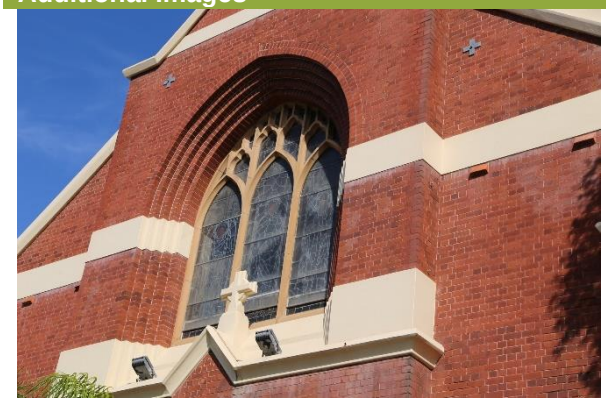
Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



Detail of Church and arched window.

Side of Church.

Rear of Church.

View to building to rear of Church.

Rear of Church.

Overview of School.

View to extension and carpark along side of main School building.

Extension and carpark at School.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Former RAAF Stores Depot Park		
Site Image			
Address	Raglan Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	27	-	270505
Heritage Study ID	HS28		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Defence	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Former RAAF Stores Depot park is of local significance for its historic and associative values. The park has historical and associative significance as the former No.2 RAAF Stores at Regent Park, formerly the United States Army Subsistence Depot which became the main RAAF stores holding site for NSW between 1946 to the mid-1990s. The salvaged fabric on display is the last surviving evidence of the former RAAF stores.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant as the site of the former No.2 RAAF Stores at Regent Park, formerly the United States Army Subsistence Depot which became the main RAAF stores holding site for NSW between 1946 to the mid-1990s.
b) Associative	The item is associated with the former No.2 RAAF Stores at Regents Park.
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 RAAF Stores Park is located on the corner of Chisholm Road and Princes Road East, Auburn. The park is fronted by modern residential development to the north and industrial warehouses to the south. The park is a narrow green space with a number of replanted native trees and low-lying bushes. A concrete slab footpath extends the length of the park along Princes Road East, and throughout there are concrete slab retaining walls and steps.

Within the park, there is a salvaged timber frame from the former RAAF Stores which has been relocated to this park. The structure is an unclad frame of timber set in concrete footings. Under the frame there are three heritage interpretation signs, interpreting the history of the No. 2 RAAF Stores at Regents Park. A temporary wire mesh fence encircles the frame restricting public access.

The restricted access indicates that there may be some structural issues associated with the condition of the frame, although visually there are no obvious signs of deterioration and poor condition. The heritage interpretation signage however, is in poor condition. The signs are severely deteriorated and are no longer legible, requiring a replacement or upgrade. Overall, the condition of the park is fair.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- RAAF Stores removed c.2000,
- Park established at an unknown date, likely c.2000s.
- Salvaged timber frame relocated to the park c.2000s.

The park contains a number of contemporary features associated with the landscape design as a public park. The land has low integrity as evidence for the original RAAF Stores.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.2000s

Regents Park
Regents Park is 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. The suburb is also situated on land granted to Charles McIntosh James Wood and Joseph Hyde Potts. The area was first subdivided in the 1880s, developing further in 1910s with the opening of the Regents Park railway station in 1912.

RAAF Stores Regents Park
The No.2 Store Depot RAAF was formed in July 1940 and originally occupied six factory buildings in Waterloo. By late 1943, due to wartime expansion, the depot occupied ten sites in Waterloo, Rosebery and Alexandria. In May 1946, the RAAF acquired an area of land in Regents Park, that had formerly been used as a United States Army subsistence depot. By August of 1946, sites were consolidated at Regents Park and it became the main RAAF stores holding site for NSW.

The RAAF stores was both a stockholding and specialist stores depot. As a stockholding depot, it was responsible for the receipt, storage, inspection, maintenance, and distribution of bulk stocks of equipment except aircraft, aircraft engines, explosives stores and items normally supplied to RAAF units. As a specialist store it supplied RAAF units with technical equipment including aircraft engine spares, aerial pick-up, delivery and cargo tie-down equipment, marine equipment, drafting, surveying

and maintenance equipment, airfield construction plant and communications equipment, spares and training devices.

The depot had 15 warehouses. Several buildings were timber framed fibre cement clad buildings erected by the US Forces as a temporary measure during World War 2 for ration storage purposes.

In 1970, a proposal was submitted for the redevelopment of the depot. Works included the construction of a warehouse (800ft long by 200 ft wide and 40 foot high), a two-storey annexe building, guardhouse and control point, alterations to buildings on site and the demolition of a number of buildings and store house.

The land was redevelopment again in the 1980s and the No 2 Stores Depot continued to operate from Regents Park, closing in the mid-1990s. The land was cleared by the early 2000s for industrial and residential uses. RAAF Stores Park is situated on a small strip of land that was once included within the No.2 RAAF Stores at Regent Park. A timber frame salvaged form the Liberty Hangar was moved to this park in c.2000.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**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 interpretive panels near the salvaged timber frame should be repaired and replaced as they are considered to be in a poor condition and are no longer legible.
- The ongoing inspection of interpretive works should be conducted on a 12 monthly basis to review element condition, conservation conditions and security. As the interpretation is located in outdoor public spaces, they may require occasional maintenance or replacement.
- Should the opportunity arise for any further interpretation of the RAAF stores, community consultation with former members of the RAAF No.2 Stores Depot is highly recommended.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Former RAAF Stores Depot	HS28
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia 1972 – Parliamentary Paper No.31 'Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works report relating to the proposed redevelopment of No.2 Stores Depot, RAAF at Regents Park NSW' Commonwealth Government Printing Office, Canberra. 1972.

Limitations

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

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

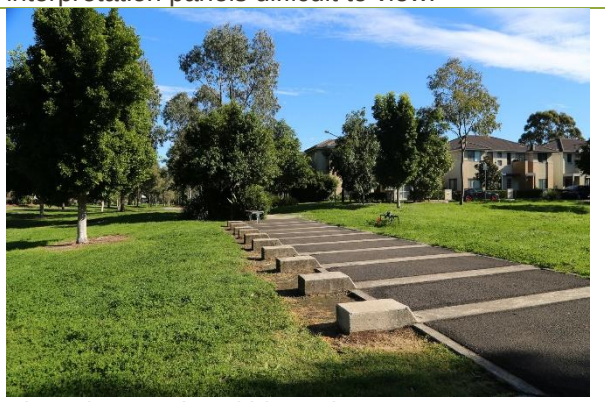
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

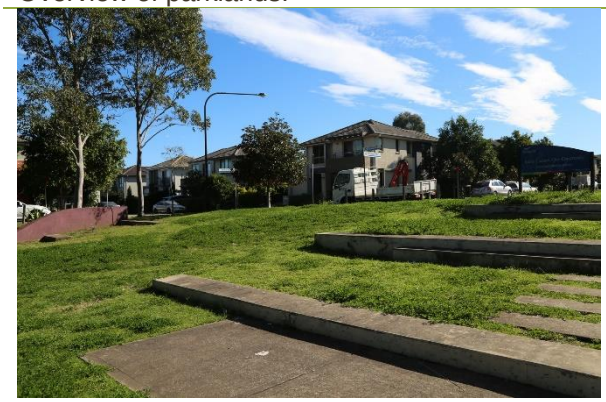
Salvaged timber frame.

Interpretation panels. Note that the glass panels are overly reflective and transparent making the interpretation panels difficult to view.

Overview of parklands.



View along paths within park.



Overview of park showing residential development surrounding it.

Salvaged timber frame.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Inter-War Commercial Buildings		
Site Image			
Address	57-71 Rawson Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	32742
	B, F	-	100170
	3	-	227083
	A-B	-	381970
	1	-	1136860
Heritage Study ID	HS29		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	

	Level 2	Commercial

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The commercial shopfronts at 57-71 Rawson Street, Auburn are significant at the local level for their historic and aesthetic values. Collectively, the buildings were built between c.1915 and 1920, and historically relate to the commercial development of Auburn which occurred during that time. The upper facades demonstrate aesthetic significance as a collection of early Inter-War buildings of varying ages and designs.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item relates to the commercial development of Auburn township that occurred between 1910 and 1917 with the buildings constructed between c.1915 and 1920.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has some aesthetic significance as a collection of early Inter-War buildings of varying ages and designs.
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 shopfronts at 57-69 Rawson Street, Auburn are a collection of freestanding and terraced Inter-War commercial buildings. The buildings have a consistent setback to Rawson Street, Auburn and are fronted by a paved footpath.

57-59 Rawson Street
The building located at 57-59 Rawson Street, Auburn is a freestanding two-storey commercial shopfront with a rendered brick façade. The roof is flat and clad with corrugated metal sheeting, hidden behind a square parapet. The parapet is finished with a rendered cap with a rendered tiered cornice. Below are four circular motifs that are framed between rendered tiered cornices. There are four timber framed multipaned single-hung sash windows upper façade. A cantilevered awning is located along the front façade and is fixed to the building with tensile bracing. The awning features a metal fascia with painted advertising and a pressed metal ceiling.

Below the awning the shopfront features a highly modified space, with contemporary tiles fixed to exterior and widened doorframes and window spaces.

The rear of the building has a small addition to the second storey. The allotment is quite long and narrow and largely comprises of a carpark, accessed via a laneway off Northumberland Road.

61-67 Rawson Street
The building at 61-67 Rawson Street, Auburn is a collection of four single storey Inter-War shops with rendered masonry. Each building shares a brick party wall and features a parapet that has a central projecting pier with a rendered end, topped with a tiered horizontal cornice flanked by a projecting rendered brick pier. The parapet on 61 Rawson Street has been infilled between the central and side piers. The centre of the parapet of the middle buildings features a painted 'B'. Another tiered horizontal cornice is located above the cantilevered awning. Each building has a contemporary cantilevered awning located on the front façade with tensile bracing fixed to the masonry. Contemporary signage is fixed to the metal fascia.

Below the awning the shopfront features a highly modified space with contemporary tiles clad to exterior and widened doorframes and window spaces.

The buildings have been extended to the rear. The rear of the building is grassed and contains a garage and outbuildings. This adjoins a modern carpark accessed via a laneway off Northumberland Road.

69-71 Rawson Street
The building at 69-71 Rawson Street is a highly modified late Inter-War shopfront. The parapet has a central pediment flanked by two projecting brick piers. The parapet is finished with a painted brick string course. The upper façade features a contemporary paint scheme and retains little of its original fabric or detailing.

A contemporary cantilevered awning with tensile bracing fixed to the masonry extends along the front façade below the parapet. Below the awning the shopfronts present a highly modified space with contemporary tiles cladding the exterior and modified windows and doors.

The building has a rear extension. The rear of the building adjoins a modern carpark accessed via a laneway off Northumberland Road.

Condition
There is minor repainting to window frames and façade of 57-59 Rawson Street required. Generally, the buildings appear to be well maintained and in a good condition with no obvious signs of deterioration.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear extension,
- Contemporary awning
- Contemporary signage
- Contemporary paint schemes
- Modified lower façade (windows and doorways)

The collection of Inter-War shopfronts along 57-71 Rawson Street, Auburn present a moderate level of integrity along the upper facades, where they retain some original architectural detailing. The integrity of the item is reduced by the contemporary shopfronts and associated signage, as well as the contemporary paint schemes.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1915-1920

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 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.

57-69 Rawson Street

The Inter-War shopfronts along Rawson Street are located on the 50 acres of land granted to Thomas Francis in 1806. Collectively, the buildings form lots 19 and 18 of Section 12 in DP 995. This portion of land was subdivided in 1883, in the Auburn Downs subdivision. Lot 20 was purchased by Sarah Wheeler, and Lots 19 and 18 were purchased by Alexander Myers and Coleman Cantor.

In 1909 Lot 18 was purchased by Frederick and Emily Garnfield and Lot 19 was purchased Matilda Saunders. Both were then purchased by Mary Ann Pound in 1911. Following Mary Ann Pound's acquisition of the land Lot 18 was subdivided into three lots known as Lot C, D and E. Lot D and Lot E was purchased by Albert Thomas Briggs, a local builder in Auburn in 1921. Lot E was later purchased by Godfrey William Kenneth Hearn, a P.M.G technician in 1958.

According to the Sands Directory, a number of commercial businesses operated from the premises between 1920 and 1930. They included, a florist, a draper and a watchmaker.

The buildings remain in use as a commercial space.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 paint works should adopt an appropriate historic colour scheme.
- Should the opportunity arise, a heritage paint analysis should be undertaken to inform new paint schemes.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Inter-War Shopfronts	HS29
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- Kass, T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report*. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn*, accessed March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.

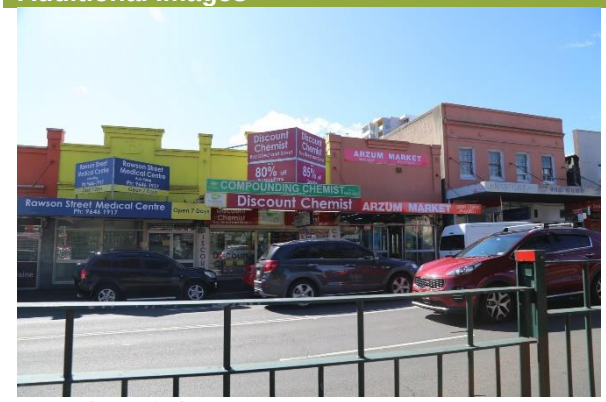
Limitations

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.

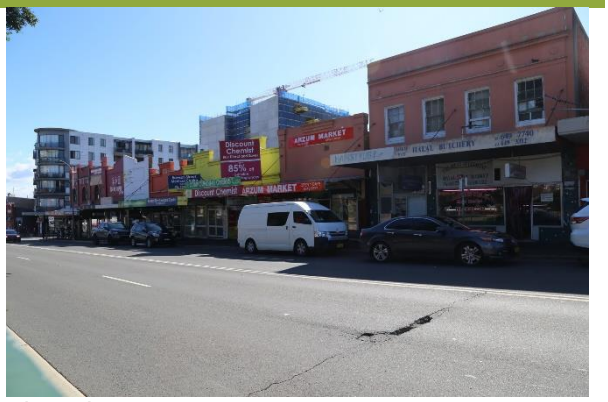
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

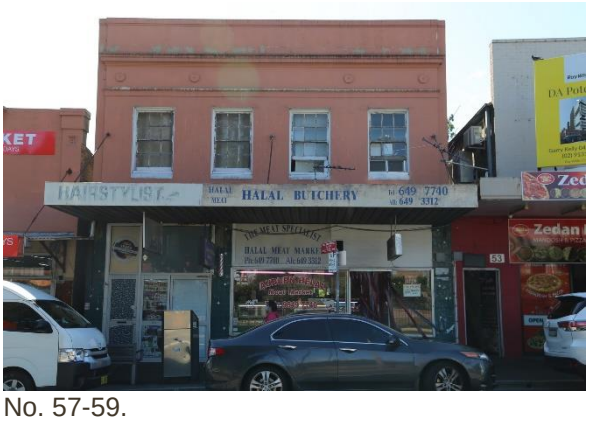


Overview of shops.



View along Rawson Street.

Overview of shop fronts.



No. 57-59.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Federation Commercial Building		
Site Image			
Address	73-77 Rawson Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	933787
	2	-	935430
Heritage Study ID	HS30		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The building at 73-77 Rawson Street, Auburn is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic, and representative values. Built c.1910, the building is historically associated with the residential and commercial subdivision of Auburn, known as Auburn Downs, which facilitated the development of the area. The building has demonstrated aesthetic significance as a highly intact Federation Free Style commercial building that retains much of its original architectural detailing. The building contributes to the historical character of Auburn. The item demonstrates representative qualities as an intact Federation Free style commercial building built in Auburn, in 1910.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically related to the early commercial development of Auburn in 1910. The building is associated with the land sales produced in the Auburn Downs Subdivision which facilitated the development of the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has high aesthetic significance as an intact Federation Free Style commercial building that retains much of its original architectural details and fabric. The building contributes to the historical character of Auburn.
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 Federation Free Style commercial building built in Auburn in 1910.

Physical Description

The building at 73-77 Rawson Street, Auburn is a two-storey Federation Free Style corner commercial building with painted roughcast rendered brick masonry. The parapet on the Rawson Street elevation is divided into three sections. Each section of the elevation is duplicated on the Rawson Street facade in varying scales. The centre of the facade features a stepped parapet rendered with roughcast and flanked by two projecting painted brick piers There is a central semicircular feature directly below the parapet with expressed vertical elements in smooth render. The render above the cornice on the flanking parapets either side is smooth. Below the parapet is a heavy tiered string course with painted strips to appears as brackets. Each section of the upper facade of the south and west elevations has a semicircular window with a Victorian label mould arch and brick sill. The windows are timber framed with fixed multipaned upper sashes and three single paned casements below. The window on the corner elevation is a timber framed single hung sash window with a multipaned upper sash and single pane lower sash.

A cantilevered awning wraps around the south and west elevations of the building. Tensile bracing is fixed to the masonry and has contemporary signage fixed to the metal fascia. Below the awning the shopfronts present a highly modified space with the inclusion of contemporary signage and tiles fixed to the exterior and modified windows and door openings.

The rear of the building remains relatively intact with a small addition to the upper storey that includes a new stairway, door and window opening. There is also a single storey exposed brick extension at the rear. Both extensions have flat roofs sheeted with corrugated iron

Condition
The building is well maintained and in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Contemporary paint
- Intact windows- possibly new frames and hinges

The building retains a high level of integrity along the upper façade where original architectural detailing has been retained. As the lower façade at street level has been highly modified the building 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	c.1910

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.

73-77 Rawson Street
The Federation shopfront along Rawson Street is located on the 50 acres of land granted to Thomas Francis in 1806. The land formed Lot 20 of Section 12 in DP 995 of the Auburn Downs subdivision. In 1883 Lot 20 was purchased by Sarah Wheeler and measured 50ft wide, 200ft long to comprise of 36 perches in total.

This allotment was then purchased by John Anderson, a coal and wood merchant in 1907, who then sold the Lot 20 to John Marshman, Master Potter and Edgar Hewson, Plumber in 1909. John Marshman and Edgar Hewson sold the rear of Lot 20 to Matilda Saunders in 1909. When John Marshman passed away in 1919, Edgar Hewson purchased John Marshman's share of the property from Henry Marshman, George Marshman and Audrey Randall Whiteman in March 1920. Lot 20 was leased by Robert Harley and Son for a number of years between 1920 and 1975.

The building remains in use as a Lebanese restaurant.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 historical paint analysis should be undertaken to inform future paint schemes.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Federation Commercial Building	HS30
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

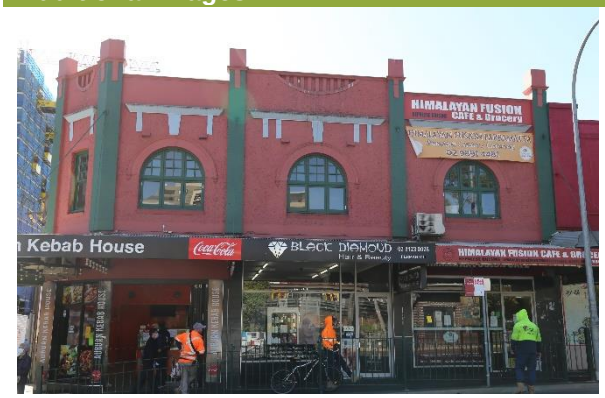
Limitations

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

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

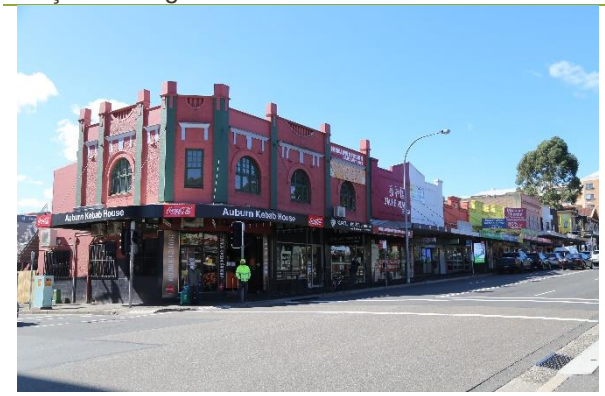
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



Façade along Rawson Street.

View to upper storey.



Shop as it addresses Rawson Street and Northumberland Road.

Rear of shop along Northumberland Road.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Inter-War Commercial Buildings		
Site Image			
Address	97-119 Rawson Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1-4, 6-9	-	11769
	12	-	308752
	101-102	-	853130
Heritage Study ID	HS31		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Inter-War commercial buildings at 97-119 Rawson Street, Auburn are significant at the local level for their historic, aesthetic, and representative values. Built c.1924, the buildings are historically linked to the 1923 subdivision of Rawson Street by John Thomas Lang. This subdivision facilitated the commercial development of north Auburn. The buildings retain their aesthetic significance as of intact Inter-War shopfront with a consistent treatment to design, form, and massing. The item demonstrates representative qualities of a Inter-War commercial building, built in Auburn in 1924.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1924, the buildings are historically linked to the 1923 subdivision of Rawson Street by John Thomas Lang. This subdivision facilitated the commercial development of north Auburn.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The buildings retain their aesthetic significance as of intact Inter-War shopfront with a consistent treatment to design, form, and massing.
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 commercial building, built in Auburn in 1924.

Physical Description

The shopfronts at 97-119 Rawson Street, Auburn are a collection of Inter-War buildings. Although the buildings share a brick party wall and similar characteristic, the structures can be divided into three distinct styles. These have been further described below.

97-111 Rawson Street
The buildings at 97-111 Rawson Street comprise of six two-storey Inter-War shops with a mix of face-brick, painted brick laid in the stretcher bond pattern. Each building has a parapet bordered by an arrangement of three brick piers finished with a rendered end and topped with a tiered horizontal cornice flaked by a projecting brick pier. Below the gable a tiered horizontal cornice extends across the façade with another tiered horizontal cornice below supported on simple consoles comprised of two stepped brick headers.

The window treatment along each façade is varied. No 111 Rawson Street has three narrow double hung sash windows with glazed windowpanes fronted by steel bars. No 109 Rawson Street has two casements framing a fixed windowpane with fixed upper windowpanes. Nos.107-105 Rawson Street also has a horizontal metal framed fixed window. The windows along the upper façade of 103-101 Rawson Street are three narrow metal frames with a fixed windowpane. No 99 Rawson Street has two metal framed sash windows with steel bars over the lower sash. The windows have a rendered lintel that has been chased into the brickwork. No 97 Rawson Street retains the original or early timber framed double hung sash windows.

A cantilevered awning extends along the front façade and is fixed to the building by tensile bracing. The awning has a metal fascia and corrugated metal roof. Air conditioning units can be seen located atop the awnings on metal brackets.

The façade below the awning is highly modified for the inclusion of new metal framed window and doorway entrances. Each building contains a rear single storey extension.

113-115 Rawson Street
The building at 113-115 Rawson Street comprises of two symmetrical single-storey shopfronts with painted and rendered brick walls laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The building has a similar façade treatment to 117-119 and 97-109 Rawson Street where the parapet is bordered by an arrangement of three brick piers finished with a rendered end and topped with a tiered horizontal cornice. The rendered cornice along 115 Rawson Street is modified and appears to be modern. Below the gable a tiered horizontal cornice is supported on simple brackets. A majority of the façade is hidden behind contemporary signage.

A cantilevered awning extends along the front façade of each building and is fixed by tensile bracing. The awning has a metal fascia, corrugated iron roof and pressed kliplock metal ceiling. The façade below the awning has new window and doorway entrances with metal frames. The rear of the has a single storey extension.

117-119 Rawson Street
The building at 117-119 Rawson Street is a large triple fronted building with a second storey and return façade that fronts Macquarie Road. The buildings have painted brick walls laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The parapet is finished with an arrangement of three brick piers finished with a rendered end and topped with a tiered horizontal cornice. Below the gable is a tiered horizontal cornice supported on simple brackets with a smaller rendered string course below. The upper façade has paired double hung timber sash windows, flanking a large square window with timber framed windowpanes. The windows on the upper façade are fronted by white steel security bars.

A cantilevered awning wraps around the front façade and the west elevation and is fixed to the building by tensile bracing. The awning has a metal fascia and corrugated iron roof. The façade below the awning is highly modified with new window openings and doorways for use as small grocer. Several contemporary signs are fixed to the building and awning. The rear of the building has been extended

once in the 1950s, however it is possible an earlier extension has occurred in the 1930s. The extension has a flat corrugated metal roof.

The building retains a prominent position within the landscape on the corner of Rawson Street and Macquarie Road.

Condition
The buildings along Nos. 97-119 Rawson Street are in a fair condition, there are some corrosion to metal elements such as the awning, security bars and signs that are staining the brickwork. The brickwork appears to be in a fair condition, although there is paint peeling and possibly acrylic paint on the exterior of some buildings.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Modified windows*
- Contemporary signs*
- Contemporary awnings*
- Modified commercial spaces on the ground floor
- Contemporary paint scheme applied to 105-111 Rawson Street and partially to 117-119 Rawson Street*

The item retains a moderate level of integrity as a group of consistent Inter-War shopfronts. Although has undergone modification, many of these changes are reversible.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1924

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.

97-119 Rawson Street
The Federation shopfronts along Rawson Street are located on the 50 acres of land granted to Thomas Francis in 1806. The shopfronts were subdivided in 1883 and identified as Lots 19 to 16 on section 11 of the DP 995. Rawson Street was previously known as North Parade.

Nos. 97-115 Rawson Street, Auburn comprised of lots 18-16. These allotments were purchased in 1883 by William Shirlou and transferred under Instrument of Transfer to Nellie Louisa Anderson in March 1909. In July 1909 the land was sold to William Henry Smith, a jokey in Auburn. Lot 16-18 was purchased by John Thomas Lang in 1923. It is likely that John Thomas Lang was responsible for the subdivision and commercial development of Nos. 97-119 Rawson Street, as later sales from 1923

onwards show this subdivision pattern. Other businesses located along the street included an upholsterer, W.F. Peters and Co undertakers, chemist, small goods, fruit grocer and motor printer.

Nos. 117-119 Rawson Street which formed Lot 19, was purchased by Sarah Wheeler in 1883. In this allotment was transferred under Instrument of Transfer from Sarah Wheeler to Martha Short in 1907. The land was then sold to John Thomas Lang in 1909. John Thomas Lang was a licensed surveyor in Auburn and operated as an Auctioneer and Estate Agent. Nellie Eliza Hillsdon, a cycle mechanic, purchased this allotment from John Thomas Lang in 1923. In 1924 she is recorded in the Sands Directory.

The buildings remain in use as a commercial building with a collection of small grocers and supermarkets, hairdresser and smash repairer.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 and heritage appropriate paint schemes should be investigated and implemented. This 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Inter-War Commercial Buildings	HS31
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

Limitations

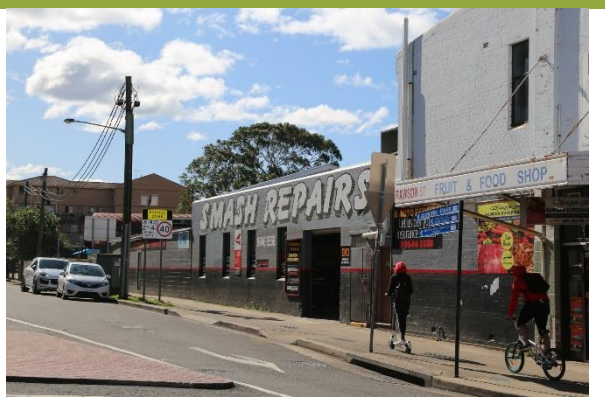
1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Overview of shopfronts.



View along Macquarie Road to side elevation of 119-117 Rawson Street.

115-113 Rawson Street - single storey shopfronts

Shop fronts 111-97 Rawson Road

Upper facade of 99-97 Rawson Road.

111-109 Rawson Road.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Electricity Substation No. 544		
Site Image			
Address	Cnr Short Street and Junction Street, Auburn, NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	341408
Heritage Study ID	HS32		
LEP ID	Not currently included in the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Utilities – Electricity	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

Electricity Substation No. 544, also known as The Progress Rubber Co. substation, is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic, rarity, and representative values. The substation is historically important as a part of the electrification of this part of Sydney which led to its development as an industrial area. It is also a rare example of a small purpose designed and built structure built in the Inter-War period as part of the infrastructure for the Sydney Electricity Department. It is well-kept and intact example of a small Inter-War Functionalist industrial building constructed during the transition period into modern architecture. It is typical of the scale and technical detail of the distribution substations built across Sydney during this period.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically important as a part of the electrification of this part of Sydney which led to its development as an industrial area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	A good example of a small Inter-War Functionalist industrial building in the transition period into modern architecture.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	A well detailed example of a substation in an industrial setting.
g) Representativeness	Typical in scale and technical detail of the distribution substations built across Sydney during this period.

Physical Description

Electricity Substation No. 544 is an Inter-War Functionalist style, single storey face brick building located on the corner of Short and Junction Streets. The substation is asymmetrically designed and constructed of load-bearing face brick walls. Bullnose bricks are used for the building corners, while angled plinth bricks are used for the compound wall coping. The building has a horizontal emphasis, with two flat reinforced concrete roofs, one of which projects over an entrance to form an awning. Original diagonal panelled double timber doors have been replaced by single panelled double doors at each of the two entrances. A metal plaque centred on the façade reads: 'SYDNEY COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTRIC SUBSTATION'.

The substation is surrounded at the front by a concrete slab with raised plinth stretcher brick details and is enclosed by a low brick walled compound with steel entry gates that consist of a hollow section steel in a diagonal arrangement. Original sections of the brick wall are capped by a plinth stretcher style brick. There is a high brick wall along Junction Street which has been partially rebuilt and is capped by modern barbed wire fencing.

The substation adjoins a large brick warehouse at the rear.

Overall, the substation is well-kept and can be considered to be in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Side brick wall partially rebuilt in lighter brick
- Some cracking along side wall
- Left side of front low brick fence wall rebuilt
- Asphalt roof replaced
- Barbed wire capping added to high brick fence
- Graffiti along the barbed wire capping on brick wall on Junction Street*

The substation is highly 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	c.1939

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.

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.

Electricity substation No. 544. (The Progress Rubber Co substation) is a purpose designed and built structure constructed in c.1939 by Sydney County Council. A small metal plaque attached to the façade identifies the building as "SYDNEY COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTRICITY SUBSTATION No 544".

At present, the substation remains in use for supplying electricity.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Heritage Study	Electricity Substation No. 544	HS32
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.
- Heritage NSW. n.d. Listing sheet for 'Electricity Station No. 544', accessed March 2020, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=3430256
- Heritage NSW. n.d. State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Electricity Substation No 167', https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5060568

Limitations

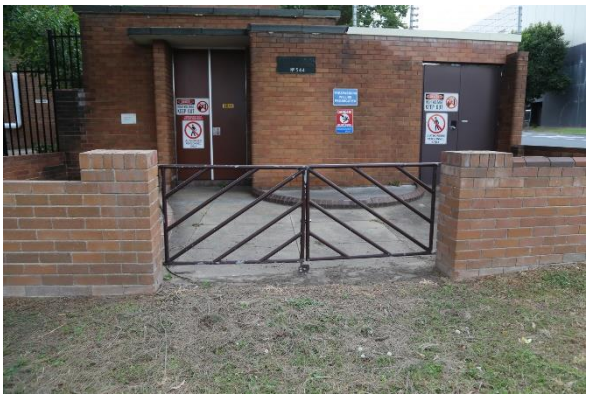
1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Overview of substation as it sits on the corner of Short and Junction Streets



View to gates.

Detail of name plate.

Overview of fencing.

View of concrete and brick ground surface.

Side elevation of substation along Junction Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Federation Residence		
Site Image			
Address	96 Station Road, Auburn, NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	B	-	350905
	9	2	995
Heritage Study ID	HS33		
LEP ID	Not currently included in the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The house at 96 Station Road, Auburn is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Historically, the house was built in c.1890s following the subdivision of the land as a part of the Auburn Downs subdivision. The house provides evidence of the early development of the Auburn prior to the turn of the century. It 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 an early representative example of the Federation Bungalow type common to the Auburn area during the early decades of the 1900s.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically, the house was built in c.1890s following its sale as a part of the Auburn Downs subdivision. It relates to the early growth of the suburb of Auburn prior to the turn of the 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 an early representative example of the Federation Bungalow type common to the Auburn area during the early decades of the 1900s.

Physical Description

The house is a double fronted Federation bungalow with Arts and Crafts influences. Walls are constructed of polychromatic face-brick, laid in a Flemish bond and are supported on a brick base. The house has a hipped roof with a projecting gable roof which are clad with slate tiles and terracotta ridge capping and decorative end pieces. The ridge capping is particularly pronounced and detailed on the projecting gable. The roof extends over a front verandah which returns towards the north elevation. There are two tall chimneys that are roughcast rendered with expressed brick, stepped cornice and terracotta cowls. To the rear is a small square tower constructed of face-brick topped with crenelated brickwork.

The gable end features a square louvered vent painted white in the upper gable and two double-hung sash windows surrounded by polychromatic brick. The front verandah features timber brackets and timber posts painted white and set atop painted brick piers. The verandah is partially blocked off along the side by a chain link fence. The front door is obscured by a modern aluminium security screen and has a lead lighted fan light. Access to the front door is via a set of rendered brick steps with low brick balustrade and two rendered piers with a single tile inset into each pier. Adjacent to the door is a pair of timber framed double-hung sash windows with chain mesh security grilles.

Along the side elevation along the verandah walls there are two circular windows, both with original coloured multi-paned glass. The house has been extended to the rear which is visible in aerial photographs.

The residence has a deep set back and is bound by an aluminium pool fence. It has retained its original subdivision boundary. Vegetation surrounds the edges and grass has grown over a brick tiled driveway. There are two trees located in front of the house in the public domain that are not of any significance.

The residence is in a fair condition with some elements that are in a poor condition. There is biological growth on the slate roof, paint is peeling on the underside of the verandah and there is cracking in the brick foundations along the verandah.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Aluminium pool fence as boundary fence*
- Chain link fence on verandah*
- Rear corrugated iron extension

Overall, the building has remained relatively unchanged and is highly intact with a significant amount of original fabric. It 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	c.1890s

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.

96 Station Road

The land on which the house at 96 Station Road (originally Ella Street) is situated was originally part of fifty acres granted to Thomas Francis by Crown Grant in 1806. The lot was put up for sale and subdivided as Auburn Downs in 1881 by C.A. Atchison. This lot did not sell until 1884, when the remainder of the Auburn Downs subdivision was put up for sale by the Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company Limited. The land along with several other allotments was sold and purchased by Gresley Lukin, George Percy Hall, Thomas Robertson and Thomas Hall Ross.

In March 1886, ownership of this land was transferred to Frederic King who shortly after sold to William Cope and Edward Carey Dunn in May 1886. By June 1886, ownership was transferred back to the Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company Limited.

John Gunton, a labourer purchased the property in 1890. It is likely that the house that exists today was constructed around this time. The property was transferred to Gunton's wife Mary Gunton in 1903 for her separate use. Gunton's family maintained ownership of the house until 1966 when the property was sold to Ken Kannan.

Presently, the house remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and 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:

- Some elements of this item are in a poor condition especially the paint which is peeling on the verandah post and underneath the verandah roof. There is also cracking to the brick base and biological growth on the slate roof. Should the opportunity arise, all elements in noted to be in a poor condition should be made good.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Federation Residence	HS33
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

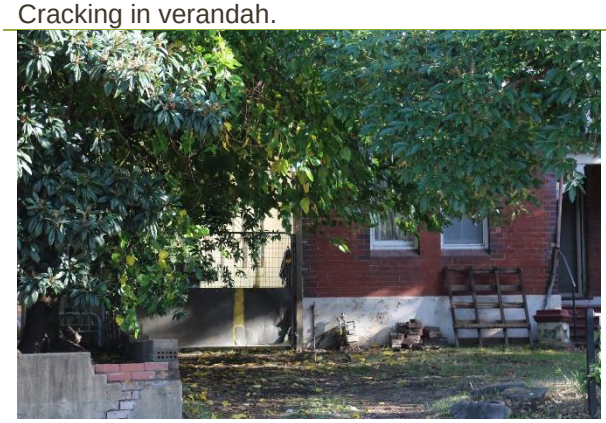
Additional Images

Overview of residence from Station Street.

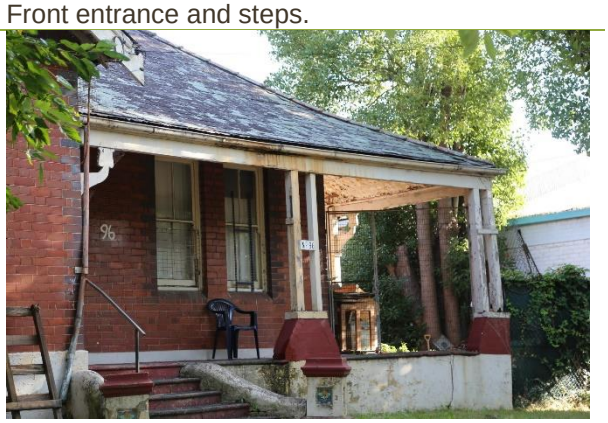
View of residence and boundary fence.

Cracking in verandah.

Front entrance and steps.



View along grassed over driveway.



Front verandah.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	47 Susan Street, Auburn, NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	28	14	1389
Heritage Study ID	HS34		
LEP ID	Not currently included in the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Victorian cottage at 47 Susan Street is of local significance for its aesthetic, historic and representative values. This site has local historic significance as a representative example of a late Victorian style cottage. Built in between c.1880s-1890s the building historically relates to one of the earlier subdivisions of the township of Auburn that occurred in association with the commercial and industrial development of Auburn. The item has aesthetic significance as an example of a late Victorian cottage that retains much of its original fabric and is largely intact.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in between c.1880s-1890s the building historically relates to one of the earlier subdivisions of the township 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 has aesthetic significance as an example of a late Victorian cottage that retains much of its original fabric and is largely intact.
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 a late Victorian cottage in the Cumberland LGA.

Physical Description

The cottage at 47 Susan Street is a late Victorian cottage constructed of rendered brick with symmetrical façade. The cottage has a hipped roof which is clad in corrugated iron with two tall brick chimneys and a bullnose verandah. The verandah is supported on iron posts which sit on a painted rendered concrete slab. The verandah posts have cast iron filigree lacework brackets. The façade has two arched sash window with stone sills and mesh flyscreen that sit either side of a timber four panelled front door with a modern fly screen door.

There is a later skillion addition to one the northern elevation constructed of fibre cement in a complementary style to the cottage which appears to have been added before the 1940s. Aerial photographs indicate that there is another small addition to the rear of the building which was added prior to the 1940s. The cottage appears mostly unchanged since this time.

The front of the cottage consists of a contemporary grassed lawn with concrete driveway and pathway which is bound by a modern palisade spearhead-top fence that sits atop concrete footing. Directly in front of the house is a large mature street tree.

Overall, the cottage is considered to be in a fair condition and requires some maintenance and shows possible evidence of damp to the façade walls. There is some hoarding against the cottage walls which should be removed.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Fibre cement addition to the side of cottage
- Contemporary front garden
- Palisade arrow top fencing*
- Modern lights on verandah

Overall, the cottage retains much of its original fabric besides a contemporary front garden. It should be noted that the new neighbouring development at 49 Susan Street encroaches on the cottage and is not sympathetic to the item's heritage values. The cottage therefore 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.1880s-1890s

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.

47 Susan Street
The cottage at 47 Susan Street is situated a portion of 80 acres land that was first granted to Thomas Turner. Susan Street was first subdivided as a part of the 1886 Township of Auburn subdivision with lots 7 – 11 being sold on the eastern side of the street. It is likely that the cottage was built sometime after this between the c. 1880 – 1890s. The cottage has remained relatively unchanged since besides a small fibre cement skillion addition to the northern side of the cottage and a small addition to the rear which are visible in aerial photographs dating to 1943 and appear to be earlier additions.

The cottage remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Victorian Cottage	HS34
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Façade of cottage.

Detail of verandah to cottage.

Overview of cottage.	Overview of cottage showing modern development at 49 Susan Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Federation Workers' Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	106 Vaughan Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	A	-	388606
Heritage Study ID	HS35		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The cottage at 106 Vaughan Street is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in c.1890, the cottage is historically linked to the 1889 residential subdivision of John O'Donald's land grant by the Sydney and Suburban Mutual Permanent Building and Land Investment. The residence is representative of the residential development that followed the commercial and industrial development of Auburn during this period. The building is aesthetically significant as a relatively modest and intact Federation workers' cottage which retains most of its original fabric and form. The dwelling also demonstrates representative qualities of this building type built in Auburn, in 1890.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically linked to the residential subdivision of John O'Donald's land grant by the Sydney and Suburban Mutual Permanent Building and Land Investment. The residence is representative of the residential development that followed the commercial and industrial development of Auburn during this period.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as an intact Victorian workers cottage that retains much of its original fabric and form.
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 workers cottage built in Auburn, in 1890.

Physical Description

The dwelling at 106 Vaughan Street is a single storey timber weatherboard cottage with a transverse gable roof clad with corrugated iron. The roof features a tall brick chimney with faded render and paint. The verandah features a skillion roof clad with corrugated iron supported atop simple timber posts with decorative wrought iron brackets on original timber floorboards. The balustrade is infilled with rusticated weatherboards. The verandah is addressed by a rendered set of steps. The eastern end of the verandah appears to have included an early modification, having been enclosed with rusticated weatherboards and timber framed slide windows. The western end of the verandah includes a wire mesh pet enclosure area. Contemporary flyscreen doors front a timber panel door. Windows on the front elevation have been replaced with metal framed windows.

A concrete driveway extends along the eastern edge of the property and leads to a small gabled roof garage. The dwelling features a modest setback from the street. The front yard is dominated by a large hedge that entirely engulfs a metal fence along the Vaughan Street boundary. The rear of the property retains a highly vegetated garden landscape.

Overall, the condition of the building is considered to be fair. The gutters require some repairs to sections that are corroded, distorted and full of debris. The roof sheets are rusting in some sections and may require patch repairs.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Early modification to verandah space
- Contemporary flyscreen door
- Modern window
- Garage
- Metal fence

The cottage retains a moderate level of integrity through the retention of the built form and garden landscape.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1890

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.

106 Vaughan Street
The cottage at 106 Vaughan Street is located on the original 60 acre land grant of John O'Donald, received in 1823. The land was then purchased by George King, a Sydney merchant in 1870. In 1882, the land was purchased by William Henry Paling, who may have attempted an early and unsuccessful subdivision of the land. The property was then sold to William Cope, a solicitor in Sydney in 1884.

In the late 1880s, the Sydney and Suburban Mutual Permanent Building and Land Investment subdivided the land into smaller allotments measured at 36 perches and ¼ perches. The subject site forms the western side of Lot 10, Section 8 of DP1277 of this subdivision. In 1889 the subject site was purchased by Thomas Kemp. The property was later sold to Albert Kitching in 1904, and to Alfred Hartshorne in 1954. The current lot boundary dates to the c.1953 land sale which reduced the allotment to 14 perches (60ft wide). Not long after 245 Auburn Road was constructed on the eastern portion of the allotment.

Although the construction date of the house is unknown, there is evidence to suggest it dates to the 1889 subdivision of the land. Vaughan Street was formalised by the 1889 subdivision and the position of the cottage to the street alignment suggests the street was established first. This is further supported by the architectural style which suggest it is an early Federation workers cottage.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Federation Workers' Cottage	HS35
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- Historical Lands Records Viewer, Prior Title Search.
- 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.
- DPC Heritage. 2007. Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review, prepared for 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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

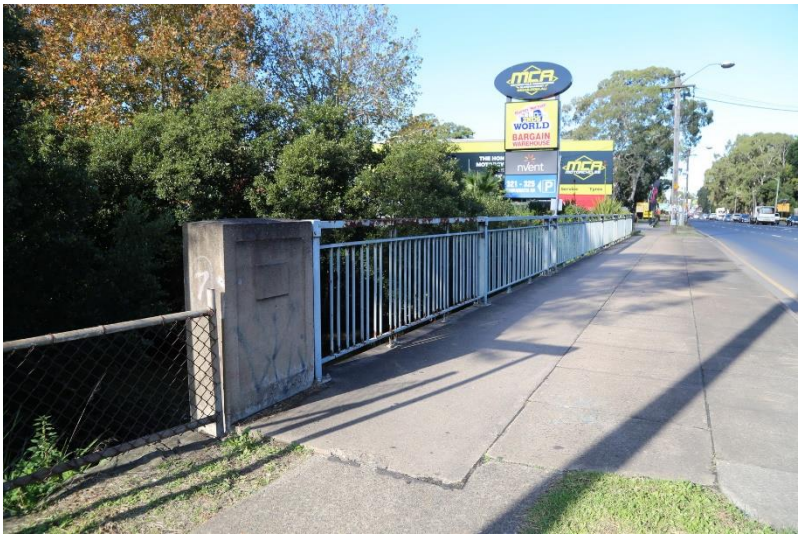
View from Vaughan Street to cottage.

View to side elevation and garden landscape.

View down driveway to garage.

Corroded guttering with debris and rusted roof sheeting.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Duck River Bridge (portion within Cumberland LGA)		
Site Image			
Address	Parramatta Road over Duck River, Auburn NSW, 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	-
Heritage Study ID	HS36		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	None		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Transport - Roads	

Curtilage Map

*Curtilage of Duck River Bridge located within Cumberland LGA.

Statement of Significance

The Duck River Bridge does not meet the threshold for local or State heritage listing under the NSW Heritage Criteria. Although the bridge has some historic and representative significance, as outlined below, the bridge has been highly modified and has no aesthetic, social or rarity values.

The bridge is historically significant as an early road bridge crossing the Duck River, first built in 1797 and later replaced in 1839 and again in 1915. The bridge is historically associated with the development of Parramatta Road. The bridge widening in 1966 is historically associated with the road improving works undertaken by the Department of Main Roads (DMR). The bridge is an example of a common DMR standardised bridge design that may include remnant elements of the earlier 1915 superstructure. It is a well-represented and common bridge design found widely across NSW.

Given the bridge is only partially included within the Cumberland LGA, it is not recommended for inclusion on the Cumberland LEP.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The is historically significant as an early road bridge crossing the Duck River, first built in 1811 and later replaced in 1840 and again in 1912. The road widening is associated with the historical development of the Parramatta road and road improving works undertaken by the Department of Main Roads.
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 bridge is an example of a common DMR standardised bridge design that may include remnant elements of the earlier 1915 superstructure. It is a well-represented and common bridge design found widely across NSW.

Physical Description

The Duck Creek Bridge forms a part of Parramatta Road located on the border of the suburbs of Auburn and Clyde, in part of the Cumberland LGA and part of the Parramatta LGA. The current bridge was widened in 1966 and modified an earlier bridge that extended over Duck River. There was limited opportunity to view the superstructure of the bridge from the public domain. It is possible the pre-stressed concrete superstructure retains some of the early concrete and steel structure. However, the extent of the earlier bridge remains could not be substantiated.

The road bridge elements visible from the public domain include concrete aggregate posts with an iron balustraded railing. A plaque located on the concrete posts reads:

'DMR 1966'

The bridge has a concrete paved pedestrian sidewalk and concrete kerbing. The paved pedestrian sidewalk appears to have been widened in the 1980s and again in the mid-2000s with the road widening of Parramatta Road. The road base is contemporary.

The urban landscape surrounding the bridge consists of a mix of commercial and industrial. The Duck River corridor is a well vegetated green space with an assemblage of native vegetation types and diverse plant communities.

The condition of the bridge appears to be good. Though the treatment to the rail is peeling and there is some graffiti.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Bridge was modified and widened in 1966
- Pedestrian sidewalk widened in 1980s and mid-2000s
- Paved sidewalk
- Iron railing a possible later addition.

The bridge has undergone some change with the upgrade of the Parramatta Road. The bridge 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	Original bridge built 1897, replaced in 1839; replaced in 1915, widened c.1966; 1980s and mid-2000s

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. Examples include the Auburn Brick and the Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

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.

Duck Creek Bridge
In 1797 Governor Hunter made improvements to Parramatta Road and commissioned the construction of a bridge over Duck Creek. The works were supervised by Surveyor General Augustus Theodore Henry Alt. The bridge construction was reported to be on an excellent frame capable of bearing any weight. By 1811 it required many repairs and was replaced in 1839 after a fire burnt the original timber bridge down. It is thought the 1839 bridge was in use until 1915 when it was replaced by an iron and cement bridge. The 1915 bridge has been strengthened and widened several times to form the current bridge which dates to 1966 when the Department of Main Roads widened the bridge.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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).	
2. Include this item'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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	**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:

- Given that only half the bridge is included in the Cumberland LGA, and not listed on any other heritage registers, it is not recommended the item is listed on Schedule 5 of the Cumberland LEP.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Heritage Study	Duck River Bridge	HS36
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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

Limitations

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

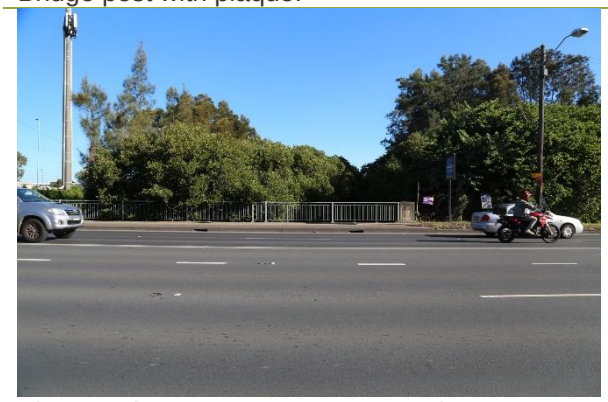
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Bridge post with plaque.

View along Parramatta Road.



View south across Parramatta Road

View towards bridge.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Paint Shop		
Site Image			
Address	142-144 Parramatta Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	412091
Heritage Study ID	HS37		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	December 2020		
Significance Level	None		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The building at 142-144 Parramatta Road, Auburn does not meet the threshold for local or State heritage listing under the NSW Heritage Criteria. The store has some historic significance as a building constructed between 1915 and 1920, associated with the residential and commercial subdivision of Auburn in the 1880s. Specifically, the property is associated with the Auburn Downs subdivision, which was purchased by William Gibbons in 1883. The building demonstrates some characteristics typical of Federation commercial shopfront, however, it is not a good, nor intact example of this building type. The site has been heavily modified to a point where it no longer a representative example of the historic era from which it derives.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Likely built between 1910 and 1920, the building is associated with the residential and commercial development of Auburn that occurred in the 1880s. The property formed part of the 1881 Auburn Downs subdivision, purchased in 1883.
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 potential for the site to yield relics that contribute to our knowledge of the area or previous site is considered low to nil. The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The site has been heavily modified to a point where it no longer a representative example of the historic era from which it derives. The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The building at 142-144 Parramatta Road, Auburn is a single-story brick residence with a half-hipped roof hidden behind a tall painted brick parapet. The half-hipped roof is formed by a brick party wall extends along the entire length of the west elevation. The parapet extends along the north elevation and wraps around the east elevation with a cantilevered awning fixed to the building by tensile bracing. The parapet is square with six projecting piers with an expressed brick course. A course of brick dentils wraps along the parapet. The roof is clad in Marseille tiles and has contemporary gutters, a turbine vent and brick chimney. The brick masonry is laid in a stretcher bond pattern and appears to be coated in an acrylic paint. The lower façade of the shopfront appears to have been tiled, then rendered and painted.

There is evidence along the east elevation of brick infilled windows that would have originally had segmental arch windows and sills. All other rectangular window openings are highly modified and likely associated with the contemporary use of the building as a paint shop. The windows on the east elevation are metal framed slides, while the front elevation has large single metal framed windowpanes. The entrance on the corner of Station Road and Parramatta Road is a contemporary metal frame.

According to historic aerials dated to 1943, the building's footprint has not changed. The rear of the building comprises of a concreted drive. The rear of the dwelling has been extensively cleared from the 1960s with the removal of outbuildings for the parking area. The archaeological potential for relics is considered low to nil. A Colorbond fence extends along the eastern boundary of the site.

The condition of the building appears to be fair. There is a corroded downpipe on the north elevation that has been partially covered by render. There is damage to the building in this area that will be exacerbated by the use of acrylic paint on the exterior.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Contemporary paint scheme
- contemporary window openings
- Contemporary door
- Highly modified interior spaces
- Modified rear landscape
- Colorbond fence

The building is considered to have low integrity as it does not retain much of its original fabric, form or architectural detailing.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1915-20

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 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.

142-144 Parramatta Road
The subject property forms part of Thomas Francis 50 acre grant received in 1806. The property formed part of the 1881 subdivision known as Auburn Downs. The property formed a portion of the land purchased by William M.H Gibbons in 1883 which included lots 2-8, section 2 DP995. The subject site forms lot 8. Lot 8 was purchased by Herman Henry Stillgelauer, a local plumber in Granville in 1895. The property was 50ft wide and 200ft long and equalled 36 ½ perches. According to Sands Directory, the building was a café and confectionery shop run by Mr D. Mullery in the 1930s.

The building was recently a paint shop, however, is currently unoccupied.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring			

		development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	**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:

- It is not recommended that this building be listed as a local heritage item on the Cumberland LEP. It retains minimal heritage fabric and has minimal heritage significance. It is not an intact or representative example of a Federation shop.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Paint Shop	HS37
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.
- DCP 2007. *Auburn Town Centre: Heritage Review*, prepared for Auburn Council.

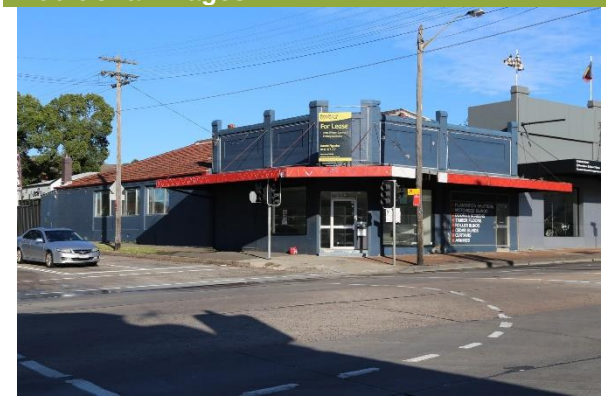
Limitations

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.

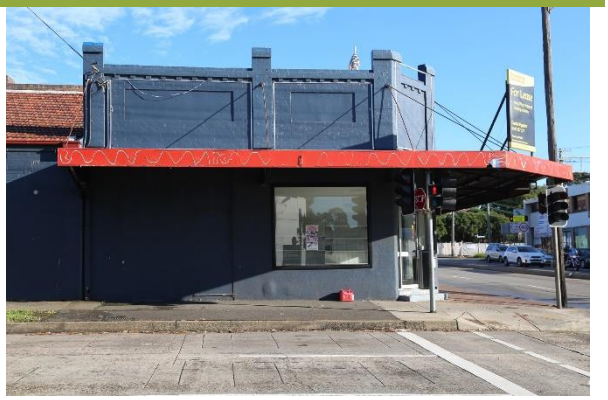
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



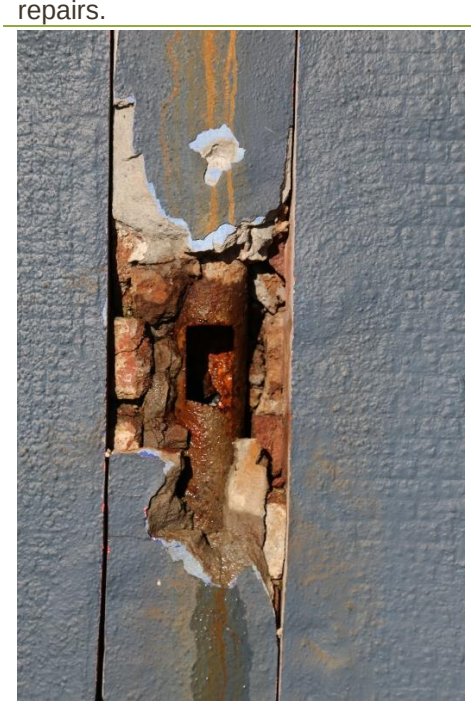
View from intersection at Station Road and Parramatta Road to front façade of 142-144 Parramatta Road.



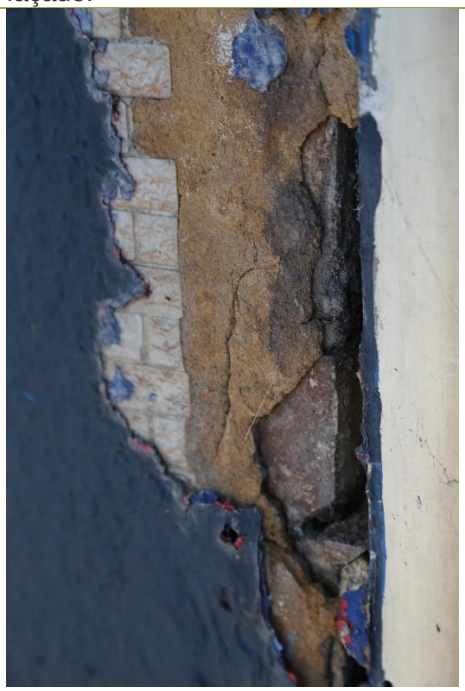
View of parapet along eastern elevation.

East elevation with sections of brick patch repairs.

Detail of damage to pain and render along lower façade.



Detail of corroded pipe rendered over.



Detail of brick, render, tiles and various modern paint layers.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	32 Woodburn Road, Berala NSW, 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	E	-	21255
Heritage Study ID	HS38		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Victorian Cottage at 32 Woodburn Road is of heritage significance at the local level for its historical, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1883, the residence is historically associated with the early residential subdivisions of Rookwood (now Lidcombe and Berala area). The dwelling is historically associated with the Rugby Park Estate subdivision in the 1880s. The building has some aesthetic significance as an early Victorian cottage, however, this is reduced by the loss of original fabric and detailing on the façade. Although modified it is a representative example of Victorian cottages built in Berala, c.1883.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1883, the residence is historically associated with the early residential subdivisions of Rookwood (now Lidcombe and Berala area). The dwelling is historically associated with the Rugby Park Estate subdivision in the 1880s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building has some aesthetic significance as an early Victorian cottage, however this is reduced by the loss of original fabric and detailing on the 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 modified it is a representative example of Victorian cottages built in Berala, c.1883.

Physical Description

The dwelling at 32 Woodburn Road, Berala is a single storey Victorian Cottage. The cottage is of painted brick masonry construction, with a transverse gable and projecting gable to Woodburn Road. The roof is sheeted with corrugated galvanised iron and retains three chimneys. The chimneys are painted brick with a tiered cornice of expressed brick and two chimney pots. The verandah has a hipped ogee roof sheeted with corrugated iron supported on turned and chamfered timber posts. The verandah floor is tiled and addressed by three tiled concrete steps. The gable end has a decorative timber bargeboard and two narrow radius windows. The windows are modern metal framed casements with brick segmental arches and sills. The window on the front façade is also a modern replacement. The window was originally a doorway that has been infilled below the window with a fibre-cement sheet and retains the toplight. The window opening is framed by timber louvered shutters. The door is a contemporary timber panelled door, with the original toplight above.

The dwelling has a deep setback with no significant plantings. The front yard is a grassed lawn bisected by a concrete slab footpath which leads from the front gate to the house. The property is bound by a metal looptop fence. A concrete driveway extends along the northern edge of the site which leads to a dwelling at the rear of the property. The dwelling at the rear is a single storey, brick with a hipped roof clad with semi-barrel profiled tiles.

The dwelling is in a fair condition although there appears to be some structural movement resulting in cracking in the brickwork.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear extension
- Window replacements
- Rear development

The building has a moderate level of integrity. While the overall form of the building is retained the replaced windows and modified doorways reduce buildings level of integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1883

Berala

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.

32 Woodburn Road
The subject site is located on land which originally formed part of John Frazier's 60 acre land received by Crown grant in 1823. In 1873, John James Watters a draftsman from Sydney purchased 70 acres of land which comprised of Frazier's land grant and a 10-acre portion of Thomas Barber's land grant for subdivision. The subdivision came to be known as Rugby Park Estate. In 1883, Charles Henry Demby, a monumental mason, purchased Lots 1 and 2 in Section 3 of the Deposited Plan 939, which the subject site formed lot 2. It is likely that the house was constructed at this time. The lot was later purchased by Robert Thorpe, an Engineer in Granville in c.1914.

The property was subdivided in 2016 and remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 sympathetic fencing treatment appropriate to a Victorian period dwelling should be investigate and installed. Sympathetic options may include a timber picket fence or timber post and wire mesh.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Victorian Cottage	HS38
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

View west to the front façade from Woodburn Road.

Front façade as viewed from Woodburn Road.

View from driveway to rear subdivision.

Detail of replaced windows on front façade.

View of cracking in façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Everley Park		
Site Image			
Address	1 Boundary Road, Chester Hill NSW 2162		
Lot/Section/DP	A, B	-	379153
Heritage Study ID	HS39		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	None		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Landscape - Natural	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

Everley Park does not meet the threshold for local or State heritage listing under the NSW Heritage Criteria. The park has insufficient historic significance as a park established in the c.1980s-1990s that once formed a part of the Chisholm Estate, granted to James Chisholm in 1823. Nevertheless, evidence for the former use of the site is very poor. The site has little aesthetic or representative value as a park. The park is not considered to be a good representative example of parks within the Cumberland LGA with minimal natural heritage and evidence of native species. There are better representative examples in the Cumberland LGA that feature more interesting and unique natural aesthetic qualities.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The park has insufficient historic significance as a park established in the c.1980s-1990s that once formed a part of the Chisholm Estate, granted to James Chisholm in 1823. Nevertheless, evidence for the former use of the site is very poor
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 park is not considered to be a good representative example of parks within the Cumberland LGA with minimal natural heritage and evidence of native species. There are better representative examples

	in the Cumberland LGA that feature more interesting and unique natural aesthetic qualities.

Physical Description

Everley Park is located in Chester Hill and is a large open park and sporting ground. Everley Park is located next to the Melita Stadium, a local heritage item listed on the Cumberland LEP. The park is bound by Everley Road to the north, Boundary Road to the south, Duck River to the east and residential housing along Merle Street to the west. The park largely comprises of an oval that is bound by a metal wire mesh fence to the south and large open space (soccer field) to the northern end of the park. There are areas with modern play equipment at the northern and southern ends of the park. There are two buildings located at the northern and southern end of the park.

The southernmost building is a single storey, face brick facilities building that has a corrugated metal broken back roof with encircling verandah. The building supports bathroom facilities, changing rooms, a referee room and a kiosk which was likely to have been constructed in the 1990s. The northernmost building is a single storey, long, rectangular, face brick building that has a corrugated metal broken back roof and a verandah to its southern elevation. This building is relatively new and was likely to have been constructed in c.2010s

There are several established plantings surrounding the oval and along the edge of Duck River to the east.

Everley Park is in a good condition with updated facilities and play equipment.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Upgraded facilities buildings
- Modern play equipment

Everley Park has been modified with most of the park having been upgraded with modern facilities and play equipment. 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	c.1980s-1990s, 2010s

The following history relates to the suburb of Auburn which previously extended into present day Chester Hill and therefore applies to this item.

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.

Everley Park
Everley Park is located on land originally granted to James Chisholm in 1823. The land was subdivided as a part of the Chisholm Estate which had several subdivisions during the early 19th century. Aerial imagery indicates the subject site was used for farming agriculture and market gardens until the c.1980s. Between the 1980s and 1990s Everley Park was formed. The park remains in use for sporting and recreation.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	**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:

- It is not recommended that this item be listed as a local heritage item on the Cumberland LEP. It has minimal heritage significance and no historic features. There are better examples of parks that are of historic significance and retain their natural values within the Cumberland LGA.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Everley Park	HS39
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Overview of park.

View to kiosk, bathrooms and changing room building.

Play equipment within Everley Park.

Southern end of park.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Clyde Railway Station		
Site Image			
Address	Berry Street and Factory Street, Clyde NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	Part lot 15	-	1151782
Heritage Study ID	HS40		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Transport - Rail	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

Clyde Railway Station is significant at the local level for its historic, aesthetic, social, rarity and representative values. Built c.1959, the station is historically associated with the quadruplication of the Main Western line between Auburn and Blacktown. The station is historically significant through its relationship to the industrial activities in the suburb of Clyde and the broader Western Sydney region, particularly the major railway engineering and carriage building facilities adjacent to the line. The station buildings are of historical significance as good and intact examples of railway Functionalist station buildings in an urban context. The buildings retain a number of key Post-War architectural features including finely detailed bonded brickwork and parapets, strong horizontal and curved planes, and cantilevered steel awnings. The station buildings are further noted for their cohesiveness as a group of railway Functionalist station buildings. However, this is reduced by the addition of a steel canopy over the platforms.

The footbridge was identified as an item of high heritage significance in the 2016 'Railway Footbridges Heritage Conservation Strategy', prepared for Transport for NSW, as a fine representative example of a 1950s steel and concrete footbridge. The item is listed as a heritage item on the Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register for the Transport Asset Holding Entity (TAHE)

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Clyde Railway Station was built c.1959 and is historically associated with the quadruplication of the Main Western line between Auburn and Blacktown. The station is historically significant through its relationship to the industrial activities in the suburb of Clyde and the broader

	Western Sydney region, particularly the major railway engineering and carriage building facilities adjacent to the line.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Clyde Railway Station is of aesthetic significance as an example of a larger post-war period railway Functionalist style station in an urban setting. The buildings are noted for their use of finely detailed bonded brickwork and parapets, strong horizontal and curved planes and cantilevered steel awnings. The station buildings are further noted for their cohesiveness as a group of railway Functionalist station buildings. However, the addition of a steel canopy over the platforms has relatively reduced their aesthetic and visual qualities.
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 station buildings, whilst not rare, are unusual in their relationship to one another and degree of intactness despite the changes to their visual integrity. They also have some value as part of a larger group of similar buildings that are becoming increasingly rare due to the pressures of the modern rail network and passenger needs.
g) Representativeness	Clyde Railway Station is a good representative example of a mid-sized, mid-20th century railway station demonstrating architectural elements of Functionalist style architecture in a railway setting. The group demonstrates the important relationship of the station with the goods yard and its associated structures for required operational railway activities in passenger transport and goods handling. The footbridge was identified as an item of high heritage significance in the 2016 'Railway Footbridges Heritage Conservation Strategy'. The footbridge is a fine representative example of a 1950s steel and concrete footbridge.

Physical Description

The following Physical Description has been quoted from the NSW Heritage State Heritage Inventory Listing Sheet for 'Clyde Railway Station', dated 2016. The listing sheet provides a comprehensive and up-to-date description of built elements. No amendments have been made.

BUILDINGS
Station Buildings
- Platform 1/2 Building, type 13, island building, brick (c1959)
- Platform 3/4 Building, type 13, island building, brick with refreshment room (c1959)
- Platform 5 Building, non standard, brick (c1959)

STRUCTURES
Footbridge & Overhead booking office - steel twin beam structure with concrete deck (1958 & 1990)
Platforms - island platforms, brick faced (c1959)

PLATFORM 1/2 BUILDING (c1959)
External: The station building located on Platform 1/2 (Up main platform) is of masonry construction with a low pitched, gabled roof and stepped parapeted end with bullnose capping. It is a post-war building designed in railway Functionalist style. The exterior of the building is defined by the use of face brickwork laid in a combination of stretcher, perpendicular stretcher and recessed header bonds. The overall presentation is simple and well-designed with its monochromatic colour scheme and varying textures. The east elevation of the building is completed by a circular bay constructed of bullnosed bricks and is a typical feature of railway Functionalist stations, particularly on the Western line. The western elevation is of solid masonry construction whilst the eastern elevation features the entry door

to the male toilets with a header bond lintel. The exterior form of the building is largely symmetrical with regular fenestration interspersed with recessed header courses and bullnosed brick reveals. Aluminium hopper windows in three horizontal panes with toughened glazing and timber doors with metal security grill doors are other features of the building. The building is further defined by a cantilevered steel awning to both sides, which follows the curve of the east elevation in a hexagonal sweep. The construction of a new steel canopy between the western end of the building and the footbridge has obscured the original awning and detracts significantly from the building's overall aesthetic.

Internal: Internally the building consists of a number of discrete spaces arranged on a linear floor plan. From east to west these spaces comprise men's toilet (in the curved projection), store room, ladies' toilet, ladies' waiting room and general waiting room. The entire original interior fit-out has been removed with the exception of some steel window frames. The surviving window frames are particularly important as the majority of similar buildings employed timber framed windows. The use of aluminium framed windows was an innovation at the time and represents a technological breakthrough.

PLATFORM 3/4 BUILDING (c1959)
External: Platform 3/4 building (suburban platform) is of identical construction to platform 1/2 building but in a larger form. All of the exterior details are the same with the exception of the toughened glazing as some of the windows on this building have frosted glazing. Similarly, the western end of the building has been obscured by a new steel canopy reducing the visual impact of the building's strong horizontal lines and definitive geometry.

Internal: The interior layout of Platform 3/4 building is similar to that of Platform 1/2 building with an additional bay. From east to west the existing internal spaces comprise a broom cupboard and men's toilet (in the curved projection), ladies' toilet, ladies' waiting room, general waiting room, staff locker room and former station master's room. The ladies' waiting room is now combined with the general waiting room forming a large single waiting area. The entire original interior fit-out has been removed with the exception of some aluminium window frames.

PLATFORM 5 BUILDING (c1959)
External: Platform 5 building is in the form of a flat roof shed comprising a single room with an overhead wide canopy across all elevations supported on steel beams and posts. The building is of face brick with detailing similar to the main and suburban platforms buildings presenting railway Functionalist style elements in a simple way. Two square green glazed tiled motifs located on either sides of the entrance door on the western side are the only different decorative elements of the building. Two soldier bond courses define the lintel and sill levels across the building's elevations with recessed heeler bonds in between. Two aluminium windows on south and west elevations feature two horizontal panes with toughened glazing.

Internal: Internal access was not available for this building (2009).

FOOTBRIDGE AND OVERHEAD BOOKING OFFICE (1958 & 1990)
External: The 1958 station footbridge is a modified standard structure with refurbished and reclad booking office and ramps to the street. It consists of a twin steel beam structure over platforms and tracks with concrete treads & steel stringer stairs to platforms and ramps to both streets. The refurbished booking office has corrugated metal roofing in gable form with skylights. Dormer style gables are located at appropriate intervals over the new canopy of the stairs to the platforms. The walls of the booking office, which comprises two separate cantilevered spaces with station entry in between, are constructed of metal cladding.

Internal: The overbridge and booking office have concrete slabs. The booking area is partitioned with fibrocement panels to create ticket offices, station manager's office and utility room on the separate section.

PLATFORMS
Clyde Station has three brick faced island platforms with concrete deck and asphalt finish. Modern platform furniture including light fittings, signage, timber bench seating and aluminium palisade fencing

at both ends of the platforms are other features along the platform. An early round timber electric post is located on the western side of Platform 5 building.

MOVEABLE ITEMS
The following moveable items have been observed at Clyde Railway Station:
- Two safes (ID # 101 & 106) with no brand names in the overhead booking office
- Two Seth Thomas wall clocks (ID # 1182 & 2042) in the overhead booking office
- Two early timber bench style seats in the General Waiting Room.
- Single set of five timber rollover indicator boards (still in use in 2016) with removable clock faces and four foot pedals.

Condition
The station is well maintained and in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- c1986 - Quadruplication works completed
- 1990 - Footbridge upgraded and covered

The station buildings are relatively intact examples and have moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1959

The following Historical Notes have been quoted from the NSW Heritage State Heritage Inventory Listing Sheet for 'Clyde Railway Station':

A single track was opened through Clyde in 1855 and the line was duplicated in 1856. The station opened as Rosehill Junction in 1882; renamed Clyde on 19 August 1883; renamed Clyde Junction on 1 August 1901; and renamed Clyde in April 1940. For the next 100 years, no further track amplification occurred through the station but a Down Relief line was provided from Auburn to Clyde after 1920 and converted for passenger train use in 1948.

The present Clyde station was rebuilt also in 1959 and the former three platforms were amplified to three island platforms. Access to the platforms was provided by an overhead footbridge on which the timber booking office was located. 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. Quadruplication reached St. Marys in 1978, while the Granville to Westmead section was finally completed in 1986.

Clyde Railway Station remains in use as an active passenger station.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Clyde Railway Station	HS40
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-
Transport Asset Holding Entity (TAHE) Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register	Clyde Railway Station Group	4800129

Other References

- Office of Environment and Heritage n.d. Listing Sheet for 'Clyde Railway Station Group, accessed December 2019, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4800129

- 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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

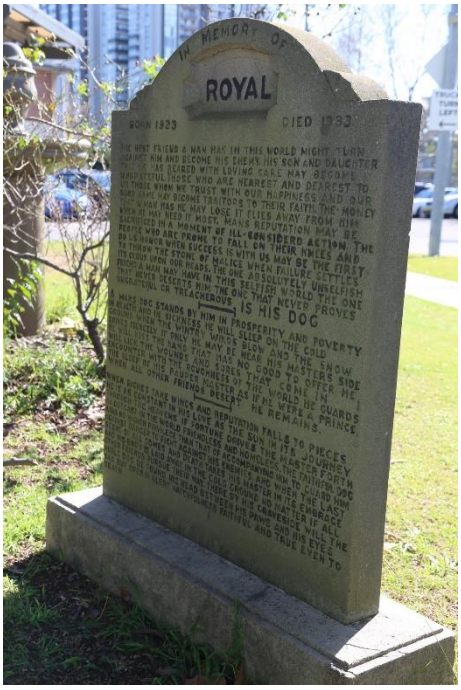
View to platform.

View of footbridge.

Overview of Station.

Overview of Station.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Headstone and Memorials		
Site Image			
Address	Factory Street, western side, near Clyde Railway Station, Clyde NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	Part Lot 11	-	814794
Heritage Study ID	HS41		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Cemeteries and Burial Sites	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The headstone and two memorials (a fountain and a plaque) at the northern end of Factory Street, Clyde are significant at the local level for their historic, associative, social and rarity values. The memorials are dedicated to the owners of the former Brunton and Co Flour Mills, and the headstone to one of the owner's pet dog.

Historically, the site was occupied by Brunton and Co. Limited a branch of the Australian Flour Mills between 1868 and 1982. The headstone was set up by John Spencer Brunton to his dog, a Gordon Setter named Royal who was born in 1923 and died in 1933. The memorial fountain is dedicated to John Spencer Brunton who funded the construction of this memorial at his factory. Another small plaque commemorates Thomas Brunton, founder of the Australian Flour Mills which was in operation from 1868-1982. The memorials have a strong association with the Brunton family, specifically Thomas Brunton, founder of the Australian Flour Mills, and his grandson John Spencer Brunton, also a prominent miller.

The headstone has social significance to the local community who have documented and recognised the significance of this headstone as a unique and unusually extensive tribute of a man to his dog. This item is rare within the Cumberland LGA. There are no other known examples in the local area of headstones for pets that are as well maintained and that are so extensively detailed.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically, the site was occupied by Brunton and Co. Limited a branch of the Australian Flour Mills between 1868 and 1982. The headstone is a memorial set up by John Spencer Brunton to his dog,

	a Gordon Setter named Royal who was born in 1923 and died in 1933. The memorial fountain is dedicated to John Spencer Brunton who funded the construction of this memorial at his factory. Another small plaque commemorates Thomas Brunton, founder of the Australian Flour Mills which was in operation from 1868-1982.
b) Associative	The memorials are associated with the Brunton family, specifically Thomas Brunton, founder of the Australian Flour Mills, and his grandson John Spencer Brunton, also a prominent miller.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The headstone has social significance to the local community who have documented and recognised the significance of this headstone as a unique and unusually extensive tribute of a man to his dog. The memorials likely have social significance to the former workers and families of Brunton and Co. Limited.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	This headstone is considered rare within the Cumberland LGA. There are no other known examples in the local area of headstones for pets that are as well maintained and that are so extensively detailed.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The item consists of two memorials and a headstone. The two memorials are dedicated to the owners of the former Brunton and Co Flour Mills that were located at this location along Factory Street between 1881 and c.1980s. The memorials are located within the boundary of the current NSW Lotteries Corporation offices. They are located on the Factory Street Entrance to the building and are set back behind a tall metal palisade fence that has been painted white.

The item consists of stone headstone, and two memorials which include a marble fountain, and a small memorial plaque. The stone headstone is approximately 1.5m tall and is inscribed and painted with a detailed inscription, the first line which reads:

'IN MEMORY OF
ROYAL:
BORN 1923 DIED 1933'

A marble fountain is located behind the headstone which was erected in memory of John Spencer Brunton. A small plaque is located in the garden bed nearby the headstone. The plaque commemorates Thomas Brunton, founder of the Australian Flour Mills which was in operation from 1868-1982. This plaque was dedicated by courtesy of Toish Construction Pty Ltd in association with the Granville Historical Society and the TAB of NSW.

The headstone and two memorials are situated beside a garden bed which features a mature Port Jackson Fig Tree. This tree is visible in aerial imagery dating back to 1943.

The item is well-maintained and is in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- None

The item 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	1933

Clyde

Clyde is small industrial suburb to the south-east of Parramatta CBD and adjacent to Granville, Clyde is bounded by Duck Creek to the north and west and the Duck River to the south east. The history of Clyde is closely linked to the expansion of railway infrastructure along the western line and the associated development of manufacturing in the area. In mid-nineteenth century, the potential of the lands south of the Parramatta River in the vicinity of the Duck River were recognised by the firm of Hudson Bros. who had established a timber and joinery works in Redfern in the 1850s. By the late 1870s, the business had outgrew its Redfern site and a new location of about 7 acres (2.8 ha.) was chosen at what is now known as Clyde. In 1884 Hudson & Sons amalgamated with Robert Ritchie agricultural machinery including ploughs and chaff cutters. The company became very diversified, manufacturing trams as well as railway carriages and wagons, and 'Clyde' brand windmills.

Adjacent to the new works, a township had begun to grow with several subdivisions of residential land being offered for sale. The grand opening of the Hudson plant took place in July. The industrial township was initially known as 'Hudson' or 'New Glasgow' because of the Scottish origin of the majority of the workers. The adjacent railway platform also officially opened in 1883 was named Clyde Junction.

Over the course of the twentieth century the character of the suburb changed from mixed residential and industrial to almost wholly industrial. In 1897 the established firm of Hudson Bros. went into voluntary liquidation and in October 1898 the former Hudson works became the property of the newly formed Clyde Engineering Co. Ltd. In 1925 a crude oil refinery on the southern bank of the Parramatta River near the junction with the Duck River. Known as Clyde Refinery the plant was built by John Fell and Co. Pty. Ltd. In 1925. From 1928 until its closure in 2013 it was operated by Shell Refining (Australia) Pty. Ltd.

Headstone and Memorials

The item is located on a portion of 250 acres of land granted to Darcy Wentworth that would later be occupied by the Brunton and Co. Pty Ltd Flour Mills. The headstone was set up by John Spencer Brunton to his dog, a Gordon Setter named Royal who was born in 1923 and died in 1933.

John Spencer Brunton was the owner of the Flour Mill, Brunton and Co Proprietary Limited, and the grandson of Thomas Brunton, founder of the Australian Flour Mills in Victoria. Brunton was also a soldier and known sportsman and joined the flour milling firm on his return from serving in France as a soldier during WWI.

Brunton and Co. had begun operating at the subject site along Factory Street, Clyde in 1868. John Spencer Brunton's died in 1948. He left an estate valued for £56,715 and directed that his executors should erect a fountain at the mill of Brunton and Company Ltd. and place on it an urn containing his ashes with the inscription that reads "The mill will never grind, with water that has passed." On inspection, there was no evidence as to whether Brunton's ashes were placed on site, however, the Memorial fountain, headstone for Brunton's dog named Royal, and a memorial plaque for Brunton's grandfather, Thomas Brunton remain on site.

Aerial imagery indicates that the former Flour Mills at the subject site were demolished in the 1980s. Presently, the site is occupied by the NSW Lotteries Corporation with no other known evidence of the former mill.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Headstone and Memorial Fountain	HS41
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- *The Cumberland Argus,* 1951, 'Roundabout by Brock' Wed 28 March.
- https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106923822?searchTerm=headstone%20royal%20granville%201933
- *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 1945, 'Sportsman Tribute to his Dog', Wedy 10 January.
- Jones C. 2010. *John Spencer Brunton,* accessed August 2020, https://strathfieldheritage.org/people/biographies/john-spencer-brunton/
- McHardy, C. 2019, *Clyde – A Brief History,* accessed August 2020, https://historyandheritage.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/blog/2019/12/04/clyde-a-brief-history

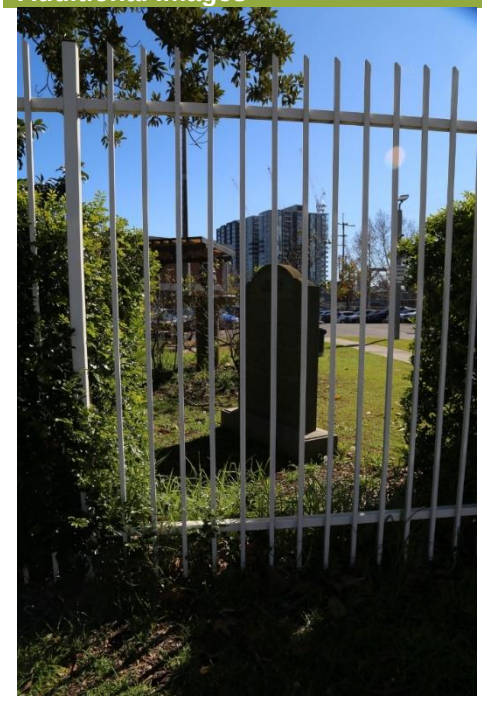
Limitations

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

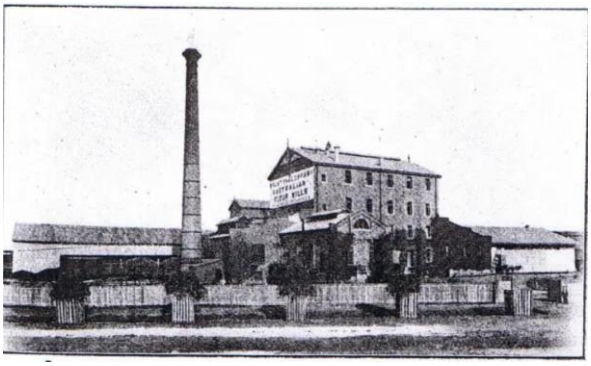
Additional Images



View to headstone from Factory Street. Note the memorial fountain located behind the headstone.

View to mature Port Jackson Fig Tree located next to Memorials.

Memorial Plaque for Thomas Brunton, founder of the Australian Flour Mills.



Bruntons at Granville (Source: Strathfield Heritage)

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Granville Railway Station Group		
Site Image			
Address	Bridge Street and Railway Parade, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	Part Lot 1	-	1010807
Heritage Study ID	HS42		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Transport - Rail	

Curtilage Map

Granville Railway Station is located on the border of the Cumberland LGA, the curtilage below refers to the section of Granville Railway Station located in the Cumberland LGA.

Statement of Significance

Granville Railway Station is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, scientific and representative values. Although rebuilt in 1960, Granville Station is historically associated with the early extension of the Western railway line that contributed to the residential, commercial, and industrial development of the area in the 1880s. The extant station buildings relate to the 1960 amplification of the Western line.

The station precinct has demonstrated aesthetic values as good examples of Post War period Functionalist station buildings, that demonstrate railway design and construction techniques of the mid-20th century. Despite changes to their visual integrity, the platform buildings and adjacent parcels office have historical value as part of a larger group of similarly designed buildings constructed along the line as part of line amplification during the 1950s. The railway station demonstrates representative qualities as an intact mid-20th century railway station Functionalist style architecture used in a railway setting.

The Granville signal box is of significance as the last of five post World War II period Functionalist brick signal boxes built between Auburn and Blacktown. The signal box, although altered internally with the original equipment removed, remains operational and maintains its historical context and visual relationship with the station.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Granville Railway Station is of historical significance through its relationship to the suburb of Granville and the broader Western Sydney region. Granville Station is historically associated with the early extension of the Western railway line that contributed to the residential, commercial, and industrial development of the area in the

	1880s. The extant station buildings relate to the 1960 amplification of the Western line. Granville Railway Station is of significance for its ability to demonstrate railway design and construction techniques of the mid-20th century. Despite changes to their visual integrity, the platform buildings and adjacent parcels office have historical value as part of a larger group of similarly designed buildings constructed along the line as part of line amplification during the 1950s. The signal box is significant as the last of a series of four built between Auburn and Blacktown between 1954 and 1960 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. The signal box is part of the last select group of a standard type of elevated power signal box design used in NSW. The signal box has played and continues to play an important role in controlling the busy section of line between Clyde and Parramatta, and the junctions with the Southern and Carlingford lines.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Granville Railway Station is of high aesthetic significance as an example of larger post-war period railway Functionalist style station buildings in an urban setting. The buildings are noted for their use of finely detailed bonded brickwork and parapets, strong horizontal and curved planes and cantilevered steel awnings. The station buildings are further noted for their cohesiveness as a group of railway Functionalist station buildings. However, the addition of steel canopies over the platforms has reduced their aesthetic and visual qualities as well as integrity. The signal box retains a high degree of architectural distinction despite its modification to create a mirror space at the upper level. It is a good example of post -World War II Functionalist style railway architecture that was limited to the railway system between Auburn and Blacktown due to most of the railway system already being in place.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	Granville Railway Station is of high technical significance for its ability to demonstrate design and construction techniques of the mid-20th century station buildings, and for its ability to demonstrate the use of Functionalist elements in a railway setting. The signal box has a low degree of both technical and research potential as no original signalling equipment remain.
f) Rarity	The station buildings, whilst not rare, are unusual in their relationship to one another and degree of intactness despite the changes to their visual integrity. The signal box is part of a series of five similar signal boxes built in the Functionalist style, the others being Granville, Clyde, Blacktown and Penrith. The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	Granville Railway Station is a good representative example of a mid-sized, mid-20th century railway station demonstrating architectural elements of Functionalist style architecture in a railway setting. The 1958 footbridge was identified as an item of moderate heritage significance in the comparative analysis from the 2016 'Railway Footbridges Heritage Conservation Strategy'. The other footbridge on site is not of heritage significance. The signal box is representative of the style of signal boxes built between Auburn and Blacktown after World War II.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW State Heritage Inventory Listing Sheet for 'Granville Railway Station Group', last updated 2009:

BUILDINGS
Station Buildings:
- type 13, island buildings brick, Platform 1 & Platform 2 (1950's)
- type 13, island buildings brick with refreshment room, Platform 3/4 (1950's)
Overhead Booking Office and Footbridge - (c.1950, modern modifications)
Parcels office - on separate platform to parcels loop off up main (c1951)
Signal box (1960)
Footbridge at Up end of Platform, and Canopies (modern)

STATION BUILDING PLATFORM 1/2 (1950's)
External: The station building on Platform 1/2 (Up main platform) is of masonry construction with a low pitched, gabled roof and curved parapeted ends. The exterior of the building is defined by the use of face brickwork laid in a combination of stretcher, perpendicular stretcher and recessed header bonds. The overall effect is simple and elegant with its monochromatic colour scheme and varying textures. The east and west elevations of the building are defined by a circular bay constructed of bullnosed bricks which is a typical feature of railway Functionalist stations, particularly on the Western line. The western elevation is of solid masonry construction, whilst the eastern elevation is defined by a series of curved glass panels set on a recessed stretcher bond base. The exterior form of the building is largely symmetrical with regular fenestration interspersed with recessed bullnosed brick panels. The building is divided into four distinct bays, with 2 bays to each side separated by a covered passage allowing through access to both sides of the platform. The building is further defined by a cantilevered steel awning to both sides, which follows the curve of the east and west elevations in a hexagonal sweep. The construction of a new steel canopy at the western end of the building has obscured the original awning and detracts significantly from the building's powerful, streamlined aesthetic.

Internal: Internally the building consists of a number of discrete spaces arranged on a linear floor plan. From west to east these spaces comprise a men's toilet (in the curved projection), store room and ladies' toilet (side by side), ladies' waiting room, staff meal room, staff locker room, traffic inspector's room, covered passage, porter's control room, general waiting room, combined staff store/kitchen/locker room, transitional space and refreshment room. The ladies' waiting room is now a general waiting area and the traffic inspector's room is now a general staff room. The former refreshment room is now a concession stand since c1990 with adjoining rooms used as ancillary and storage rooms for the stand. The concession stand is at odds with the remainder of the building and obscures the finely detailed bond work of the curving wall. All the original interior fitout has been removed with the exception of some aluminium window frames. The surviving window frames are particularly important as the majority of similar buildings employed timber framed windows. The use of aluminium framed windows was an innovation at the time and represents a technological breakthrough.

STATION BUILDING PLATFORM 3/4 (1950's)
External: The station building on Platform 3/4 (suburban platform) is of identical construction to the station building on Platform 1/2. All of the exterior details are the same with the exception of the painted end. Similarly, the eastern end of the building has been obscured by a new steel canopy reducing the visual impact of the building's strong horizontal lines and definitive geometry.

Internal: The interior layout of the building is identical to that of station building on Platform 1/2. All the original interior fitout has been removed with the exception of some aluminium window frames.

OVERHEAD BOOKING OFFICE AND FOOTBRIDGE (1958, modern modifications)
The 1958 station footbridge is a modified standard structure with refurbished booking office and ramps to the street. It consists of two steel beam structures over platforms and tracks, one for street access, the other for platform interchange. A small section has a flat roofed infill creating a space which is now occupied by a police station. The roofing over the ramps is Colorbond finished spandeck roof sheeting in a gabled form. The refurbished booking office has similar roofing in gable form with a large bay of skylights. Dormer style gables with ventilators are located at appropriate intervals over the reroofed

stairs to the platforms and the street. The walls are constructed of pressed composite sheeting. Internally, the overbridge and booking office are tiled. The booking area is partitioned, some of which is glass, to create ticket offices, shops, station managers office and utility rooms. Lift access is provided from the footbridge to the street and platforms via recent lifts encased in clear glass lift wells. At the opposite end of the platforms is an additional footbridge of a similar style that also provides access between the platforms and the street.

PARCELS OFFICE (c1951)
The former parcels building is located on a separate loop line adjacent to the main line and on a separate platform. Access to the platform has been blocked through the erection of an aluminium palisade fence and it appears that the building is no longer used. The building is of masonry construction (face brick) in stretcher bond with a square parapeted roof. Cantilevered steel awnings project on the platform and street elevations. The building is simple in its design and detail but works well with the overall station precinct and appears to have been erected at the same time as the passenger buildings, as it appears on the same plans.

SIGNAL BOX (1960)
External: The signal box is a 1960s, post war period Functionalist style elevated two-storey face brick building. It is located down the line towards Parramatta. Designed by New South Wales Government Railways, Granville signal box operates as an electric power signal box and staff amenities. The corners of the building are curved with steel-framed windows on the ground floor and timber framed sash ribbon mirrored windows on the first floo.. The upper storey windows have reinforced concrete sun hoods and the flat roof is concealed by parapet walls.

Internal: Internally the new control room uses 1990's contemporary electronic signalling (CTC) control panels and displays. The original features include plaster ceiling to the original signal room with corbelled cornices, aluminium frame windows and timber staircase. The remainder of the building features acoustic panelled ceilings with modern light fittings and carpet flooring. The basement, signal section man area, is used as a workshop and storeroom featuring painted brick piers and concrete slab ceiling.

A single-storey concrete workshop is located within the triangular precinct of the signal box. It is an ad-hoc style structure with a series of small rooms connected by corrugated metal awnings including a carport. Sections of the workshop appear to date from the construction of the signal box or earlier.

PLATFORMS (1950s)
Granville has two double island platforms (c1959?). Platform 1: From country end 0-26m brick construction, 26-198m steel post and panel construction. Country end wall cracked. Coping chipped. Platform 2: From city end 0-155m steel post/conc panel, 155-198m brick construction. Platform 3: Platform is of brick construction with concrete coping. Both end walls are cracked. Platform 4: Platform is of brick construction with concrete coping. The Sydney End wall is heavily cracked with the coping propped by timber.

MOVEABLE ITEMS
- CTC control panelling at signal box.
- Seth Thomas Clock (no.1737) at the Station Master's office on the footbridge (restored and said to be relocated to Parramatta Railway Station)

Up the line from the station towards Sydney is an overbridge of pre-stressed concrete spanning the railway line, which is known as the Bold St overbridge and constructed in 1979. It includes brick walls to either side of the bridge, which date to c.1950 and probably relate to the quadruplication works. The bridge is excluded from the listing.

Condition
The station is well maintained and in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- 1882 - Well sunk in Duck Creek for a water supply, a 5-tonne crane erected and gas laid on to the station.
- 7 Oct 1884 - Station interlocked.
- 1885 - New turntable and an additional coal stage and water tank erected.
- 1898 - Local residents requested for the provision of an overbridge at the station.
- 1900 - Footbridge erected at the eastern end of the platform, and a loading bank built at the stockyards.
- 1917 - Refreshment rooms provided.
- 1921 - Stepway to the overbridge at the western end of the station provided.
- 1923 - Removal of the 90kL water tank from the Up side.
- 1928 - Centre island platform demolished.
- 1959 - New overbridge at Carlton Street, and double island platform opened.
- 1960 - Signal box renewed. (Probably when originally constructed with two storey (signal box) and single storey (relay room at western end) sections, was converted to two storeys. The new signal box is at the western end, the original box being converted to staff offices and amenities)
- 1968 - Railway Centenary Memorial relocated to the west of Woodville Road underpass.
- 1975- Granville Bur and Rail interchange terminal was opened
- 1979 - Bold Street overbridge constructed
- c1984 - Air conditioning installed in signal box
- 1990 - First floor of signal box extended for full length of building and signalling part relocated with new equipment to opposite end circa 1990.
- c.1990 - Station upgrade, including upgrade to overhead booking office and extension of canopies along Platform*
- 2018 - Substation Demolished (1929, c1956)
- n.d. - The 1951 timber overhead booking office has been removed but the steel substructure, which was built in 1958, is extant.

Granville Railway Station retains a moderate level of integrity as a Post War station precinct. While the alterations have reduced the integrity of the station, many of the alterations relate to the stations continued operation as an active passenger station, that features upgrades that align with the operational standards of Sydney Trains.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1960

Granville

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.

Granville Railway Station
The following historical background has been quoted from the NSW State Heritage Inventory Listing Sheet for 'Granville Railway Station Group':

The first section of NSW railway network to be completed was between Sydney and what was known as Parramatta Junction, located to the west of the present site of Granville Station. This section of railway line opened on Wednesday, 26th September 1855. In 1880, the station was relocated approximately to its present position and named Granville Station (There are only potential archaeological remains of the original 'Parramatta Junction' station).

The existing arrangement of buildings dates from c1960 and the quadruplication of the Main Western line. It comprises four brick island platform structures and a brick parcels office on a then adjacent siding. There was a nine year lapse between planning and construction of the station, as quadruplication had to be completed before construction of the new station could begin.

The present platform buildings feature post-war period railway Functionalist style architecture and were the last to be built of that design on the NSW railways. They are the very last structures to feature traditional railway room arrangements for platform buildings featuring toilets at the building ends. They also are the last large brick platform buildings to be erected on the NSW railways.

The signal box at Granville, built in 1960, was the last of four constructed between Auburn and Blacktown as part of the major track amplification works along that section of track from 1948 to 1960. This saw the number of main line tracks increased from three to five. Similar style boxes were also constructed at Auburn, Clyde and Blacktown, the first being completed at Auburn in 1954. As an elevated power signal box, it controlled the busy section of line between Clyde and Parramatta as well as the junctions with the Southern and Carlingford Lines. 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.

With planning and operations for the Parramatta 'Y' link lines the signal box was substantially altered c1990 and completely new signalling equipment installed. The design is an architectural departure from all other signal boxes apart from its own select family of 3 other similar boxes and was one of the last of the 'standard' types built.

Granville Railway Station remains in use as an active passenger station.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Granville Railway Station	HS42
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-
RailCorp Section 170 Heritage Conservation Register	Granville Railway Station Group	4801019

Other References

- Office of Environment and Heritage n.d. Listing sheet for 'Granville Railway Station', accessed December 2019, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4801019
- Forsyth, J. 2009. New South Wales Railway Stations: An Alphabetical Arrangement of Railway Station and Place Names Excerpts for Stations in the Metro West Region.
- 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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Overview of station.

Stairs.

Main platform building.

Overview of station.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	8 Hewlett Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	14	D	975348
Heritage Study ID	HS44		
LEP ID	Listed, I123 (former Parramatta LEP); I48 (Cumberland LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The residence at 8 Hewlett Street is significant at the local level for its historic, aesthetic, and representative values. Built c.1895, 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 building has demonstrated aesthetic significance as an intact example of an early Federation cottage. It has additional significance as part of the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct as it contributes positively to the overall historic 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 as an intact and modest Federation brick cottage built in Granville, c.1895.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The cottage 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 has demonstrated aesthetic values as an intact Federation cottage that retains much of its original fabric and detailing. It has additional aesthetic significance for the positive contribution it makes to 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 as an intact Federation cottage built in Granville, c.1895.

Physical Description

The building at 8 Hewlett is a brick, single storey Federation cottage, with a gabled roof. Sheeted in galvanised corrugated iron, the roof features a central gablet with a single timber bargeboard and timber louvers, and three brick chimneys with stepped string courses. The verandah features a bullnose roof with distorted metal sheeting, 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 privacy screens. The building has Polychromatic brickwork around the sills and along the verandah balustrade which is finished with a pebble concrete capping. The brickwork also appears to have been tuck pointed. The verandah is accessed by a curved brick staircase that is also rendered with pebble concrete. The windows are double hung sashes, with multiplanes along the lower sash fronted by contemporary flyscreens. The windows have rendered sills with decorative apron. The front door has a transom light and arched glazed sidelights above timber door, which is fronted by a contemporary screen door.

The dwelling has a small front yard, with informal plantings along the fence line which is a steel welded wire mesh fence. The property shares a driveway with 6 Hewlett Street. The buildings footprint has not changed since 1943.

The building is well maintained and appears to be in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Sympathetically replaced roof sheeting
- Contemporary flyscreen and security door
- Pebblecrete stairway and capping*
- Contemporary welded wire mesh fence

The building retains a high level of integrity with much of its original fabric and key architectural details intact.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1890-95

Granville

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.

8 Hewlett Street
The Drainwell Estate was subdivided into eight sections in 1866 by John Castner. The study area formed a part of Section A, lot 7 of this subdivision. Land parcels along Hewlett Street measured 66ft wide and 156ft deep. The land was purchased by William Adam in 1895, who built then built No.6 Hewlett Street, a weatherboard cottage. In 1910, the brick cottage at 8 Hewlett Street was constructed. The building first appears in the Sands Directory in 1910 occupied by Rowell William. Rowell William is listed as the resident for a number of years. It is unknown what the connection between numbers 6 and 8 Hewlett Street, but it is likely 8 Hewlett Street was constructed for the family of Adam William.

The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 more sympathetic and appropriate fence for an early Federation period building should be investigated, such as a timber picket fence.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Heritage Study	Federation Cottage	HS44
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

View from Hewlett Street.

View from Hewlett Street to front façade and shared driveway.

View to north and west elevations.

Detail of roof

Detail of front verandah stairway.

Detail of windows along west elevation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Former Masonic Temple		
Site Image			
Address	13 Jamieson Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	15	1	4013
Heritage Study ID	HS45		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Community Facilities	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The former Masonic Temple is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, social and representative values. The hall is of historic significance as a masonic hall built in 1924 for the Lodge 'Sir Walter Scott' No.123. It has strong associations with the establishment of Free Masonry in Granville during the 1920s and provides evidence that the community had reached a level of maturity and size which enabled the establishment and sustaining of social institutions after World War I. The continuation of this social organisation within the local area illustrates the social significance of these Masonic Temples. The Masonic Temple has aesthetic significance as it is a good example of the Inter-War Free Classical style which retains it prominence in the streetscape along Jamieson Street. The hall is a good representative example of different Masonic lodges in the local area from the late 19th and 20th century.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The hall is of historic significance as a masonic hall built in 1924 for the Lodge 'Sir Walter Scott' No.123.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Masonic Temple has aesthetic significance as it is a good example of the Inter-War Free Classical style which retains it prominence in the streetscape along Jamieson Street.
d) Social	The building has strong associations with the establishment of Free Masonry in Granville during the 1920s. It is evidence that the community had reached a level of maturity and size which enabled the establishment and sustaining of social institutions other than churches in the years after World War I. The continuation of this social

	organisation within the local area illustrates the social significance of these Masonic Temples.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The hall is a good representative example of different Masonic lodges in the local area from the late 19th and 20th century.

Physical Description

The former Masonic Temple is a two-storey building built in the Inter War Free Classical style with an adjoining single storey addition to the northern side of the main building. The building is constructed of polychromatic brick and features a stepped parapet façade that conceals a main gabled roof sheeted in corrugated iron. The parapet façade features four pilasters that span the length of the façade, a central triangular pediment and entablature which are all rendered in cream.

Entrance to the building is via a rendered central portico with simple rendered brick pediment. The portico is accessed by three concrete steps which appear to have replaced the original steps. A new letter box has been inset into the north side of the portico. The original windows to the building have been replaced with single-paned windows with fixed glazing and metal frames. Each window has a rendered concrete lintel. The windows along the ground floor have white metal security grills and the windows to the upper level are covered by signage. The rear and sides of the building feature smaller awning windows with rendered lintels.

A foundation stone is inset into the lower façade wall which reads:

LODGE SIR WALTER SCOTT
NO.123 U.G.L. OF N.S.W.
THIS STONE WAS LAID BY
MOST WORSHIPFUL BRO. JOHN COULSTON
GRAND MASTER
ON THE 23RD OF AUGUST 1924

There is a small weatherboard extension at the rear of the hall which is covered by a contemporary carport structure which has a gabled roof and is clad in corrugated iron. The rear of the building is surrounded by a timber panel fence. The building is set on a raised concrete base is fronted by a bitumen footpath and grass. The street kerbing along Jamison Street near the hall appears to be constructed of sandstone blocks. There are no significant plantings associated with the hall. There is a modern building of a similar height and size adjacent to the hall.

Overall, the building appears to be in a good condition, although there appears to be birds nesting in the eaves and some minor damage to brickwork on the façade.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Windows replaced
- Doors replaced
- White metal fly screen on ground floor windows and doors*
- Signage attached to the façade and windows*
- Single storey addition to the north c.1960s
- Small weatherboard rear extension c. 1960s
- Verandah to rear c. 2000s

The former Masonic Temple retains its overall form and presence along Jamison Street, although the new signage and security screens are considered to detract from the heritage value of the building. 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	1924

Granville

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.

Former Masonic Temple

Freemasonry has been in Australia since the arrival of the First Fleet which landed in Botany Bay, NSW in 1788. Officers and military men who came from England as the first settlers of our country established military Lodges that were granted travelling warrants, with the first Lodge being established as The Australian Social Lodge No. 260IC, which held its first meeting on 4 January 1820 in Sydney. The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales was officially formed in 1888 and later became responsible for Freemasonry in the ACT.

The former Masonic Temple at 13 Jamieson Street, Granville was constructed in 1924 and was built for Lodge 'Sir Walter Scott' No.123. This Lodge previously congregated at the School of Arts, Granville until the hall in Granville was built. The foundation stone was laid on 24 August 1924. The building is believed to have cost £3000. The building functioned as a Masonic Temple. The Lodge now meets at Auburn Masonic Hall.

Presently the former Masonic Temple is used as the Saint Raymond Of Hadchit Community Hall.

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

2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Former Masonic Temple	HS45
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.
- Freemasons Victoria 2019, *History and Heritage,* accessed June 2020, https://fmv.org.au/history-and-heritage/
- *The Sun,* 1924, 'Freemasonry at Granville', 24 August 1924, p.5.

Limitations

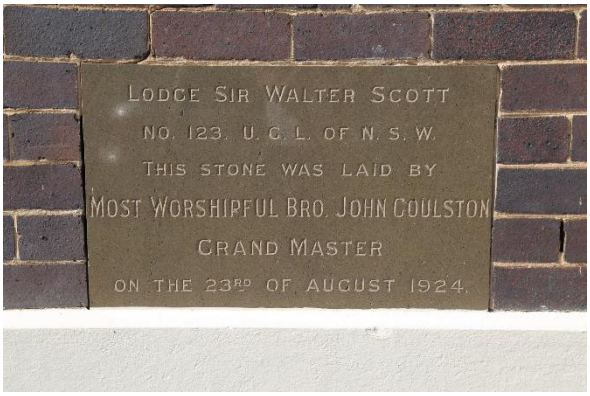
1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

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

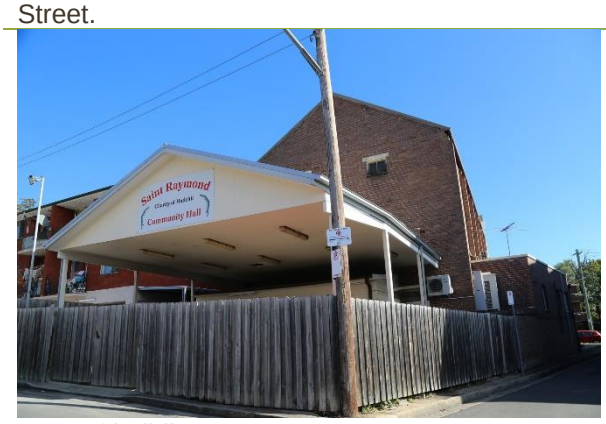
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Overview showing development along Jamieson Street.



Foundation plaque.



Rear of building.

Single storey addition to building.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	32 The Avenue, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	798242
Heritage Study ID	HS46		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	February		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The house at 32 The Avenue, Granville is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in c.1880s, historically, the 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 house was constructed 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 cottage.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1880s, historically, the 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 house was constructed 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 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.
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 cottage.

Physical Description

The house at 32 The Avenue is a single-storey symmetrical late Victorian cottage clad in rusticated weatherboards at the front and shiplap weatherboards at the sides. The cottage is set atop brick piers with rendered infill brickwork. It has a hipped roof sheeted in corrugated iron and with a single rendered brick chimney with metal cowls. A verandah extends at the front which has a skillion roof sheeted in corrugated iron and featuring filigree lacework and timber posts set atop a timber shingled balustrade.

The cottage retains its original multi-paned double-hung sash windows at the front which flank a timber framed door with transom light. The front door is not visible behind a contemporary screen door. Along the side of the building are double-hung sash windows although some have security screens and all windows have a flyscreen attached to the lower half of the frame.

The cottage has been extended several times to the rear and a contemporary verandah with gable roof extends from the rear and connects to a fibre cement garage. The rear extensions to the cottage appear to be early additions clad in weatherboard with corrugated iron roofing. To the north side of the building there is a modern driveway painted red.

The cottage has a neat garden which is retained by a brick base and bounded by a white metal loop top boundary fence. In front of the verandah is a low garden be with brick edging. A central paved path leads to the front entrance. A large bottle brush planted c.1990s is located on the footpath in the public domain in front of the house and obscures the view of the cottage from the street.

The cottage has been well-maintained and is considered to be in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear hipped and skillion extensions pre-1940s
- Contemporary rear verandah addition
- Garage addition – fibre cement
- Metal loop top boundary fence*
- New concrete driveway*
- Windows with white security screen and white timber framing*

Although the cottage retains its form and structure, there are some elements that detract from the overall integrity of the item. This includes the concrete driveway which is painted red, the loop top boundary fence and any windows that have had their timber frames painted white or have white security screens. The item therefore 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.1880s

Granville
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.

32 The Avenue
The cottage at 32 The Avenue appears to have been constructed in the c.1880s and was one of the earliest house constructed along The Avenue which was then known as Railway Street. The Sands Directory shows David Rumble living at 32 The Avenue (known as Fairleigh) from 1884 until his death in 1914. The building remained occupied by the Rumble family for at least the next decade.

Presently, the house remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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.
- Should the opportunity arise, the driveway should be repainted in a neutral colour as the current colour is detracting from the heritage value of the building.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Federation Cottage	HS46
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

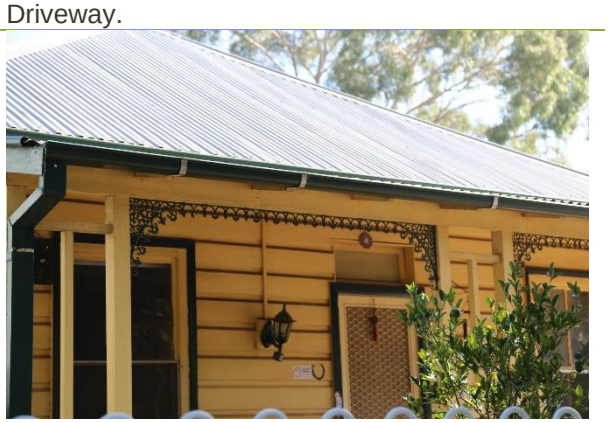
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Cottage viewed from The Avenue.

Driveway.

Overview of cottage.



Detail of verandah.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Former Shop		
Site Image			
Address	2 Walter Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	222135
Heritage Study ID	HS47		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area - Residential Precinct		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	None		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The former shop at 2 Walter Street, Granville does not meet the threshold for local or State heritage listing under the NSW Heritage Criteria. The building has some historic significance as a shop built c.1885 along Walter Street which would have serviced those who lived along the surrounding streets. It is historically associated with No. 4 Walter Street which was formerly used as the private residence for the occupants of the shop at 2 Walter Street. Nevertheless, evidence of this former use is very poor. The corner store has little aesthetic or representative value being highly modified and retaining little evidence of its original architectural design as a Victorian shop. There is minimal significant historic fabric remaining on the façade which has been highly modified and is impacted by electrical wiring connected to the upper parapet wall. The building has low integrity as a shop and is not considered to be a good representative example of Victorian shops evident in the Cumberland LGA. There are better representative examples.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The building has some historic significance as a shop built c.1885 along Walter Street which would have serviced those who lived along the surrounding streets. It is historically associated with No. 4 Walter Street which was formerly used as the private residence for the occupants of the shop at 2 Walter Street.
b) Associative	It is likely that this item is associated with No. 4 Walter Street which is listed as Item I197 on the Cumberland LEP.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The corner store has little aesthetic or representative value being highly modified and retaining little evidence of its original architectural design as a Victorian shop. There is minimal significant historic fabric

	remaining on the façade which has been highly modified and is impacted by electrical wiring connected to the upper parapet wall.
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 has low integrity as a shop and is not considered to be a good representative example of Victorian shops evident in the Cumberland LGA. There are better representative examples.

Physical Description

The item at No.2 Walter Street, Granville is a modest single storey shop set on the corner of Walter Street and Spring Garden Street. The original shop façade has been heavily modified and no longer present as an architecturally identifiable style. The shop is constructed of rendered brick walls and has a stepped parapet façade that is clad in metal sheeting at the top and conceals a gabled main roof that is clad in corrugated iron. A rough cast render has been applied to the lower half of the façade wall. A metal framed awning extends over the lower half of the façade and conceals a dutch hood awning and an air-conditioning unit. The front entrance door is a timber-panelled and framed door with a central glass panel. A white metal screen door is attached to the front door. Two large single paned windows flank the front entrance to the shop and appear to replace the original windows to the building. Attached to the upper section of the parapet wall are cables that link to the main electricity line that runs along Walter Street. There is some graffiti along the building on the Spring Garden Street elevation of the building.

The shop has a weatherboard extension to the rear that appears in aerial imagery in the 1960s. There is also a garage addition at the rear of the property which was not visible from the street. Aerial imagery shows that the rear garage has a corrugated iron roof. The rear of the shop is bound by a Colorbond fence.

The shop is located directly in front of a public footpath which retains its sandstone street kerbing. There are four mature trees located alongside the building on Spring Garden Street that were planted in the c.2000s.

Overall, the building is considered to be in a fair condition due to the extensive graffiti along the side of the building.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Air conditioning unit under awning
- Graffiti*
- Electrical street wiring attached to the façade*
- Façade heavily modified*
- New windows*
- New doors with screen*
- Awning replaced*
- Rear extension c.1960s*

Overall, the former shop is considered to have low integrity. It has been highly modified and no longer retains much of its original fabric and has no aesthetic value.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1885

Granville
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.

Former Shop
The former shop at No. 2 Walter Street was likely constructed in c.1885 for the grocer that moved into residence at the adjacent No.4 Walter Street. No.4 Walter Street was constructed in 1881 for Mary Ann Harrison who had bought the land for 50 pounds in May 1880. In December 1881 Harrison 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 No.4 Walter Street was let to a storekeeper and it is likely that the former shop at No. 2 Walter Street was constructed at this time.

The shop first appears in the Sands Directory in 1888 when it is occupied by George Parkin, an engraver. He occupied the shop until his death in 1913. In 1915, ownership of the shop passed to John Thompson and the shop began to operate as a grocer by the Thompson family until 1920 when the shop was occupied by grocer Arthur Corner.

At a later stage the shop was converted into a private residence. The former shop now continues in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	**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:

- It is not recommended that this building be listed as a local or state heritage item on the Cumberland LEP. It retains minimal heritage fabric, has minimal heritage significance and has been highly modified. There are better examples of shops that are intact and well-maintained in the Cumberland LGA.
- This item is considered a contributory item to the Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct, however, it does not warrant listing as an individual heritage item for the above reasons. As a contributory item to this conservation, any development or changes made to this item must be sympathetic to the values of this Heritage Conservation Area.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Former Shop	HS47
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Façade.

Shop and adjacent house at 4 Walter Street (listed heritage item).

Front entrance to shop

View along Spring Garden Street.

View along Walter street.	Rear of shop showing extensions.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	St Aphanasius Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Hall		
Site Image			
Address	45 William Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	521491
Heritage Study ID	HS48		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

St Aphanasius Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Hall is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic, social and representative values. Historically, the Church was constructed in 1956 and reflects the influx of Ukrainian migrants to Granville in the Post-War period. The hall is historically significant as a memorial hall built in 1988 which commemorates the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. The Church and Hall have social significance for its associations with the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox community in Granville who have continued to use this Church and Hall for religious practice. The Church demonstrates the rich religious and cultural traditions that Ukrainian migrants brought to Australia, and the continuation of those traditions in this country. The Church is notable as one of the first Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox churches established in Sydney and in Australia more generally during the Post-War period.

The Church has aesthetic significance as an intact example of a church built by the Ukrainian migrant community, with a layout and design that is derived from traditional Orthodox architecture in Europe. This includes the modified Basilican plan with five domes. The Church is also a distinctive and prominent landmark within Granville set in a unique location alongside the Duck Creek Canal. The Church is an excellent and quite early example of a Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the local area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically, the Church was constructed in 1956 and reflects the influx of Ukrainian migrants to Granville in the Post-War period. The Hall is historically significant as a memorial hall built in 1988 which commemorates the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.

c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Church has aesthetic significance as an intact example of a church built by the Ukrainian migrant community, with a layout and design that is derived from traditional Orthodox architecture in Europe. This includes the modified Basilican plan with five domes. The Church is also a distinctive and prominent landmark within Granville set in a unique location alongside the Duck Creek Canal.
d) Social	The Church and Hall have social significance for its associations with the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox community in Granville who have continued to use this Church and Hall for religious practice. The Church demonstrates the rich religious and cultural traditions that Ukrainian migrants brought to Australia, and the continuation of those traditions in this country. The Church is notable as one of the first Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox churches established in Sydney and in Australia more generally during the Post-War period.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The Church is an excellent and quite early example of a Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the local area.

Physical Description

St Aphanasius Ukrainian Orthodox Church is a face-brick Church that draws on traditional Orthodox church design and planning. The Church has been built to a Basilica plan with a large rectangular nave, transept and a curved apse to the rear of the Church. The Church roof is clad in green terracotta tiles and features two prominent copper domes aligned along the centre of the Church that are crowned with a lantern and surmounted by a cross. These two domes are supported upon octagonal towers with tall arch-headed glazed windows. There are three smaller domes which cap the front entrance porch and the two gables ends of the transept. Each dome is crowned with a lantern and surmounted by a cross. The use of five domes is a traditional feature of Orthodox Church design and signifies Christ and the four evangelists.

The façade of the Church features a forward facing gable with four subtle brick pilasters and bullseye window with fixed glazing at the centre of the gable. The entrance portico is a structure of a timber panelled arched roof sheeted in copper supported on brick columns with bullnosed corners. The entrance is accessed by three pebblecrete steps which lead to a tessellated tiled floor. The front entrance door is a diagonal timber double door painted white and with a metal security door attached to it and segmented arch transom light. Two foundation plaques are inset into the façade wall.

There are tall segmented arch headed windows along the side elevations to which some windows have metal retracting awnings attached. A side entrance via to the Church is visible along William Street which consists of a diagonal timber double door painted white with segmented arch transom light. This entrance is accessed by a concrete ramp with metal railing.

St. Aphanasius Memorial Hall is located towards the rear of the Church. It is a simple face-brick hall with polychromatic brick detail and a gabled roof. The roof material was not visible on inspection. The Hall is sympathetic in design with the Church and features segmented arch headed windows along all elevations. Along the lower half of the walls there are long vertical elaborate metal vents. The facade to William Street features a front entrance to the Hall which is concealed by a projecting gable with brick screen wall and is accessed on either side by concrete steps with metal railing. A metal foundation and memorial plaque is fixed to the façade.

The Church and Hall are surrounded by a metal palisade fence with set atop a curved face-brick base and brick piers. There are some low plantings along the brick wall.

The Church and Hall have a unique, prominent siting, situated directly alongside Duck Creek canal. The Church has been built to front Enid Street and has an unusually deep setback from this street. It

is a prominent landmark which is particularly visible at the intersection of Enid Avenue, William Street and Blaxcell Street.

Overall, the Church and Hall are well-maintained and are in a good condition. There is some brick cracking along the side wall of the Church.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Memorial Hall added in 1988

Both the Church and Hall appear to have remained relatively unchanged and are highly intact. It should be noted that there is some high-rise development encroaching at the rear of the item. Nonetheless, 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	1956

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 1954, a proposal for the Ukrainian Autocephalic Orthodox community in Granville to build a Church at the corner of William Street and Enid Avenue Granville was tentatively approved. Prior to the construction of this Church members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church were permitted to use St Mark's Church of England Parish Hall in Granville for Sunday worship. St Aphanasius' Ukrainian Autocephalic Orthodox Church was opened in 1956.

In 1988 a Memorial Hall was added to the rear of the Church building. The Memorial Hall of Saint Aphanasius Ukrainian Orthodox Church commemorates the millennium of Christianity in the Ukraine from 988 to 1988. A plaque fixed to the wall of the Hall reads:

THIS MEMORIAL HALL
HAS BEEN ERECTED THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF THE PARISHONERS OF THE ST.
APHANASIUS PARISH OF THE UKRAINIAN AUTOCEPHALIC ORTHODOX CHURCH
IN AUSTRALIA, AND OTHER PEOPLE OF GOODWILL
IN COMMEMORATION OF THE
MILLENIUM OF CHRISTIANITY IN UKRAINE
988-1988

OFFICIALLY OPENED AND DEDICATED BY
HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP VOLODYMYR (DIOWYCZ)
THE RULING BISHOP OF
THE AUSTRALIAN & NEW ZEALAND DIOCESE
OF THE UKRAINIAN AUTOCEPHALIC ORTHODOX CHURCH

Presently, the item remains in use as a Church and Church hall.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	St Aphanasius Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Hall	HS48
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.
- Saint Aphanasius Ukrainian Orthodox Church Memorial Hall n.d. accessed June 2020, http://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/culture/religion/display/108778-saint-aphanasius-ukrainian-orthodox-church-memorial-hall/photo/2
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- *The Cumberland Argus,* 1954 'Roundabout by "Brock", 31 March 1954, p.1.
- *The Cumberland Argus,* 1955, 'Ukrainian Church for Granville' 26 January 1955, p.13.

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

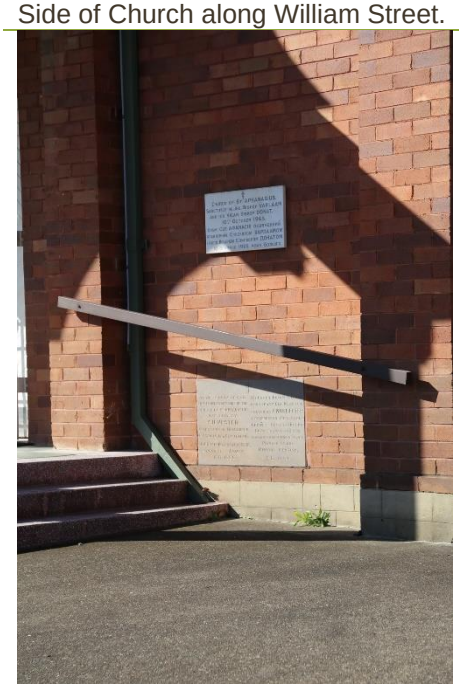
Additional Images

Overview of Church and Hall along William Street.

Church as it sits alongside Duck Creek Canal.

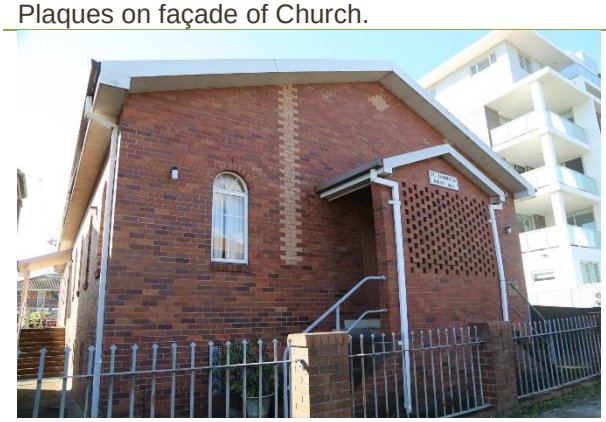
Side of Church along William Street.

Detail of cracking to Church wall.



Plaques on façade of Church.

Detail of Church façade.



Hall.

Foundation plaque on Hall.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	William Street Federation Cottages Group		
Site Image			
Address	112-122 William Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	B-C	-	387219
	X-Y	-	399524
	1-2	-	1195156
Heritage Study ID	HS50		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Federation Cottages at 112-122 William Street, Granville are of heritage significance at the local level for their historic, aesthetic, and representative values. Historically, the land relates to the early subdivisions of the Drainwell Estate, undertaken by John Castner in 1860 and formed an orchard on John Nobbs Evesham Estate, acquired in 1876. Built between 1913 and 1914, the group of six semi-detached Federation Cottages forms a part of the major subdivisions associated with the residential development of Granville between 1890 and 1930. Through this, the item has local associative significance for its association with Garnham Blaxcell and John Castner in the subdivision of Drainwell Estate, and John Nobbs who was the landowner of Evesham and first Mayor of Granville. The item is of high aesthetic value as an intact and coherent group of Federation semi-detached cottages which contributes to the historic character of Granville. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact and high-quality group of Federation cottages. This is demonstrated by the consistent form, fabric, setback, and detailing.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically, the land relates to the early subdivisions of the Drainwell Estate, undertaken by John Castner in 1860 and formed an orchard on John Nobbs Evesham Estate, acquired in 1876. Built between 1913 and 1914, the group of six semi-detached Federation Cottages forms a part of the major subdivisions associated with the residential development of Granville between 1890 and 1930. Through this, the item has local associative significance for its association with Garnham Blaxcell and John Castner in the subdivision of Drainwell

	Estate, and John Nobbs who was the landowner of Evesham and first Mayor of Granville
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has high aesthetic value as an intact and coherent group of Federation semi-detached cottages which contributes to the historic 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 an intact and high-quality group of Federation cottages. This is demonstrated by the consistent form, fabric, setback, and detailing.

Physical Description

Located on the corner of William Street and The Avenue, Granville 112-122 William Street comprises of six semi-detached Federation Arts and Crafts cottages. The cottages are single storey, symmetrical and share a number of similar architectural characteristics with a consistent setback along William Street.

112-114 William Street, Granville
The semi-detached Federation cottage at 112-114 William Street is face brick, laid in the Stretcher bond pattern with a Dutch gabled roof and two projecting gables to the street (north). The roof is sheeted with corrugated galvanised iron and has three brick chimneys with roughcast render and a stepped string course. The gable at the apex of the roofscape has been infilled with fibre sheeting.
Each projecting gable has a simple painted timber bargeboard and timber shingled gable end with a semi-circular window. The windows have a Victorian label mould arch in a brick arch with a brick sill. The windows are timber framed single hung sash windows, with fixed multicoloured multipaned upper sashes. The lower sashes are single paned.

The front doors are accessed via recessed porticos conjoining the projecting gables. The portico has a skillion roof sheeted with corrugated galvanised iron supported on a brick arched piers with a Victorian label moulded arch over each. The floor appears to be tiled. The building retains early timber doors.

The building has a modest and consistent setback from William Street. The front yard is grassed and does not have any formal garden setting or landscaping elements, although there are rose bushes planted behind the fence line of 112 William Street. A timber picket fence extends along the boundary.

116-118 William Street, Granville
The semi-detached Federation cottage at 116-118 William Street is face brick, laid in the Stretcher bond pattern with a Dutch gabled roof and two projecting gables to the street (north). The roof has been resheeted with two toned corrugated Colorbond, dark grey on 116 and light grey on 118. The cottage has three brick chimneys with roughcast render and a stepped string course. The gable at the apex of the roofscape has been infilled with a pressed metal panel to appear like timber panels.

Each projecting gable has a replaced bargeboard (likely Colorbond) and timber shingled gable end with a semi-circular window. The windows have a Victorian label mould arch in a brick arch with a brick sill. The brick arch on 118 William Street has been painted. No.116 William Street retains an early timber framed single hung sash window, with fixed multicoloured multipaned sashes. The window frame of 118 has been replaced with a fixed metal framed multipaned window.

The front door is accessed via a recessed portico conjoining the projecting gables. The portico has a skillion roof sheeted with corrugated galvanised iron supported on a brick party wall. The floor appears to have a painted concrete floor. The doors retain top-light and are fronted by a contemporary screen door.

The building has a modest and consistent setback from William Street. The front yard is grassed with no formal garden setting or landscape elements that relate to the original building. A small contemporary garden bed is located below the window of 118 and 116 has a single rose bush planted. A timber picket fence extends along the boundary.

120-122 William Street, Granville
The semi-detached Federation cottage at 120 William Street is face brick, laid in the Stretcher bond pattern with a Dutch gabled roof and projecting gable to the street (north). The roof is clad with decramastic metal tile roof and has a timber vent with the rising sun motif fronting the gablet.

The projecting gable has a simple painted timber bargeboard and timber shingled gable end with a semi-circular window below. The window has a Victorian label mould arch in a painted brick arch with a painted brick sill. The window is a timber single hung sash window, with fixed multicoloured multipaned upper sashes and a single paned lower sash, fronted by a painted steel window grille.

The front door is accessed via a recessed portico conjoining the projecting gables. The portico has a skillion roof clad with decramastic metal tiles supported on a brick arched pier with a Victorian label moulded arch over. The floor appears to be tiled. The doors are contemporary screen doors.
The building has a rear extension clad with shiplap weatherboards.

The front façade of 122 William Street is highly modified. While the building retains features such as the timber bargeboard, timber shingled gable end and semi-circular window opening. The Victorian label mould arches have been removed from the window opening and portico entrance, the timber window frames have been replaced with metal slides which are fronted by an uncoated steel window grill and the entire façade has been coated with a roughcast render and repainted in a contemporary paint scheme. The building has a side skillion extension.

The semi-detached cottage at 120-122 William Street has a modest setback consistent with the streetscape, however the fencing treatment is varied. A metal picket fence extends along the boundary of 120 William Street, while a welded wire mesh fence extends along the property boundary of 122 William Street. A tall Colorbond metal fence extends the length of western boundary of the allotment down The Avenue. The front yard is grassed with no formal garden setting or landscape elements that relate to the original building.

Condition
Overall, the buildings are well maintained and in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

112-114 William Street
- Repainted window frames, bargeboard, and moulded detailing
- Replaced guttering and downpipe
- Possible new timber shingle gable
- Contemporary picket fence
- Infilled gablet vent

116-118 William Street
- Re-clad roof sheets, Colorbond
- Repainted timber frames and moulded elements
- Modified portico entrance
- Replace bargeboard
- Possible new timber shingle gable
- Contemporary picket fence
- Replaced window frames to 118 William Street

120-122 William Street

- Re-clad roof sheets, decramastic metal tile roof
- Repainted timber frames, moulded elements and portico brickwork
- Modified portico entrance of 122 William Street (rendered and label mould removed)
- Possible new timber shingle gable
- Contemporary picket fence
- Contemporary welded wire mesh fence and Colorbond fence
- Modified window of 122 William Street.
- Contemporary window security grille

The majority of the buildings retain a high level of integrity with much of their original fabric intact, and sympathetically replaced. The semi-detached cottage at 120-122 William Street (in particular 122 William Street) presents a highly modified façade 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	c.1913-14

Granville

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 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.

112-122 William Street

The Drainwell Estate was subdivided into eight section in 1863. Section E, of which the subject site forms a part of lot 1, was purchased by John Louis Castner. Section E comprised of 45 acres two roods and twenty- two perches and was bound by William Street to the north, John Street to the south, Blaxcell Street to the east and Railway Street (now The Avenue). In 1870, this land was sold to John Wetherill, a Sydney merchant who further subdivided the land. In 1876, Lot 1 was purchased by Charles Bent.

The land was then purchased by John Nobbs and appears to operate as an orchard throughout the 1880s. The land remained vacant of residential buildings until 1914, when the six semi-detached cottages were constructed.

The buildings remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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, consideration should be given to the reinstatement of significant architectural features of 122 William Street. This could include the removal of roughcast render to expose face brick, reinstate a heritage appropriate fence for a Federation building (i.e. timber picket fence), reinstate label mould to window and portico arch and reinstate timber single sash window frame.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	William Street Federation Cottages Group	HS50
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

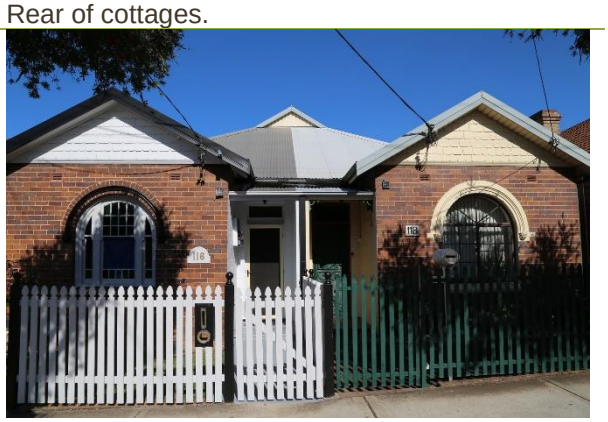
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Overview of cottages along William Street.

Rear of cottages.

No.112-114



No.116-118

No.120-122	View alongside of No.122.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Post-War Austerity Style House		
Site Image			
Address	38 Bolton Street, Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	3	10	4047
Heritage Study ID	HS51		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The house at 38 Bolton Street is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, and representative values. Built in 1946, the dwelling relates to the Post-War development of Guildford. Historically, the dwelling is located on one of the oldest subdivisions in Guildford, known as the Lackey Estate, in which this land parcel was acquired by William Swift in 1911. The house is of aesthetic significance as a highly intact and well-kept example of the Post-War Austerity style, with modern influences contemporary with the late 1940s. 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 demonstrates representative qualities of a high-quality Post-War residence built in Guildford in the mid to late 1940s.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1946, the dwelling relates to the Post-War development of Guildford. Historically, the dwelling is located on one of the oldest subdivisions in Guildford, known as the Lackey Estate, in which this land parcel was acquired by William Swift in 1911.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The house is of aesthetic significance as a highly intact and well-kept example of the Post-War Austerity style, with modern influences contemporary with the late 1940s. 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 dwelling demonstrates representative qualities of a high-quality Post-War residence built in Guildford in the mid to late 1940s.

Physical Description

The house at 38 Bolton Street, Guildford is a good example of a late 1940s Post-War Austerity style house constructed of red brick, with modern influences. The hipped roof with a projecting hip to Bolton Street is tiled with Marseilles tiles and has Colorbond gutters and boxed eaves, and one large brick chimney. The windows on the front façade are timber double hung sashes, painted yellow. There is one bullseye window with a brick sill on the north elevation under the projecting hip. The front entrance is recessed and accessed via a porch. The porch is tiled with a metal balustrade of geometric design along the edge and is addressed by four brick steps. This is fronted by a brick retaining wall and garden bed. The garden bed has two dwarf conifers framing the steps, and one mature conifer northern corner of the garden bed.

The remaining front landscape is a neat, formal garden space, predominately grassed with a hedge along the fence line. The fence line is a low red brick fence, contemporary with the main building. A concrete strip driveway is located along the northern boundary and leads to a weatherboard garage with a gabled roof and roller door. The boundary fence at driveway is terminated with rounded piers and has metal gates with a modernist geometric pattern, matching the porch. A contemporary metal fence is located further down the drive. The building has not been extended.

The building is well maintained and in an excellent condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Contemporary fence located further down the drive.

The house at 38 Bolton Street is highly intact and retains a number of key architectural features and landscape qualities typical of a Post-War Austerity style house.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1946

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. A large portion of Guildford was also Crown land alienated for the purposes of a church and glebe. This land was known as the Church and School Estate. The Church and School Estate was also subdivided in the early 1870.

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.

38 Bolton Street

The land on which 38 Bolton Street, Guildford is located on land known as Lackey's Estate, a crown grant received by William Lackey in 1838. In 1902, several land parcels in Guildford were purchased by James Cannon, a Sydney manufacturer and subdivided. The land acquired by James Cannon comprised 99 acres 3 roods 29 perches, extending from Dog Trap Road (now Woodville Road) to Guilford Road. Cannon's subdivision sectioned the area into ten sections of which the subject site formed Lot 3 of Section 10 in DP4047. Lots 3-6 of Section 10 was purchased by Edward Brown, a labourer in Merrylands. In 1911, Edward Brown transfer Lots 3-6 to William Swift in 1911. William Swift built a brick cottage on the corner of Bolton Street and Rhodes Avenue on Lot 4. This building is extant today and known as 36 Bolton Street. 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 rest of the allotment remained cleared of structures until William Smiths death in 1940 and the remaining allotments, lot 3, 5 and 6 were sold and developed.

Lot 3 was purchased in 1946 by Allen Mitchell Slater, a builder from Guildford who constructed the building shortly after. The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Post-War Austerity Style House	HS51
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Overview of house, as viewed from Bolton Street.

View to brick fencing as it sits against 36 Bolton Street, Guildford.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Federation Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	214 Guildford Road, Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	2	-	9694
Heritage Study ID	HS52		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The house at 214 Guildford Road is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Historically, the house was built in c.1905 following its sale as a part of the Lackey's Estate subdivision. The house provides evidence of the early development of the Guildford as a result of the commercial and residential development in proximity to Guildford Railway Station. It has aesthetic significance as a well-kept and early example of a small-scale suburban Federation Bungalow with Queen Anne stylistic influences. The house contributes positively towards the streetscape. The item is an early representative example of the Federation Bungalow type common to the local area during the early decades of the 1900s.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically, the house was built in c.1905 following its sale as a part of the Lackey's Estate subdivision.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	It has aesthetic significance as a well-kept and early example of a small-scale suburban Federation Bungalow with Queen Anne stylistic influences. The house 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 an early representative example of the Federation Bungalow type common to the Guildford area during the early decades of the 1900s.

Physical Description

The house is a double fronted Federation bungalow with Queen Anne stylistic influences. The walls are constructed of polychromatic face-brick, laid in a stretcher bond and are supported on a rendered brick base. The house has a hipped roof with a projecting gable and gabled entrance porch. The roof is clad with terracotta tiles and terracotta ridge capping and decorative end pieces all glazed in a liver colour. The roof extends over a front verandah which returns towards the east elevation. There is one tall face-brick chimney that has expressed brick, stepped cornice and a terracotta cowl.

The gable end wall features a roughcast rendered upper gable with half-timbered effect, and a bay window with skillion hood clad in dark terracotta tiles. Each gable has timber barge boards that have been painted black. The lower wall of the gable beneath the window is rendered. The bay window consists of six timber framed casement windows with glazed stained-glass panes and fixed transom light.

The front verandah features Art Nouveaux style timber brackets and timber posts painted white and set atop face brick piers with rendered coping. The verandah has a brick balustrade to which glazed tiles have been inset in a vertical arrangement in sets of four tiles. A central gabled porch provides access to the verandah via a set of modern stone steps between two rendered piers. The front door is obscured by a modern aluminium security screen. Adjacent to the door is a set of three timber framed casement windows with glazed stained-glass panes and fixed transom light. Along the side elevation there is another bay window, identical to the window on the façade.

Aerial imagery shows the house has been extended to the rear and that there is an early large addition that is of a similar style to the house. All additions have a corrugated metal sheeted roof to which solar panels are fixed.

The residence has a deep set back and vegetation surrounds the edges. The verandah is fronted by newly planted cacti which are stabilised by metal supports and a single Paw Paw tree. The house has a brick paved driveway that encompasses the majority of the front landscape. There is one tree located in front of the house and some hedging that are not of any significance.

The house has been well-maintained and is considered to be in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Verandah floor retiled
- New steps to verandah*
- Roof and bargeboards repainted*
- New garden bed in front of verandah with metal supports*
- New rear extension
- Early rear addition added prior to 1943 aerial
- New paint scheme*

Overall, the house is considered to be have moderate integrity. The roof tiles and timber bargeboards have been glazed or painted in a darker colour that is not sympathetic to the heritage value in of the building.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1905

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.

214 Guildford Road
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 house is located on part of 30 acres of land granted to John Lackey in Guildford and subdivided as a part of the Lackey's Estate Subdivision in 1900. The second subdivision of the estate occurred in 1914. The Sands Directory shows Mark Windebank occupying the house from 1907 until 1923. In 1925 the property was vacant and in 1926 property occupied by Thomas Meehan. The house was one of the earliest built along Guildford Road and it retains its original subdivision pattern.

Presently, the house remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 paint colour scheme should be implemented. The liver coloured glaze/paint used on the terracotta roof tiles and on the timber bargeboards is not sympathetic to the heritage values of the building.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Heritage Study	Federation Bungalow	HS50
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Overview of cottage.

Detail of projecting wing.

Verandah.

View of cottage from Guildford Road.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Californian Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	59 Rosebery Road, Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	B	-	401240
Heritage Study ID	HS54		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The house at 59 Rosebery Road, Guildford is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, and representative values. Historically, the house was built in the c.1920s, and is readily identifiable as part of historic building stock in the Guildford area being constructed following the subdivision of the Lackey's Estate. The house has aesthetic significance within the streetscape of Rosebery Road as a neat Californian Bungalow built during the Inter-War Period. The house is a well-kept and intact representative example of a Californian Bungalow in the Guildford area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically, the house was built in the c.1920s, and is readily identifiable as part of historic building stock in the Guildford area being constructed following the subdivision of the Lackey's Estate.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The house has aesthetic significance within the streetscape of Rosebery Road as a neat Californian Bungalow built during the Inter-War Period.
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 house is a well-kept and intact representative example of a Californian Bungalow in the Guildford area.

Physical Description

The house at 59 Rosebery Road is an asymmetrical single storey Californian Bungalow clad in rusticated timber weatherboards. The house has a double fronted façade and consists of a main hipped roof with a double gable to the front. The smaller gable projects in front of a larger gable. The roof is clad in Marseilles tiles. The front gables feature timber barge boards, broad eaves and a louvered vent in the larger gable. A bay window is located under both gables and consists of four casement windows each with a fixed glazed lower pane of patterned glass. The bay window has a flat roof clad in corrugated iron. The front entrance is located within the front gable and consists of a small porch that leads to a timber panelled door with screen door attached.

Several extensions and additions have been added to the building. This includes a rear skillion extension, a modern carport added to the northern side of the house, and a garage constructed of fibre cement with tiled roof at the rear of the property. These additions are not visible from the front of the house.

The house has a deep setback from the street and is bound by a timber picket fence and encloses a lawn with neat hedging along the front of the house and several frangipani trees. Along the northern side of the building is a paved brick driveway.

Overall, the house is in a good condition and is well maintained, although there is some peeling paint to the timber barge boards.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Fibre cement garage at back
- Carport extension to the northern elevation
- Electricity lines attached to the front of the house*

The house maintains its overall form and fabric 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	c.1920s

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.

59 Rosebery Road
The land on which this house was built was initially part of Portion 1010 granted to William Lackey on 29th May 1838. This land was subdivided in 1900 as a part of the Lackey's Estate. In 1904 this property was purchased by Ernest Alexander Cox from James Channon. In April 1913 the property was mortgaged to Joseph Rogers of Kiama Quarry Master. The mortgage was discharged in 1917 and mortgaged again several times before being transferred to Laura Augusta McKenzie in March 1918. McKenzie would later own the adjacent land at 57 Roseberry Road although is not listed as residing at either property within the Sands Directory. It is likely that the house which stands at the site today was constructed around this time and subsequently leased. The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Californian Bungalow	HS54
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

House.

Overview of house from Rosebery Road.

Driveway.

Bay window.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Late Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	3 Beatrice Street, Lidcombe NSW, 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	14	E	1767
Heritage Study ID	HS54		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The cottage at 3 Beatrice Street is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in c.1889 the cottage is historically linked to the 1886 residential subdivisions of John Sunderland's land grant by the Town and County Land Building and Investment Company Limited. The cottage reflects the early residential development of Lidcombe as a township following the early subdivisions of its large estates in the late nineteenth century.

The cottage is aesthetically significant as a modest late Victorian cottage that retains much of its original fabric including original double-hung sash windows and label mouldings. It has maintained its original subdivision pattern and contributes positively to the streetscape. The aesthetic value, however, has been compromised due to the extensive modifications to the building in the c.1990s. This includes the addition of an attic storey and the use of dormers on the façade. The building has also made use of salvaged material not associated with the cottage including the boundary fence which have 'Larcombe Villa' inscribed into the sandstone plinths and relate to a demolished house on East Street, Lidcombe. Although the modifications and use of salvaged material add character to the cottage, they do not have aesthetic value. Although modified, the cottage demonstrates representative qualities a Late Victorian cottage built in Lidcombe which retains its original subdivision pattern.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1889 the cottage is historically linked to the 1886 residential subdivisions of John Sunderland's land grant by the Town and County Land Building and Investment Company Limited. The cottage reflects the early residential development of Lidcombe as a township following the early subdivisions of its large estates in the late nineteenth century.

b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The cottage is aesthetically significant as a modest late Victorian cottage that retains much of its original fabric including original double-hung sash windows and label mouldings. It has maintained its original subdivision pattern and contributes positively to the streetscape. The aesthetic value, however, has been compromised due to the extensive modifications to the building in the c.1990s. This includes the addition of an attic storey and the use of dormers on the façade. The building has also made use of salvaged material not associated with the cottage including the boundary fence which have 'Larcombe Villa' inscribed into the sandstone plinths and relate to a demolished house on East Street, Lidcombe. Although the modifications and use of salvaged material add character to the cottage, they do not have 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	Although modified, the cottage demonstrates representative qualities a Late Victorian cottage built in Lidcombe which retains its original subdivision pattern.

Physical Description

The house at 3 Beatrice Street is a modest double-fronted late Victorian cottage constructed of polychromatic brick laid in English Garden Wall bond. The main roof structure consists of a transverse gable main roof which has a forward projecting gable wing. The roof is tiled with decramastic tiles and has two weatherboard dormers added to the front and a larger dormer added to the rear. All gables have timber bargeboards. Aerial imagery indicates the dormers were added in the c.1990s and it is likely that the roof structure was modified at a similar time to create an attic level.

The façade has a bullnose verandah which extends across the right side of the building. The bullnose roof adjoins the projecting gable wing and a privacy wall with dentil mouldings on the brickwork facing the street. The verandah floor consists of concrete laid on top of a brick base. The front door is concealed behind a metal flyscreen door and was not visible on inspection.

Two timber framed double-hung sash windows with rendered sills and brick arch sit to the right of the front door. The projecting gable end to the façade features two timber framed double-hung sash windows with rendered sills and brick arched heads. All windows and doors on the ground floor street elevation feature label moulding. Double-hung sash windows are also visible on the northern elevation and on the dormers on the main roof. The windows on the attic addition and along the rear addition are not original.

Aerial imagery shows the cottage had a small rear extension added prior to 1943. This was demolished and a new larger extension with verandah was added during the late 1980s. This extension was probably during the same period the dormers were added to the roof. The extensions are sympathetic in design and paint scheme to the original cottage. A paved concrete and grass driveway is situated along the northern side of the building and leads to a weatherboard garage with corrugated iron roof added in the c.1980s.

The cottage is bound by a sandstone plinth fence with wrought iron palisade inserts. The two plinths which flank the entrance gate have the words 'LARCOMBE VILLA' engraved onto the front. These gates are not associated with this cottage and are likely to be salvaged material related to the 'Larcombe Villa' that once stood on East Street, Lidcombe and was the house of Alexander Larcombe.

The landscape of the property consists of a simple lawn with a small garden bed which sits behind the boundary fence. There are no significant plantings.

The building has been well-maintained and is in a good condition.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Decramastic tile roof
- Sympathetic contemporary door
- Bullnose verandah roof replaced
- Early weatherboard garage c.1980s
- Single storey sympathetic extension to the rear c.1990s
- Attic extension c.1990s
- Two weatherboard clad dormers added c.1990s*
- Repointing of bricks
- Metal flyscreens on front door.
- Boundary fence with 'Larcombe Villa' inscribed is salvaged material from a house in East Street, Lidcombe

Overall, the building is considered to be of moderate integrity. Although the building presents well within the streetscape, on inspection it was found that the building has been highly modified and has lost some of its original fabric including the original roof material. It has also made use of salvaged material not associated with the cottage including the boundary fence gates which have 'Larcombe Villa' inscribed into the sandstone plinths.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1889

Lidcombe

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 Henry 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.

3 Beatrice Street

The cottage at 3 Beatrice Street is located on a portion of 100 acres originally granted to John Sunderland by Crown Grant on 20 June 1823. A part of this estate was purchased by the Town and County Land Building and Investment Company Limited in 1886. The company the subdivided the land in 1886 and Lot 14, Section E, Deposited Plan 1767 (now 3 Beatrice Street) was purchased by William Henry Swift purchased in 1889. It is likely that the cottage was constructed around this time. The Sands Directory lists William Swift occupying the cottage from 1892 until 1903. Swift appears to have leased the property before selling it to Andrew Christopher Champion in 1909. Champion leased the property out and is not listed in the Sands Directory as ever living at 3 Beatrice Street.

The following are listed as occupying 3 Beatrice Street within the Sands Directory:

- 1892-1903: William Henry Swift
- 1904: James Griffith, monumental mason
- 1905-1907: Miss Eleanor Keele
- 1909: George Couchman
- 1910: Sargeant A. James
- 1911 – 1923: Randolph A. Lassau
- 1924-1926: W.J. Rowden
- 1927-1930: P. H. Agnew

The cottage continued to change hands and remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 future repointing to the brick walls of the cottage should be undertaken by a suitably qualified heritage tradesperson and should use a lime mortar rather than a cementous mortar to prevent any cracking to the brickwork. Any water ingress and crack should be removed if present.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Late Victorian Cottage	HS54
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

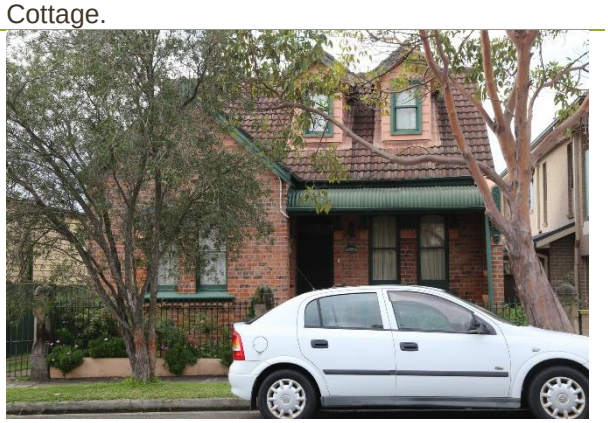
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Overview of cottage.

Cottage.

Front entrance gate.



Overview of cottage from Beatrice Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Former Arcadia Theatre		
Site Image	 Source: Google Streetview August 2016		
Address	12-16 Bridge Street, Lidcombe NSW, 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	1049990
Heritage Study ID	HS55		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	None		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The former Arcadia Theatre, Lidcombe does not meet the threshold for local heritage listing under the NSW Heritage Criteria. Although the Theatre has historical and associative significance, as outlined below, and is a rare example of its type, the partial demolition of the majority of the former Arcadia Theatre has altered the structure to a point where it is no longer representative of its aesthetic style and has little extant original fabric.

The former Arcadia Theatre has historic significance as a local cinema built in 1924 which operated as a cinema until 1963. The item demonstrates the history of cinema in New South Wales, particularly the construction of cinemas for use as a leisure activity during the 1920s-1940s. The former Arcadia Theatre was initially built as an Inter-War period Theatre and later modified in the Art Deco architectural style. The Theatre is associated with the architectural firm Leslie J. Buckland & Druce who redesigned the building in 1939 as an Art Deco Theatre.

The Theatre has very little aesthetic or representative value. The partial demolition of the former Arcadia Theatre has had a major negative impact to the integrity of the item and the item is no longer considered intact. The demolition of the roof, walls, internal fittings and structure is irreversible, and the structure is no longer representative of its architectural style. Nonetheless, the former Arcadia Theatre is considered rare in the local area as an early cinema that reflected the cinema designs of the late 1920s continued into the post-World War II period.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The former Arcadia Theatre has historic significance as a local cinema built in 1924 which operated as a cinema until 1963. The item

	demonstrates the history of cinema in New South Wales, particularly the construction of cinemas for use as a leisure activity during the 1920s-1940s.
b) Associative	The Theatre is associated with the architectural firm Leslie J. Buckland & Druce who redesigned the building in 1939 as an Art Deco Theatre.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The former Arcadia Theatre was initially built as an Inter-War period Theatre and later modified in the Art Deco architectural style. The Theatre has very little aesthetic value. The partial demolition of the former Arcadia Theatre has a major negative impact to the integrity of the item and the item is no longer considered intact.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The former Arcadia Theatre is considered rare in the local area as an early cinema that reflected the cinema designs of the late 1920s continued into the post- World War II period.
g) Representativeness	The Theatre has low integrity as an Art Deco Theatre and is therefore not considered a representative example of its type in the Cumberland LGA. The demolition of the roof, walls, internal fittings and structure are irreversible, and the structure is no longer representative of its architectural style.

Physical Description

The former Arcadia Theatre was an Art Deco style Theatre that is currently covered in scaffolding and is in the process of demolition. Aerial imagery shows that this item has been partially demolished. The only remaining fabric includes part of the façade and the interior theatre space.

Based on Google Streetview imagery from 2017, the building had been highly modified, with much original fabric removed. The building is a rendered brick two-storey structure with a stepped parapet façade. The Theatre has a partially damaged skillion roof that was sheeted in corrugated iron. The façade features parallel zig zag and lattice motifs, and a central metal panel added in the c.1960s which covers emphatic vertical piers from the 1939 remodelling of the Theatre. There are two small metal framed casement windows located along the upper storey of the façade. These replace ornamental metal window grilles visible in early photographs of the Theatre. A cantilevered awning has been removed from the façade. On the ground level, there are a set of four timber panelled doors with transom lights at the centre of the Theatre which are a later addition to the building. The building has been extended to the side and the rear.

The Theatre is situated behind the public footpath along the commercial streetscape on Bridge Street.

The item is in a poor condition, following the building's damage by fire in 2014 which caused damage to the roof and internal structures. Aerial imagery from 2020 also indicates that the building has been partially demolished.

Condition	Good	Fair	**Poor**

Alterations and Additions

- Partial demolition*
- Damage by fire (2014)*
- Façade highly modified*
- Awning removed*
- Windows replaced*
- Door replaced*
- Metal panelling added over central vertical piers (1960)*

The former Arcadia Theatre is considered to be of low integrity. Due to the damage to the structure by fire in 2014 and the partial demolition of the building, there is minimal extant original fabric. The item is no longer recognisable as an Art Deco Theatre and has minor aesthetic value.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1924; redesigned in 1939

Lidcombe

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 Henry 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.

Former Arcadia Theatre

The Arcadia Theatre in Lidcombe originally operated from a site in Joseph Street, in a corrugated iron building which was partially built on an earthen floor with the roof open to the sky. It was built for W Barkley by A. Adams and opened on 24 August 1912. It was roofed over by May 1913.

The Arcadia Theatre in Bridge Street was built in 1924 as a multi-purpose building for film screening, dancing or boxing, with L Thompson as lessee. The Arcadia Theatre opened on 5th May 1924, with seating for 1,200, all on a single level. In December 1925, a balcony was added which increased the seating capacity to 1,800. In 1927 the Theatre was remodelled with the modifications made to the façade and a dress circle added to the interior.

Further alterations were made in 1934 by the lessees who then sold the lease of the Theatre to Western Suburbs Cinemas. That company carried out further alterations in 1939 when the structure was remodelled into an Art Deco style Theatre to the plans of architectural firm Leslie J. Buckland & Druce. The Arcadia Theatre re-opened on 24th January 1940 with ‘Wuthering Heights’ and ‘The Kid From Texas’. The cinema was taken over by the Hoyts Theatres chain in March 1944 and by 1 May 1963 the Hoyts Arcadia Theatre closed.

Photographs from 1969 indicate that by this time the Theatre was converted into a Fleming’s Food Store and the Art Deco façade was modified again. The building operated as a supermarket until the

late 1980s when fire damaged the fittings and stock. The building was then converted to the Westella Reception Centre in c.1989 which operated until c.2011 when the Grand Westella opened a new reception centre at 3 New East Street.

On 18 October 2014 another fire damaged the former Arcadia Theatre and caused some structural collapse to the roof and interior of the building. It is likely that the building has remained unused since this time. The structure has been covered with scaffolding since c.2017 and appears to be partially demolished.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	**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:

- It is not recommended that the former Arcadia Theatre be listed as a local or state heritage item on the Cumberland LEP. The partial demolition combined with the damage by fire of the structure has had a detrimental impact on the heritage value of the item. Although the item has historical, associative and rarity values, the structure has no low integrity, is in a poor condition and there is not enough original fabric to meet the criteria for heritage listing.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Former Arcadia Theatre	HS55
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.
- SC Wayland. 1941. *Lidcombe and its Development as an Industrial Centre*, Lidcombe, 1941

Limitations

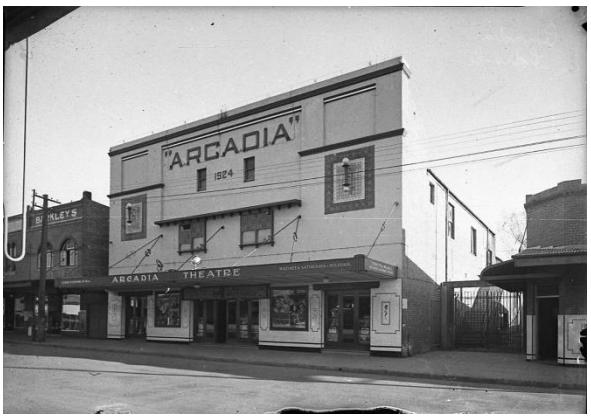
1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Former Arcadia Theatre covered in scaffolding. (Image taken in June 2020).



Arcadia Theatre 1940 before remodelling (Source: SLNSW, Call No. Home and Away 10145)

Arcadia Theatre, c.1955 remodelled as an Art Deco style Theatre. (SLNSW, Call No. PXE 79 v.56)

Former Arcadia Theatre as Fleming's Food Store, 1969. (Source: NLA Call No. #PIC/3661/907)

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	James Street Federation Bungalows		
Site Image			
Address	2-10 James Street, Lidcombe NSW, 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	1-4	-	962891
	1	-	960262
Heritage Study ID	HS57		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	December 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Federation Bungalows along James Street, Lidcombe are significant at the local level for their historic, aesthetic, and representative values. Historically, the buildings were built in c.1915 following the sale of the land as part of the Township of St Joseph's subdivision, acquired by Henry George Thomas Brown, a local builder in Lidcombe. The residences along James Street provide evidence of the residential and industrial boom experienced in Lidcombe in the first half of the twentieth century. The bungalows are aesthetically significant as a moderately intact group of Federation Bungalows. This is enhanced by their intact built form, polychromatic brickwork, and leadlight windows. The dwellings maintain their original subdivision pattern and make a positive contribution to the streetscape character of James Street. The buildings demonstrate representative qualities of a Federation style bungalow, built in Lidcombe, c.1915.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically, the buildings were built in c.1915 following the sale of the land as part of the Township of St Joseph's subdivision, acquired by Henry George Thomas Brown, a local building in Lidcombe. The residences along James Street provide evidence of the residential and industrial boom experienced in Lidcombe in the first half of the twentieth century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The bungalows are aesthetically significant as a moderately intact group of Federation Bungalows. This is enhanced by their intact built form, polychromatic brickwork, and leadlight windows. The dwellings

	maintain their original subdivision pattern and make a positive contribution to the streetscape character of James 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 buildings demonstrate representative qualities of a Federation style bungalow, built in Lidcombe, c.1915.

Physical Description

The group along James Street, Lidcombe comprises of five Federation Bungalows.

2 James Street
The building at 2 James Street, Lidcombe is a single storey Federation bungalow with polychromatic brickwork and remnant tuck pointing. The roof is a broken-back hip with a projecting gable to James Street tiled with Marseilles tiles and terracotta ridge capping. The roof has replaced gutters and a boxed eave. The verandah roof is supported on a brick balustrade with sandstone capping and simple square timber posts. Between the timber posts are ornamental timber brackets, valance, and a timber lattice privacy screen.

The gable has a simple timber bargeboard and rough cast gable end with contemporary pattern. The window on the gable is a timber framed, three-part casement with leadlight windowpanes and awning style toplights. The window has a timber sill supported on painted brick brackets. A skillion awning with scalloped timber to appear like shingles is supported on timber brackets over the gable window. The window under the verandah on the front façade is a timber framed, three-part casement with replaced windowpanes and toplights supported on a timber sill with painted brackets. The doorway is framed by timber joinery and retains an early four panel moulded door with a fanlight. The front door has a contemporary screen door and flyscreen fixed to the fanlight

The rear of the building has a flat roofed extension not visible from the public domain. The building occupies an interesting allotment that is triangular in shape and bounded by James Street to the north and channelised stormwater drain to the south. It is built to street alignment and has a modest setback. The front yard contains a neat garden with hedges along the fence line and an established Frangipani tree. A stamped concrete paved driveway extends to a large garage, located adjacent to the house. The garage has faux Federation features, including aluminium weatherboards, finial fixed to the gable end and a skillion awning on timber brackets over a roller door. A painted timber picket fence extends along the front boundary.

Condition
The dwelling is well maintained and is in a good condition.

4 James Street
The building at 4 James Street, Lidcombe is a single storey Federation bungalow with polychromatic brickwork and remnant tuck pointing. The roof is gabled with a projecting gable to James Street, tiled with barrel profiled tiles. The roof retains a tall brick chimney with roughcast render and a terracotta chimney pot. The roof has replaced gutters and a boxed eave. The gable end has a simple timber bargeboard, fibre sheets with timber battens and louvered vent at the apex. The projecting gable also has a timber batten gable screen with a projecting bay window. The window has a flat roof awning, replaced metal frames and a decorative rendered apron below the sill.

The verandah has a skillion roof with semi barrel profiles tiles, replaced guttering and a boxed eave. This is supported on brick piers with an infilled balustrade, which is not contemporary with the rest of the building. The verandah has a contemporary tiled floor.

The building has been extended to the rear with a flat roof. A concrete slab driveway extends the length of the western boundary. A contemporary panelled gated adjoins the building.

The building is built to street alignment and has a modest set back. The front yard is grassed with two trees, one is a lemon tree. Most plantings are located on the verandah in pots. The front yard is bounded by a brick wall that is twelve courses high. The brick matches the modified verandah and is not a sympathetic addition.

Condition
The dwelling is well maintained and is in a good condition.

6 James Street
The building at 6 James Street, Lidcombe is a single storey Federation bungalow with painted polychromatic brickwork and tuck pointing. The roof is a broken-back hip with a projecting gable to James Street clad with Marseilles tiles. The roof retains a tall brick chimney with roughcast render and a terracotta chimney pot. The roof has replaced gutters and a boxed eave. The main roof extends over the front verandah and is supported on a brick balustrade with sandstone capping and simple square timber posts. Between the timber posts are ornamental timber valance and brackets.

The gable has a simple timber bargeboard and rough cast gable end with triangle pattern. The window on the gable is a square bay window with replaced timber frames and comprises of a fixed central windowpane fixed sidepanes and two casement windows with toplights. A flat metal roofed awning is located above the window, and a recently rendered apron below. The window on the front façade has also been replaced timber framed two-part casement with modern glass windowpanes. The front door has a contemporary screen door and flyscreen fronting the toplight.

The building has several extensions to the rear. A paved driveway extends along the western boundary of the allotment. The building is built to street alignment and has a modest setback. The front yard has a hedge along the fence line and pathway. The boundary fence is rendered brick, painted white with a timber gate.

Condition
The dwelling is well maintained and is in a good condition.

8 James Street
The building at 8 James Street, Lidcombe is a single storey Federation bungalow with polychromatic brickwork and tuck pointing. The roof is a broken-back hip with a projecting gable to James Street with semi barrelled tile and boxed eaves. The roof retains a tall brick chimney with roughcast render and a terracotta chimney pot. The roof has replaced gutters. The verandah roof is supported on a brick balustrade with sandstone capping and simple square timber posts. Between the timber posts are an ornamental timber valance and brackets.

The gable has a simple timber bargeboard with peeling paint and rough cast gable end. The window on the gable is a square bay window with replaced timber frames and comprises of fixed windowpanes and two casement windows with toplights. A flat roofed awning is located above the window, and a recently rendered apron below. The window on the front façade is a timber framed three-part casement with modern glass windowpanes and toplights. The front door has a contemporary screen door and fanlight.

The building has an early extension at the rear, that is a skillion roof and fibre sheet walls. The buildings footprint has not changed since 1943. A concrete strip driveway extends along the western boundary of the property and leads to the rear. A pressed metal gates extends across the driveway and adjoins the building.

The building is built to street alignment and has a modest front yard, that comprises of garden landscape. The front yard comprises of hedges along the fence line, a Frangipani tree and other young unidentified trees and hedging. A concrete footpath leads to the verandah. The boundary fence is a timber post and panel fence on a brick base.

Condition

Overall, the building is well maintained, and the condition is good, although there is repainting required for the bargeboard and gable end.

10 James Street
The building at 10 James Street, Lidcombe is a single storey Federation bungalow with polychromatic brickwork and remnant tuck pointing. The roof is broken-back hip with a projecting gable to James Street with semi barrelled profiled tiles and boxed eaves. The roof retains a tall brick chimney with roughcast render and a terracotta chimney pot. The roof drainage has replaced gutters. The verandah is supported on a brick balustrade with simple square timber posts. Between the timber posts are an ornamental timber valance and brackets, a glazed glass privacy screen.

The gable has a simple timber bargeboard and rough cast gable end with timber battens. The bungalow retains early or original windows on the gable end and front facade. They are timber framed casements with leadlights, toplights and a sloped brick sill. Windows along the side elevation are double hung sashes with rendered lintels. A skillion awning supported on decorative timber brackets covers the window on the gable end. The bungalow also retains an early timber front door and fanlight.

The front fence retains early brick piers with sandstone capping, although has replaced timber pickets above the brick base. Behind the front fence is a large hedge, which obscures views to the gable end from the public domain. The building is built to street alignment and features a modest setback. The front yard is grassed with a concrete slab footpath leading to the verandah. Vegetation is limited to the fence line.

Condition
The dwelling is well maintained and is in a good condition, however the brick pier of the fence shows signs of structural movement, likely to be as a result of the hedge growth behind

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

2 James Street
- Garage added early c.2000s
- Contemporary fly screen and security screen door.
- Replaced gutters

4 James Street
- Front brick fence and brick verandah elements*
- Replaced gutters
- Replaced windows*
- Replaced window awning*
- Rear extension
- Contemporary side gate

6 James Street
- Replaced window frames*
- Replaced gutters
- Rendered brick fence*
- Contemporary paved driveway*
- Repainted polychrome brickwork
- Replaced window awning*
- Contemporary fly screen and security screen door.

8 James Street
- Repainted timber verandah elements
- Replaced gutters
- Replaced window awning*
- Contemporary fly screen and security screen door.
- Rear extension

10 James Street

- Replaced gutters
- Rear extension
- Contemporary screen door.

Overall, the group of Federation Bungalows along James Street have moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1915

Lidcombe
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 Henry 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.

James Street Federation Bungalows
The subject site is located on the 60acre land grant of George Sunderland, received in 1823 and in part on the 100acre land granted to John Sunderland in 1823. This land was acquired by Reverend J. J Therry in 1834 and referred to as the Town of St Josephs. This land was subdivided in 1864. The 1864 subdivision was divided into 72 sections, of which the subject site along James Street formed part of Lot 48. In 1915, Henry George Thomas Brown, a local builder in Lidcombe purchased a Lots 48 and 58 and prepared them for further subdivision in 1918. The residences at 2 to 8 James Street formed Lots 1 to 4 of Section B in DP 8225, and comprises of two roods twenty and three-quarters perches. The land on which 10 James Street is located was purchased by Henry G.T Brown in 1919.

2 James Street was purchased by Arthur Austin in 1921. Arthur Austin was a local builder in Lidcombe.

4 James Street was purchased by Henry Brodie, a bandsman from Sydney in 1920.

6 James Street was purchased by G.A Hayes c.1918.

8 James Street was Henry Thomas Brown purchased in 1919, then transferred to Marion Alexander in 1922. The land was later purchased by Isabel Cork in 1932.

10 James Street was purchased by Agnes Gordon Kingsley purchased in 1918.
The properties remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	James Street Federation Bungalows	HS57
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

2 James Street.

2 James Street.

4 James Street.

6 James Street.

8 James Street.

10 James Street.

Side elevation of 10 James Street.

View east along James Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Brown's Buildings – historic main street façade		
Site Image			
Address	4-10 John Street, Lidcombe NSW, 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	797525
	1-2	-	199837
	1	-	741766
Heritage Study ID	HS58		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

Brown's Buildings located at 4-10 John street, Lidcombe is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative heritage values. Built in c.1914, the building is located on a portion of Patrick Kirk's 60 acre land grant which was subdivided as a part of the Township of St Joseph in 1867. The shops are indicative of the growth Lidcombe experienced in the early Twentieth Century and reflect the commercial growth of the suburb following the change of the suburb's name from Rookwood to Lidcombe in 1913. The building is of aesthetic significance as an intact Federation period commercial building that features key aesthetic attributes which include a highly intact upper storey, subtle curvilinear-edged parapet, and polychromatic brickwork. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation commercial building designed in the Federation Free Style, built in Lidcombe.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1914, the building is located on a portion of Patrick Kirk's 60 acre land grant which was subdivided as a part of the Township of St Joseph in 1867. The shops are indicative of the growth Lidcombe experienced in the early Twentieth Century and reflect the commercial growth of the suburb following the change of the suburb's name from Rookwood to Lidcombe in 1913.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building is of aesthetic significance as an intact Federation period commercial building that features key aesthetic attributes which include a highly intact upper storey, subtle curvilinear-edged parapet, and polychromatic brickwork.

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 commercial building designed in the Federation Free Style, built in Lidcombe.

Physical Description

Brown's Buildings are a row of five, two-storey Federation period shops designed in the Federation Free Style. The shops share an undulating parapeted façade with multiple flat topped gable forms The shop fronts are at the ground level. The façade contains a highly intact upper storey and a modified ground level. Each shop has a flat roof sheeted in corrugated iron. Aerial imagery indicates the shops have been extended to the rear.

Above the shop awning, the upper storey is constructed of face brick with polychromatic brick string courses. The uppermost string course features an expressed projecting brick string course. The words 'BROWN'S BUILDINGS' have been inlaid into the upper façade between the upper two string courses using blonde brick. Three air-conditioning units and a satellite dish are attached to the upper façade.

There are five pairs of timber framed, double-hung sash windows with top light that span across the upper façade. These windows feature bullnose brick sills and a polychromatic brick arch that spans across the pair of windows. The central pair of windows are spaced further apart than the remaining pairs and have individual polychromatic brick arches. Two pairs retain their original timber frames and windows whilst the remainder have been replaced with metal frames.

A cantilevered awning with skillion roof and pressed metal ceiling extends over the ground floor shops and is fixed by tensile bracing. The awning has a metal fascia and is newly sheeted in corrugated iron. The façade below the awning has been heavily modified with new windows, entrances and shop fronts.

The building is fronted by a brick paved pedestrian footpath and is located next to the Lidcombe Hotel and is situated along a line of shop fronts along John Street. There are no significant landscape elements.

The item has been well-maintained and is considered to be in a good condition. There is some visible damage to the brick façade at the awning level as a result of the poor removal of a previous cement-based render.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Modified ground floor shop fronts*
- New corrugated metal awning
- Modern signage*
- Rear extensions to all shops
- Cement render applied above awning
- Airconditioning units*
- Satellite dish

Overall, the item is considered to be of moderate integrity. The lower storey is highly modified and reduces the integrity of the item, however, the upper storey is considered highly intact with only minor modifications such as the replacement of some original sash windows with metal framed windows.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1914

Lidcombe
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 Henry 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. One of the prominent and active subdividers of the area was the New South Wales government who, specifically, subdivided a portion of land north of Rookwood cemetery which was 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.

Brown’s Buildings
Brown’s Buildings are located on a portion of 60 acres of land originally granted to Patrick Kirk which was purchased by Father Joseph John Therry in 1831 along with most of George Sunderland’s grant as the basis for the town. The area was subdivided as a part of the Township of St Joseph in 1867.

Brown’s Buildings were constructed in c.1914 and the shops were first leased in April 1914. The Sands Directory shows the shops being occupied from 1915 onwards. The first listed occupants of the five shops were Albert M. Stapleton (tailor), M.F. O’Connor, (mercer), Cohen & Boyce (grocers), John W. Lawry (fruiterer), and Albert Warren (butcher).

Brown’s Buildings remain in use as commercial shop front and are currently occupied by retail services including two real estate agencies, a bakery, a café and a clothing alteration store.

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

2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 on the façade of the item should be placed in a more appropriate and less visible location such as under the awning or at the rear elevation.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Brown's Buildings – historic main street facade	HS58
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.
- *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate,* 1914. 'Lidcombe', Sat 18 April, p.2.

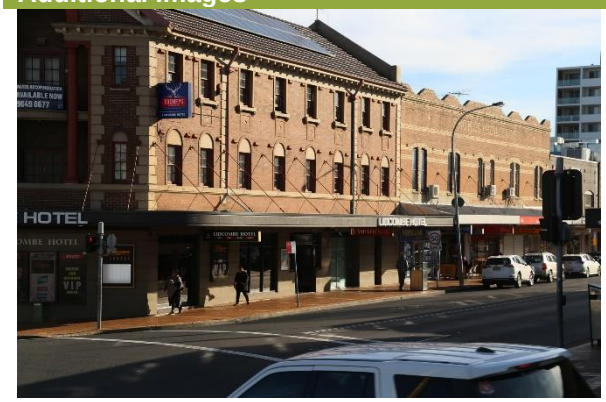
Limitations

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

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

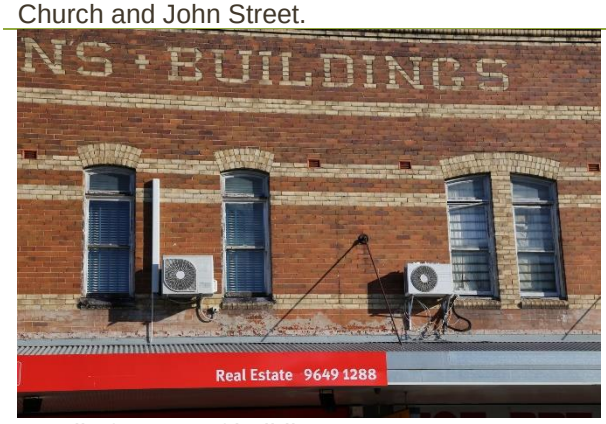
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



View to Brown's Buildings on the corner of Church and John Street.

Detail of left side of building.



Detail of centre of building.

Detail of right side of building.

Upper storey of Brown's Buildings.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Lidcombe's Former Masonic Temple		
Site Image			
Address	72-74 Joseph Street, Lidcombe NSW, 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	100	-	1148927
Heritage Study ID	HS59		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Community Facilities	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The former Masonic Temple is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, and representative values. The hall is of historic significance as a masonic hall built in 1921 and is associated with the cultural development of Lidcombe. It has strong associations with the establishment of Free Masonry in Lidcombe during the 1920s and provides evidence that the community had reached a level of maturity and size which enabled the establishment and sustaining of social institutions after World War I. The Masonic Temple has aesthetic significance as an intact Inter-War Free Classical style which retains it prominence in the streetscape along Joseph Street. The hall demonstrates representative qualities of a Masonic lodge built in the Inter-War Free Classical Style.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The hall is of historic significance as a Masonic hall built in 1921 and is associated with the cultural development of Lidcombe. It has strong associations with the establishment of Free Masonry in Lidcombe during the 1920s and provides evidence that the community had reached a level of maturity and size which enabled the establishment and sustaining of social institutions after World War I.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as an intact Inter-War Free Classical style which retains it prominence in the streetscape along Joseph 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 hall demonstrates representative qualities of a Masonic lodge built in the Inter-War Free Classical Style.

Physical Description

The former Masonic Temple is a two-storey building built in the Inter War Free Classical style with an adjoining single storey addition to the northern side of the main building. The building is constructed of face brick and features a parapeted gable façade that conceals the main roof sheeted in corrugated iron. The parapeted façade features two pilasters that span the length of the façade, a central triangular pediment and entablature which are all rendered in cream. The entablature reads 'SYDNEY GRACE CHURCH'. Entrance to the building is via a rendered central portico with a simple rendered brick pediment. The portico is accessed by four tiled steps. The entrance retains an early timber panelled door with early door hardware. The plinth of the building is tiled.

The original windows to the building have been replaced with metal framed double sash windows. Each window has a rendered concrete lintel and sill. The rear and side elevations of the building feature smaller windows with rendered lintels and sills along the upper elevation. Along the lower façade of the south elevation windows with rendered sills and lintels have been infilled with glass bricks. A new steel fire exit stairway is located on the south elevation.

A granite foundation stone is inset into the lower front façade wall and reads:

"THIS STONE WAS LAID BY
MOST WOR BRO WILLIAM THOMPSON
GRAND MASTER
10 DECEMBER 1921"

The single storey side addition has a parapet finished with two crenellations. A rendered tiered cornice is sits above the rendered lintel of the window. The window is a metal framed double sash windows. The rear of the building has a single storey addition that is contemporary with the building that has a skillion roof and polychrome brickwork.

Adjoining the former Masonic Temple is a two-story brick building constructed in 2011. The building replaced a single storey fibro cottage with a hipped roof. Other alterations associated with this renovation include the boundary fence. The boundary fence has a brick base and piers with sandstone capping and metal arrow top palisade inserts.

A number of young plantings are located along the fence line and a paved pathway extends from the entrance to this side of the building on Raymond Street.

Condition
The Former Masonic Hall is in a generally good condition, however, there are signs of structural movement on the northeast corner of the building with cracking brickwork on the side addition and some discolouration of brickwork below the windowsills.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Two-storey building
- Boundary fence*
- Modified windows
- 'Sydney Grace Church' sign to entablature
- Tiled pathway, steps and plinth*

The former Masonic Temple retains its overall form and presence along Joseph Street. 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	1921

Lidcombe

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 Henry 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.

Lidcombe Masonic Hall

Freemasonry has been in Australia since the arrival of the First Fleet which landed in Botany Bay, NSW in 1788. Officers and military men who came from England as the first settlers of our country established military Lodges that were granted travelling warrants, with the first Lodge being established as The Australian Social Lodge No. 260IC, which held its first meeting on 4 January 1820 in Sydney. The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales was officially formed in 1888 and later became responsible for Freemasonry in the ACT.

The former Masonic Temple at 72-74 Joseph Street, Lidcombe was constructed in 1921. The foundation stone was laid by Masonic Lodge Grand Master William Thompson, No.509. The building is estimated to have cost £2500 to build.

Presently, the former Masonic Temple is used by the Sydney Grace Church.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Lidcombe's Former Masonic Temple	HS59
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

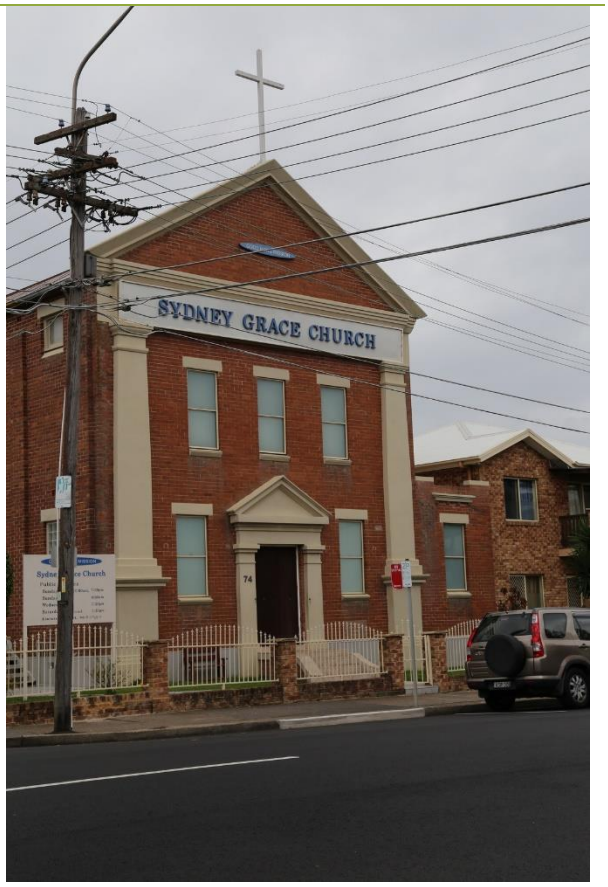
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

View to Lidcombe's former Masonic Hall from Joseph Street

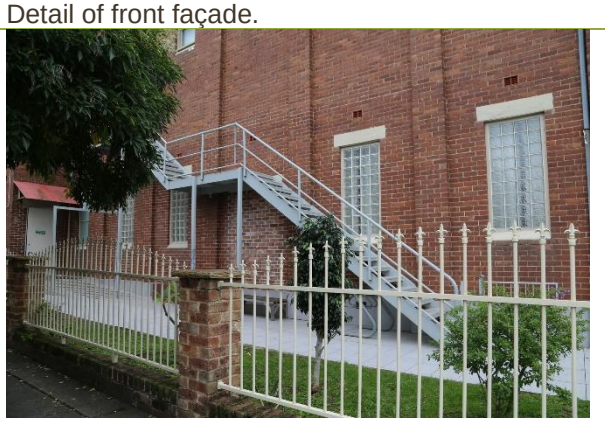
Foundation stone located on front façade.

Side addition.



Detail of front façade.

View to landscape along south elevation.



Fire staircase and new glass brick windows.

Early rear addition with polychrome brickwork.

Rear of former Masonic Hall

New building within curtilage of former Masonic Hall.

Front façade of new building.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	‘Clara Villa’ - Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	84 Joseph Street, Lidcombe NSW, 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	A	-	974517
	15	F	1767
Heritage Study ID	HS60		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The building at 84 Joseph Street, Lidcombe known as 'Clara Villa' is significant at the local level for its historic, aesthetic, and representative values. The cottage is historically linked to the 1880 Subdivision of John Sunderland's land grant known as the Albert Estate subdivision, which was purchased by the Town and County Land Building and Investment Company Limited in 1886. Built in 1890, the cottage reflects the early residential development of Lidcombe following the early subdivisions of its large estates in the late nineteenth century.

The cottage is aesthetically significant as a modest Victorian cottage that makes a positive contribution to the heritage character of Lidcombe. This is enhanced by the retention a number of key architectural features, overall form and subdivision pattern. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Victorian cottage, built in Lidcombe, c.1890.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The cottage is historically linked to the 1880 Subdivision of John Sunderland's land grant known as the Albert Estate subdivision, which was purchased by the Town and County Land Building and Investment Company Limited in 1886. Built in 1890, the cottage reflects the early residential development of Lidcombe following the early subdivisions of its large estates in the late nineteenth century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The cottage is aesthetically significant as a modest Victorian cottage that makes a positive contribution to the heritage character of

	Lidcombe. This is enhanced by the retention a number of key architectural features, overall form and subdivision pattern
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 cottage built in Lidcombe, c.1890.

Physical Description

The building at 84 Joseph Street, Lidcombe is a single storey Victorian cottage with painted brick masonry walls. The roof is a transverse gable with a corrugated iron sheet roof with a tall brick chimney at its apex and timber finials at each gable end. The chimney is painted brick with a stepped string course of express brick and retains two terracotta pots. The verandah has a bullnosed roof sheeted with Colorbond supported on metal Corinthian columns atop a tiled floor. Two painted sandstone plinths read 'Clara Villa' at the step to the verandah. The front door is at the centre of the façade and has a single arched glazed sidelight on the left hand side. It is flanked either side by Victorian French doors with fixed shutters either side. All door openings have a toplight. The central entrance has a side leadlight and moulded panel. All doors are fronted by intrusive contemporary screen doors.

All windows have been replaced with metal frames and metal multipaned sash windows fronted by a lightweight flyscreen. Each window has painted sills and brick segmented arches. Windows on the original portion of the building are framed either side by fixed louvered shutters.

The cottage has a sympathetic single storey rear extension with an attached enclosed pergola. This adjoins an outhouse. There is a small shed at the rear of the property.

The cottage features a modest setback from the Joseph Street. The front yard is predominately grassed with a single palm tree. The boundary of the property is defined by a metal arrow top palisade fence along Joseph Street and a low-lying pressed metal Colorbond fence along Victoria Street. The height of the fence doubles at the rear of the property. There are four tall palm trees located in the rear of the yard.

The building appears to be in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Verandah bullnose resheeted in Colorbond*
- Non original verandah columns
- Contemporary fencing
- Replaced windows
- Rear extension
- Contemporary security screen door*
- Flyscreens
- Whirly bird

The dwelling at 84 Joseph Street retains a high level of integrity with minor, reversible alterations made to the building, such as the security doors and window replacements. The building has been sympathetically extended to the rear in a manner that respects the form, massing and footprint of the original building.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1890

Lidcombe

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 Henry 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.

Clara Villa

The subject site was located on John Sunderland’s 100-acre land grant received by Crown Grant in 1823. In 1867, the land on the southern side of the railway station from Child Street to The Boulevarde, and from Livingstone Road to the east side of East Street was surveyed by F.W Birmingham C.E for public auction. The land had been the property of the Reverend J.J. Therry and known as Township of St Joseph. The plan indicates that in 1867 the subject site was covered with thick Tea Tree scrubs and Gum saplings.

The land latter formed part of the c.1880 Albert Park Subdivision. The Albert Park subdivision had six sections ranging from A to E, of which the subject site formed Lot 15 of Section F in DP1767. This estate was purchased by the Town and County Land Building and Investment Company Limited in 1886. On the 6 April 1889, Mark Andrews purchased Lot 15 of Section F in DP1767. The cottage was built c.1890.

According to Sands Directory, the building was occupied by Mark Andrews from 1890-1892, John Carson in 1893-1895, then Mark Andrews from 1899 to 1909, Mrs J Parrette from 1907 to 1910, Robert Proudfoot between 1911 and 1912, and James J Kelly from 1913 to 1930.

The property remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	'Clara Villa' - Victorian Cottage	HS60
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

View from Joseph Street to 'Clara Villa'.

North elevation

Front façade and yard

Detail of 'Clara Villa' inscribe on plinth.

View of north elevation

View to the rear of the property.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Federation Cottages		
Site Image			
Address	20-28 Kerrs Road, Lidcombe NSW, 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	7	4	3424
	-	-	SP 94340
	-	-	SP 98210
	A-B	-	329315
Heritage Study ID	HS62		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	None		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The group of five buildings at 20-28 Kerrs Road, Lidcombe do not meet the threshold for local heritage listing under the NSW Heritage Criteria. Although the group has historical significance, as outlined below, Nos 20, 26 and 28 have been heavily modified to a point where they no longer represent a good example of modest Federation period cottages and the historic era from which they derive. Further, Nos 22 and 24 have been demolished and the contemporary two-storey structures built in 2017 and 2018 in their place are of no significance. Nos 20, 26 and 28 Kerrs Road are considered contributory items to the proposed Berala/Lidcombe Heritage Conservation Area, however, do not meet the criteria for local heritage listing as an individual item under the NSW Heritage Criteria.

The remaining cottages at Nos 20, 26 and 28 Kerrs Road have historic significance as a group of cottages built between c.1910 and 1920 following its sale as a part of the Elphin Estate subdivisions in c.1900. These houses provide some evidence of the housing and industrial boom experienced in Lidcombe following the turn of the century.

The five buildings have very little aesthetic or representative value. The demolition of the cottages at No 22 and 24 has a detrimental impact to the presentation of these buildings on the streetscape. The cottages at No 20, 26 and 28 are highly modified and no longer presents as a house that has been designed in the Federation cottage style. Although the overall form of these three remaining cottages are intact, the aesthetic and representative value of these cottages been adversely impacted through the infilling of some verandahs with fibre cement panels, the addition of solar panels, and the removal of original windows. These features are critical to an understanding of the historic building and reversal of the work would be a substantial task as the internal rooms have probably been altered. Altogether, the group of buildings have low integrity as a group of Federation cottages and are therefore not

considered to be a good representative example of this architectural style in the Cumberland LGA. The buildings are not rare, with better representative examples located within Lidcombe.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The remaining cottages at Nos 20, 26 and 28 Kerrs Road have historic significance as a group of cottages have historic significance as a group of cottages built between c.1910 and 1920 following its sale as a part of the Elphin Estate subdivisions in c.1900. These houses provide some evidence of the housing and industrial boom experienced in Lidcombe following the turn of the century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has very little aesthetic value. The demolition of the cottages at No 22 and 24 has a detrimental impact to the presentation of these cottages on the streetscape. The cottages at No 20, 26 and 24 are highly modified and no longer present as houses that have been designed in the Federation cottage style. Although the overall form of these three remaining cottages are intact, the aesthetic and representative value of these cottages have been adversely impacted through the infilling of some verandahs with fibre cement panels, the addition of solar panels, and the removal of original windows. These features are critical to an understanding of the historic building and reversal of the work would be a substantial task as the internal rooms have likely altered.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The buildings are not rare, with better representative examples located nearby in Lidcombe. This includes 57 Kerrs Road and 62 Raymond Street West.
g) Representativeness	Altogether, the group of buildings have low integrity as a group of Federation cottages and is therefore not considered to be a good representative example of this architectural style in the Cumberland LGA.

Physical Description

No. 20 Kerrs Road

The house at No. 20 Kerrs Road is a single-storey Federation weatherboard cottage built to an asymmetrical plan. The façade is clad in rusticated weatherboards and the sides are clad in shiplap weatherboards. The cottage has a hipped main roof with a projecting front gable wing tiled in Marseilles tiles. Solar panels have been attached to the roof. The roof also features a tall rendered brick chimney with a terracotta chimney cowl. A verandah roof extends from the main roof and across the projecting wing. The verandah is a later addition and is supported on brick foundations with brick posts and balustrade. The projecting gable features timber barge boards and a broken finial.

The front door is a timber framed, timber panelled door with inset glazing. A metal security screen is attached to the door. The front door is accessed by a set of tiled stairs with hedging on either side of the steps. The windows are timber framed double-hung sash windows, with curvilinear under-sill apron mouldings. All windows have metal security screens attached.

There is a small weatherboard extension to the rear of the cottage with a skillion roof sheeted in corrugated iron. Aerial imagery shows a garage to the rear of the building which has a gabled roof sheeted in corrugated iron.

The property is bounded by a modern loop top fence along Kerrs Road. A set of concrete steps and a concrete path lead to the cottage from the front gate. The building features a deep setback and a raised grassed front yard. The front yard consists of modern landscaping and features a metal bench and

some hedging. There are no significant plantings. Two bottlebrush trees are set in front of the building within the public domain that are of no significance.

Overall, the condition of the building is good.

No. 22 and No. 24 Kerrs Road
On inspection, the Federation weatherboard cottages at Nos 22 and 24 had been demolished and new two storey contemporary face brick buildings had been built. These are of no heritage significance. Aerial imagery shows that No. 22 was demolished in c.2018 and No. 24 was demolished in c.2017.

No. 26 Kerrs Road
The house at No. 26 Kerrs Road is a single-storey Federation weatherboard cottage built to an asymmetrical plan. The façade is clad in rusticated weatherboards and the sides are clad in shiplap weatherboards. The cottage has a hipped main roof with a projecting front gable wing sheeted in corrugated iron. Solar panels have been attached to the roof. The roof also features two tall face-brick chimneys. The house has a modern paint scheme which is possibly acrylic paint.
At the front, a verandah has been infilled with fibre cement panels. The verandah features a hipped corrugated iron roof that extends from the façade wall and creates an awning over the projecting wing. The infilled verandah features a metal framed casement window and timber framed, timber panelled door with security screen door attached. The front door is accessed by a set of tiled stairs.

The projecting wing features decorative timber barge boards and a rough cast section in the upper gable with timber lattice screen. The original windows have been replaced with metal-framed casement windows that have louvered shutters.

A garage is located at the rear of the property which has a gabled roof sheeted in corrugated iron. The property is bounded by a modern corrugated metal fence set atop a face brick wall along Kerrs Road. The building features a deep setback. The entire landscape surrounding the building has been concreted with only a small grassed area behind the front fence. There are no significant plantings.

Overall, the condition of the building is fair. There is some corrosion to the corrugated iron along the verandah roof and the weatherboards along the side elevations are deteriorating.

No. 28 Kerrs Road
The house at No. 28 Kerrs Road is a single-storey Federation cottage constructed of rendered brick and built to an asymmetrical plan. The cottage has a hipped main roof with a projecting front gable wing tiled in Marseilles tiles with terracotta ridge capping. Solar panels have been attached to the roof. A verandah roof extends from the main roof. The verandah is supported on brick footings with timber posts and timber brackets. A bamboo screen has been attached to the verandah posts. The projecting wing features a rough cast section in the upper gable with central timber circle feature.

The front door is a timber framed, timber panelled door with inset glazing and transom light. A metal security screen is attached to the door. The front door is accessed by a set of tiled stairs. All windows to the building are metal framed double-hung sash windows and have flyscreens attached.

There is a small extension to the rear of the cottage with a skillion roof sheeted in corrugated iron. A garage is located at the corner of Kerrs Road and Raymond Street West. The garage has a flat roof sheeted in corrugated iron. The property is surrounded by a corrugated metal fence.

The property is bound by a modern loop top and arrow top fence set atop a rendered brick base across the front. A concrete path leads to the cottage from the front gate. The building features a deep setback and a raised grassed front yard. The front yard consists of modern landscaping with no significant plantings. A bottlebrush tree is set in front of the property within the public domain which is of no significance.

Overall, the condition of the building is good.

As a group, the condition of the item is considered to be good.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

No. 20 Kerrs Road
- Inter-War verandah
- Metal loop top boundary fence*
- Solar panels attached to roof*
- Whirly bird
- Rear extension
- Security screens on windows and doors*
- Metal bench in front garden
- Modern landscaping

Overall, the cottage is considered to be of moderate integrity.

No.22 Kerrs Road
- Cottage was demolished on inspection*
- Modern two-storey residence constructed*

On inspection, the cottage was demolished and a new contemporary two-storey building had been constructed. No. 22 Kerrs Road therefore has no integrity as a Federation period cottage and is of no significance. The new structure at No. 22 Kerrs Road is considered detracting from the aesthetic value of the presentation of these group of cottages and has a detrimental impact to their presentation along Kerrs Road.

No. 24 Kerrs Road
- Cottage was demolished on inspection*
- Modern two-storey residence constructed*

On inspection, the cottage was demolished and a new contemporary two-storey building had been constructed. No. 24 Kerrs Road therefore has no integrity as a Federation period cottage and is of no significance. The new structure at No. 24 Kerrs Road is considered detracting from the aesthetic value of these group of cottages and has a detrimental impact to their presentation along Kerrs Road.

No. 26 Kerrs Road
- New paint scheme
- Infilled verandah*
- Corrugated metal boundary fence*
- Solar panels attached to roof*
- Security screens on windows and doors*
- Metal bench in front garden
- Modern landscaping
- Paved concrete driveway and landscape*
- Original windows replaced with metal-framed windows*

Overall, the cottage is considered to be of moderate integrity.

No. 28 Kerrs Road
- Bamboo screen across verandah*
- Metal loop top and arrow top front fence*
- Corrugated metal boundary fence
- Solar panels attached to roof*
- Security screen on door*

- Modern landscaping
- Paved concrete driveway and landscape*
- Flyscreens to windows*
- Garage

Overall, the cottage is considered to be of moderate integrity.

As a group, the item is considered to have low integrity. Two of the cottages have been demolished and have been replaced by modern two-residences that are not sympathetic to the character of the streetscape. Further, the three remaining cottages have many alterations and additions that are considered detracting to the overall heritage value of the item.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	Federation cottages built c.1910-1925; No. 22 rebuilt c.2018; No. 24 rebuilt c.2017

Lidcombe

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 Henry 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 cottages at 20-28 Kerrs Road are located on a portion of 100 acres originally granted to John Sunderland by Crown Grant on 30 June 1823. John Joseph Therry who first purchased the land in August 1834 and subdivided the land as the Township of St Joseph in 1878 – 1880. A portion of this land was purchased by Bernard Gormley on 23 January 1884. Gormley became the proprietor of Lots 65 and 66 of the Township of St Joseph which included the land now bound by Vaughan Street to the north, Raymond Street west to the south Joseph Street to the east, and Nottinghill Road to the west. The land was further subdivided in 1909 as a part of the Elphin Estate. It is likely that the cottages were built between the years 1910 and 1915 following their sale as a part of this subdivision.

No. 20 Kerrs Road
Lot 7 of Section 4 Deposited Plan 3424 (No. 20 Kerrs Road) was purchased by Mary Agnes Dundon was from The Australian Joint Stock Bank Limited in liquidation 1911. In 1913, ownership was then transferred to Edwin Brown in 1913, then to Emily Askew in 1914 and later to George Alfred Faux in 1925. The lease then transferred to Faux's wife Alice Muriel Faux in 1963 following his death.

The cottage continued to change hands and remains in use as a private residence.

No. 22 and No. 24 Kerrs Road
In 1910, Kate Augusta Bates purchased Lots 9, 10 and part of Lot 11 Section 4, deposited plan 3424 which are presently known as Nos 22 and 24 Kerrs Road. Bates subdivided the land in 1910 and ownership of Lot 9 and part of Lot 11 (which now forms No. 22 Kerrs Road) was purchased by George Bailey and Lot 10, and part of lot 11 Section 4 (No. 24 Kerrs Road) remained with Bates.

In 1915, ownership of No. 22 was transferred to George Rennerdale. The land remained in his ownership until 1970 when William Augustus Bailey and George Neville Bailey became joint proprietors of the land.

Ownership of Lot 10 and part of Lot 11 (which now forms No. 24 Kerrs Road) was transferred to George Bailey and William Bates in 1937. The land remained in their ownership until 1966 when the land was transferred to William Augustus Bailey.

Aerial imagery shows that No. 22 was demolished in c.2018 and No. 24 was demolished in c.2017. Two new two-storey contemporary buildings were built in their place and are now used as private residences.

No. 26 and No. 28 Kerrs Road
In 1912, Patrick Joseph O'Connor purchased Lot 12, Section 4, Deposited Plan 3424 (now known as No. 26 Kerrs Road) from the Australian Bank of Commerce Limited. In 1913, the property was bought by Roy Sanders Hulbert, and in the same year sold to Alexandra Charlotte Curtis Allen.

In 1934 the land was subdivided into Lot A and B forming No. 26 and No. 28 Kerrs Road. Amelia Gane purchased No. 26 Kerrs Road from Hulbert in 1934. In 1954 ownership of the cottage was transferred to Ernest Reid Fisk. No. 28 Kerrs Road remained in the ownership of Hulbert until 1948 when the cottage was purchased by Stanley John Russell.

The cottages continued to change hands and remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	**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:

- It is not recommended that these buildings be listed as a local or state heritage item on the Cumberland LEP. As a group, the demolition of Nos 22 and No. 24 Kerrs has had a detrimental impact on the heritage value of the cottages as a group. Although the group retains some heritage fabric and has historical value, there are many modifications to the existing cottages, they are no longer representative of their type, and are not rare within the municipality.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Federation Cottages	HS62
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

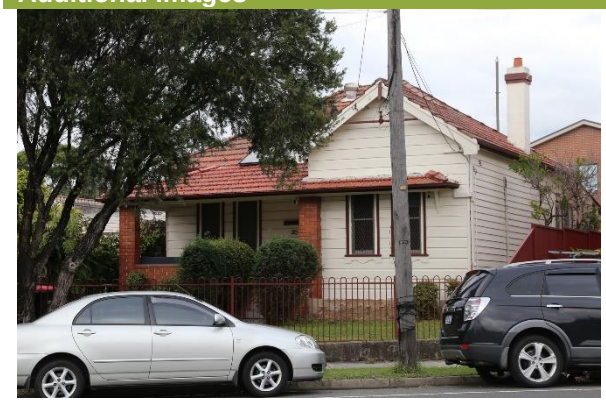
Limitations

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.

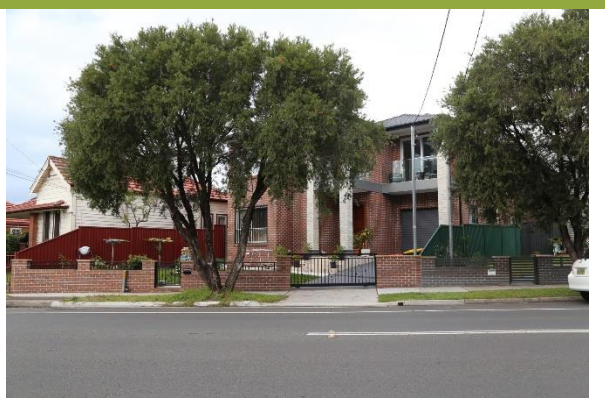
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



No. 20

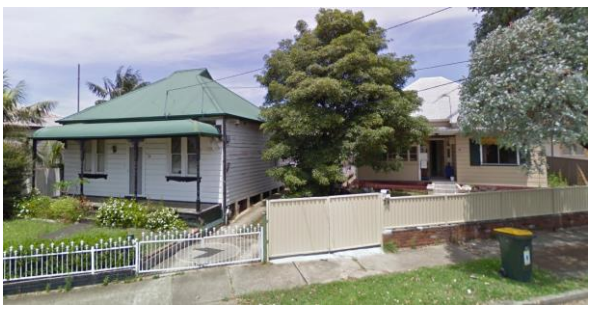


No. 22

No. 24

No. 26

No. 28



No. 24 and No.24 c. 2009, prior to demolition. (Source: Google Maps)

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Inter-War Shop		
Site Image			
Address	32 Kerrs Road, Lidcombe NSW, 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	2	-	180251
Heritage Study ID	HS63		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	None		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Inter-War shop at 32 Kerrs Road, Lidcombe does not meet the threshold for local or State heritage listing under the NSW Heritage Criteria. Although the site has historical and aesthetic significance, as outlined below, it has been heavily modified to a point where it no longer represents the Federation Bungalow style and the historic era in from which it derives. It is not rare within the LGA and no longer retains its original use.

The building has some historic significance as a commercial building built in c.1930 following the sale of the land as a part of the Notting-Hill Estate in 1884. The shop provides some evidence of the residential, commercial and industrial boom experienced in Lidcombe during the 1920s.

The item has very little aesthetic or representative value. It is highly modified and no longer presents as a shop that has been designed in the Inter-War style. Although the overall form of the building is intact, the aesthetic and representative value of the building been adversely impacted through the loss of architectural detail in the modification of windows, inclusion of contemporary awning and modified entrance. These features are critical to an understanding of the historic building. Overall, the building has low integrity as an Inter-War shop and is therefore not considered to be a good representative example of this architectural style in the Cumberland LGA.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically, the house was built c.1930 following its sale as a part of the Notting-Hill Estate in 1884. The shop provides some evidence of the residential, commercial, and industrial boom experienced in Lidcombe during the 1920s.

b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has little aesthetic value. no longer presents as a shop that has been designed in the Inter-War style. Although the overall form of the building is intact, the aesthetic and representative value of the building been adversely impacted through the loss of architectural detail in the modification of windows, inclusion of contemporary awning and modified entrance. These features are critical to an understanding of the historic 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 building has low integrity as an Inter-War shop and is therefore not considered to be a good representative example of this architectural style. The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The building on the corner of Nottinghill and Kerrs Roads, at 32 Kerrs Road, Lidcombe is a highly modified Inter-War commercial building. The roof is flat with corrugated iron sheets hidden behind a tall square parapet, that steps down to a single storey on the north and east elevations. The parapet is finished with a rendered white capping course and contemporary paint scheme to the body of the building. All windows have been replaced with small metal framed sliding casement windows on the north and east elevations and have rendered sills painted white. Other modified entrances are located on the east elevation, accessed via Nottinghill Road. An arched doorway has a modern screen door, as well as security screens to windows either side. There is also a roller door on this elevation. Vents are located along the upper façade.

A cantilevered awning wraps around the north and east elevations. The awning has a metal fascia with contemporary signage affixed, corrugated iron roof and tensile bracing attached to the facade. The entry way has an enlarged opening with metal frames and two tiled steps. The windows either side the entry are also metal framed with metal roller awnings affixed, with contemporary signage either side. Aerial imagery shows the building has been extended at the rear.

The building retains a prominent position within the suburban area and is built to street alignment. There are no significant plantings or landscape.

The condition of the corner store appears to be good, although there are minor rust stains along the upper façade.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Modified windows*
- Rear extension
- Cantilevered awning*
- Modified lower façade treatment*
- Roller awning*
- Roller door*
- Contemporary screen door*
- Contemporary paint scheme

The corner store at 32 Kerrs Road, Lidcombe is considered to be of low integrity with much of its heritage fabric and detail removed.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1930

Lidcombe
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 H. 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.

32 Kerrs Road
The subject property is located on Robert Blackman’s 60 acre land grant received by Crown Grant on 24 September 1856. The land from Brixton Road to Nottinghill Road, bounded by Murray Street and fronted by Upper Bankstown Road (now Kerrs Road) was purchased by Andrew Menzies in 1884 and totalled 2 acres 3 roods 32 ½ perches. The purchase of the land followed its land sale as part of the Notting-Hill Estate in 1884, which the study area formed part of Lot 25 in Section 1 of the DP 1291. In 1889 Lots 24 and 25 were purchased by James Javes, a Carrier from the Rookwood area.

In 1911, the land was transferred to Clara Charlotte Webberley, wife of hotel proprietor James Webberley. The land was later on sold to Arnold Crompton and Harry Crompton as joint tenants in August 1927. Both were Lidcombe grocers. The shop on the corner was likely built c.1930 when the Sands Directory records A. Shand, a grocer at 32 Kerrs Road. The building remains in use as a corner convenience store, known as R & M Minimart.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	**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:

- It is not recommended that this building be listed as a local or state heritage item on the Cumberland LEP. The building is highly modified, and no longer a good representative example of its type.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Inter-War Shop	HS63
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

View to east elevation from Nottinghill Road.

Detail of upper façade on east elevation

Upper façade

View from Kerrs Road, north elevation

View from Kerrs Road to front façade.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	50 Kerrs Road, Lidcombe NSW, 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	11	-	1292
Heritage Study ID	HS64		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The cottage at 50 Kerrs Road is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Historically, the cottage was constructed in c.1915 as a workers' cottage following its sale as a part of the Elphin Estate subdivision. The house provides evidence of the housing and industrial boom experienced in Lidcombe in the first half of the twentieth century. This cottage is aesthetically significant as a small, intact Federation workers cottage which is enhanced by its intact weatherboards and timber window aprons. The cottage maintains its original allotment and makes an important contribution to the streetscape character of Kerrs Road. It is a good representative example of Federation style cottages in the Lidcombe area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically, the cottage was constructed in c.1915 as a workers' cottage following its sale as a part of the Elphin Estate subdivision. The house provides evidence of the housing and industrial boom experienced in Lidcombe in the first half of the twentieth century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	This cottage is aesthetically significant as a small, intact Federation workers cottage which is enhanced by its intact weatherboards and timber window aprons. The cottage maintains its original allotment and makes an important contribution to the streetscape character of Kerrs 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 cottage is a good representative example of Federation style cottages in the Lidcombe area.

Physical Description

The cottage at 50 Kerrs Road is a single storey Federation cottage that is timber-framed with rusticated weatherboard cladding and set atop brick foundation piers. The cottage has a transverse hipped roof with rear skillion extension and a brick chimney with two terracotta cowls. The roof has been re-sheeted with corrugated iron. A simple bullnose verandah extends across the front elevation. The verandah features new timber posts and valance and has a fibre cement floor. The brick base of the verandah is partially clad in modern tiles which are in a poor condition and partially detached. The front door is accessed by a set of exposed brick steps. The central front door is timber framed with a transom light and has a new aluminium flyscreen door. The original timber and half-glass door is visible behind the flyscreen door. Two double-hung sash windows flank either side of the front door and feature decorative timber aprons. The windows have aluminium flyscreens attached to the outside. The windows to the side elevations are the double-hung sash windows that have modern flyscreens attached.

To the rear, there is an extended verandah with skillion roof on timber posts. There is a garage with gable roof sheeted in corrugated iron to the rear. Access to the rear of the cottage is through a modern arrow top palisade fence.

The cottage is enclosed with a face-brick fence that has brick piers with concrete capping. A paved path leads from the fence to the front entrance. A concrete driveway leads to the garage at the rear. There is no significant landscaping.

The cottage is in a good condition apart from some missing tiles along the front verandah wall.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Roof re-sheeted in corrugated iron
- New timber verandah posts and valance
- Modern flyscreens on windows and doors
- Modern tiles on verandah brick base*
- Fibre cement verandah floor*
- Rear extension including extended verandah
- Garage addition c.1960s
- Concrete driveway*
- Brick boundary fence

Overall, the building is considered to be of moderate integrity. Although the replaced timber posts and valance to the verandah are sympathetic to the heritage value of the building, the tiling along the verandah base and fibre cement verandah floor are considered detracting.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1915

Lidcombe

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 Henry 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.

50 Kerrs Road

The house at 50 Kerrs Road (formerly known as Upper Bankstown Road), Lidcombe is situated on a portion of land originally granted to Robert Blackman by Crown Grant on the 1856. Matthew Henry Stephens purchased Blackman’s estate in 1879. In 1884, a portion of this land was purchased by Andrew Menzies, a surveyor of the City of Sydney, which included the entire block of land that is now bound by Kerrs Road, Nottinghill Road and Murray Street. The land was subdivided as a part of the Notting-Hill estate in 1884 and was again put up for sale in 1900 as part of the Elphin Estate Rookwood.

Ownership of Lot 11 DP 1292 (50 Kerrs Road) was transferred to Regina Royle from Robert William James Harley in July 1914. In 1915 Royle transferred the land to Margaret Driscoll when it is likely that the subject cottage constructed. Margaret Driscoll is listed in the Sands Directory as the occupant of the residence in 1917 until 1925.

The cottage continued to change hands and remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**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, a sympathetic heritage solution to the verandah base should be investigated as the tiles do not contribute to the heritage character of the cottage. A more sympathetic finish would be preferable such as an exposed or rendered brick finish. Any render should be lime based and should be in the same colour scheme as the cottage.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Federation Cottage	HS64
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

View along side of house.

Overview of house

Overview of house and brick boundary fence.

Detail of verandah.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Nurses Quarters – Former Lidcombe Hospital		
Site Image			
Address	Main Avenue, Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	8	-	270668
Heritage Study ID	HS65		
LEP ID	Included within I07144 (Cumberland LEP); C07144 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Former Lidcombe Hospital Site		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	STATE		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Nurses Quarters, in addition to being locally significant, are significant at the State level for their historic, associative, aesthetic, scientific, social and representative values. The Nurses Quarters are historically significant for their association with the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct that operated for over a century between 1893 to 1995. The quarters were built to provide accommodation for the Hospital Matron and nurses. Built in 1911 and 1930s, the Nurses Quarters are a collection of fine, intact architecture and landscapes of the Federation and Inter-War styles. The No.1 Nurses Quarters is of additional significance as a Federation Arts and Crafts building designed by Government Architect, Walter Vernon Liberty. Collectively, the Nurses Quarters buildings make an important and significant contribution to the historic core of the Lidcombe hospital precinct. This is enhanced by the landscape that retains a number of significant landscape features such as the phoenix palms, tallowwoods, brush boxes and spotted gums, all which contribute to the aesthetic and landmark qualities of the place. The buildings demonstrate representative qualities of significant periods of the hospital's evolution and reflect significant architectural styles dated to the Federation and Inter-War period.

The archaeological resource of the site has the potential to contribute to our understanding of the people who inhabited the Asylum and hospital during this period.

The Lidcombe Hospital site is held in high esteem for its cultural and social values by a number of identifiable groups, including the Lidcombe Heritage Group Inc. It is a landmark in the area and contributes to the sense of identity of the local community. The Nurses Quarters form a part of the State listed former Lidcombe Hospital Site and are specifically identified within the detail of that listing.

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The Nurses Quarters are historically significant for their association with the Lidcombe Hospital Precinct that operated for over a century between 1893 to 1995. The quarters were built to provide accommodation for the Hospital Matron and nurses. Built in 1911 and 1930s, the Nurses Quarters are a collection of fine, intact architecture and landscapes of the Federation and Inter-War styles. The No.1 Nurses Quarters is of additional significance as a Federation Arts and Crafts building designed by Government Architect, Walter Vernon Liberty.
b) Associative	The item is associated with Government Architect, Walter Vernon Liberty and the Lidcombe Hospital.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Built in 1911 and 1930s, the Nurses Quarters are a collection of fine, intact architecture and landscapes of the Federation and Inter-War styles. The No.1 Nurses Quarters is of additional significance as a Federation Arts and Crafts building designed by Government Architect, Walter Vernon Liberty. Collectively, the Nurses Quarters buildings make an important and significant contribution to the historic core of the Lidcombe hospital precinct. This is enhanced by the landscape that retains a number of significant landscape features such as the phoenix palms, tallowwoods, brush boxes and spotted gums, all which contribute to the aesthetic and landmark qualities of the place.
d) Social	The Lidcombe Hospital site is held in high esteem for its cultural and social values by a number of identifiable groups, including the Lidcombe Heritage Group Inc. It is a landmark in the area and contributes to the sense of identity of the local community.
e) Scientific	The archaeological resource of the site has the potential to contribute to our understanding of the people who inhabited the Asylum and hospital during this period.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of significant periods of the hospital's evolution and reflect significant architectural styles dated to the Federation and Inter-War period.

Physical Description

The Nurses Quarters forms the southern boundary of the former Lidcombe Hospital Precinct. The Nurses Quarters contains three buildings bounded by Andrews Road to the north and west, Weeroona Road to the south and Main Avenue to the east. The buildings and landscape make a significant contribution to the historic core of the former Lidcombe Hospital Site.

Nurses Quarters No.1

The No.1 Nurses Quarters building was constructed between 1910-1911. The building was designed in the Federation Arts and Crafts style by Government Architect, Walter Liberty Vernon. The building has a symmetrical façade with a hipped roof with two hipped gablets and two projecting gables. The roof is clad with slate tiles with terracotta ridge capping and timber painted soffits. The roofscape has three tall brick chimneys with expressed tiered brick cornices. The gabled ends have simple painted timber bargeboards and a single, timber framed double hung sash window with multipaned upper sashes and polychrome brick sills. The lower storey under the gables have expressed brick faceted bays with a slate roof with ridge capping. The windows are timber framed double hung sash windows with multipaned upper sashes. Two large semi-circular windows with timber framed hung sash windows with multipaned upper sashes and polychrome brick lintels are located on the lower façade. The upper façade has a second storey verandah with a skillion roof supported on brick piers.

The rear façade has several timber framed double hung sash windows and two sets of steel staircases. The building had an early rear extension known as the nurses annexure which was demolished in

2014. Another single storey extension remains. It has a sheeted corrugated iron skillion roof with tall brick parapets either side.

Nurses Quarters No.2
The No.2 Nurses Quarters is located to the south of the No.1 Nurses Quarters. The building is a two-storey Inter-War building with a stepped hipped roof clad with Marseilles tiles, constructed in 1931. The roof has a brick chimney, boxed eaves and contemporary guttering. The stepped hip includes an upper balcony supported on brick piers with a brick infilled balustrade. The balcony is partially enclosed by multipaned privacy windows at either of the balcony. Five French doors with toplights open on to the balcony area. Windows are timber framed double hung sash windows with multipaned windows.

The rear elevation has a number of timber framed double hung sash windows. Each sash is multipaned and sills are angled face brick in a header course bond.

Nurses Quarters No.3
The No.3 Nurses Quarters building is located to the north of the No.1 Nurses Quarters and was constructed in 1939. The No.3 Nurses Quarters shares similar characteristics to the No.2 Nurses Quarters building as it is a two-storey Inter-War building with a stepped hipped roof clad with Marseilles tiles. The roof has a brick chimney with an arched cowl, boxed eaves and contemporary guttering. The front facade has similar fenestration with a double storey balcony and verandah supported on brick piers with a brick infilled balustrade and multipaned privacy windows at either end. However, the balcony has been enclosed with metal framed sash windows.

The rear elevation has a number of timber framed double hung sash windows. Each sash is multipaned and sills are angled face brick in a header course bond.

Landscape
Large quantities of trees and shrubs were sent to the site from the Sydney Royal Botanic Gardens during this period and it is likely that some of this planting survives. The phoenix palms lining Main Avenue were not planted until 1928-1929. Landscaping between the 1930s and 1960s reintroduced more exotic and native trees to precinct. The Tallowwoods, Brush Box and Spotted Gum trees along Main Avenue date to this period.

The remainder of the front landscape has had manicured lawns and garden spaces removed during the renovation. The entire precinct is enclosed by a tall wire mesh fence with fabric shrouding affixed. Although the No.1 Nurses Quarters retains a frangipani tree and weeping willow.

Historical Archaeology
The heritage precinct contains potentially the least disturbed areas for archaeological potential within the entire study area. The Nurses Quarters Buildings have undergone additions and modifications, however the original footprint of each of these buildings is largely intact. Despite the fact that these ward buildings and the Nurses Quarters were adapted to serve as accommodation and associated facilities for the Media Village during the Sydney Olympic Games, the underfloor deposits associated with the buildings and structures within the heritage precinct are likely to provide the most intact record of the people who inhabited the Asylum and Hospital during this period.

Condition
The buildings are in the process of restoration and renovation. They appear to be in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Annex to No.1 Nurses Quarters removed c.2014.
- Contemporary wire mesh fence enclosing site.

The Nurses Quarters Group retains a high level of integrity with much of their original fabric intact, with only minor physical modifications. The landscape retains a number of significant plantings.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	Nurses Quarters No. 1 (c.1910), Nurses Quarters No. 2 (c.1931), Nurses Quarter No. 3 (1939).

Lidcombe Hospital

A summary history of the former Lidcombe Hospital and Nurses Quarters is quoted from the *Lidcombe Hospital Site Conservation Management Plan* prepared by Godden Mackay Logan in 2002.

1880s

In 1883 the Inspector of Public Charities identified the site at Rookwood as an appropriate location for a boys reformatory. Development took place between 1884 and 1887, when some 395 acres was cleared, and an area of 97 acres was enclosed by rabbit-proof fence. The Reformatory initially consisted of four dormitory wards, a dining hall, associated facilities and the Superintendent's Residence within this fenced area. They were designed by Colonial Architect James Barnett. A model farm with an orchard and vegetable gardens were also under cultivation. The associated date with the Herdsman's cottage, associated with the Reformatory period is unknown. The previous Governments expenditure on the construction of the Reformatory was highly criticised by the newly elected Government. Consequently, the incoming government stopped further expenditure, except for the amount to maintain the property until its future was decided.

1893-1913

In 1893 the government determined that the site would be opened as a refuge for destitute men who could not be accommodated elsewhere and accepted the overflow of inmates from the asylums for destitute men at Parramatta and Liverpool. During this time, state asylums were developing into hospitals for the aged with chronic and incurable illnesses, rather than being used principally as refuges. The site was renamed The Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Rookwood. Walter L Vernon was the NSW Government Architect when the Asylum opened, and he is responsible for the buildings and the alterations to Barnet's buildings during this phase. The original Reformatory buildings were adapted for the new Asylum use but few changes would have been necessary as the buildings would have been very suitable for the new use providing good facilities such as separate ablution blocks and large dormitory-style rooms.

The No. 1 Nurses Quarters was built in 1910 and designed by Government Architect Water Liberty Vernon for accommodation for the Hospital Matron and nurses. The building is reputed to be the first of its kind constructed in New South Wales for this purpose.

1913-1927

In 1914 the changing role of the Asylum in the treatment of medical cases was officially recognised in the name change to the Rookwood State Hospital and Asylum for Men. The associated facilities and services were expanded, becoming the largest institution of its kind in the Commonwealth, accommodating 1,421 inmates. From this time the hospital began to develop as a centre for treating infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid. It also treated a large number of male and female patients during the great influenza pandemic in 1919.

During the 1920s the demands on the hospital's resources could not keep pace with admissions. Overcrowding was relentless, particularly in the winter, and often stretcher beds had to be set up on ward floors, verandahs and in the church gallery as well as in the Tuberculosis and Epilepsy Wards. The Medical Superintendent's report for 1926 gave the official capacity of the hospital division as 745 beds, but at times admissions exceeded 900 patients.

Like many government institutions in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Asylum had to

be as self-supporting as possible. The extensive farming operation had developed with some 755 acres of orchards, vegetable gardens, stables, a piggery and dairy.

The importance of the Rookwood's hospital component was formally acknowledged when its administration was transferred to medical control and its name was changed to Lidcombe State Hospital and Home in 1927. The medical importance of Lidcombe and other state homes and asylums had also increased in 1913 when health services were amalgamated under the Director-General of Public Health and it was included in a ministerial portfolio. However, before the 1950s, Lidcombe was used mainly as an annexe. It housed tuberculosis patients waiting for admission to the sanatorium at Waterfall in 1913, as well as accepting surgical cases from military bases and treating people with venereal diseases during World War I. During World War II its patient-staff ratios were improved to help it meet wartime needs and a new Tuberculosis Ward was built there in 1940.

1927-1966
With the growth of facilities in the 1930s an additional two new nurses quarters, built either side of the No.1 Nurses Quarters was constructed in 1931 and 1939. Other developments in the 1930s were the construction of several new dormitories, a new laundry and kitchen and an administrative building. The closure of other institutions in the Sydney region saw patients being transferred to Lidcombe State Hospital and Home.

The state institution at Lidcombe grew during the post-World War II period. During this period, the whole complex underwent extensive repairs and renovations. New wards, dormitories and kitchens were constructed, two cottages were provided for resident medical officers, and a neurology clinic opened on the site in 1956.

1966-1995
Lidcombe Hospital opened a rehabilitation unit staffed by a consultant in physical medicine, two almoners, two occupational therapists and a physiotherapist who together prepared patients physically and socially for their return to the community. Other new facilities added in the early 1960s included a Recreation Hall with Chapel designed by Ken Woolley and five new residences for medical officers. By establishing a nursing school in 1967, Medical Superintendent George Procopis developed Lidcombe into a 'prestigious geriatric hospital with emphasis on activity and rehabilitation therapy'.

Throughout the 1960s, the changing structures of geriatric and nursing home care in New South Wales had major impacts on the development and use of the Lidcombe Hospital site. In 1968 Lidcombe Hospital was designated as a Regional Geriatric Centre. It continued to provide specialist medical, surgical and diagnostic services which were upgraded. Dormitories were converted to accommodate geriatric services, and expansion continued with recognition of the hospital as a teaching institution. A large construction program was carried out during 1971-1973.

1997-2001
With the approaching Sydney 2000 Olympic Games and the need to house thousands of visiting journalists, the Lidcombe Hospital site was selected by the Olympic Co-ordination Authority as the site for the Olympic Media Village. The site was prepared to house approximately 5,000 visiting journalists. The decision to select this site was due to its close proximity to the main Olympic stadiums.

Most of the accommodation for the journalists was provided in transportable prefabricated houses that were brought onto the site. Some of the hospital buildings were demolished to make room for the transportable buildings and others were adapted to house the journalists. Notably the brief for the accommodation was 'one bathroom for every two beds'. This required extensive services to be installed and all the new buildings were connected to water and sewerage, resulting in the disruption of much archaeological evidence of the earlier periods. The Recreational Hall and Chapel was adapted to be the main Village dining hall, the former Dining Hall was adapted to be the 'village bar' and, amongst others, the Nurses Quarters were used as accommodation.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 qualified heritage trades specialist should be engaged to undertake the conservation repairs and works to the buildings.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	Lidcombe Hospital Precinct	07144
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Nurses Quarters – Former Nurses Quarters	HS65
	Lidcombe Hospital Precinct	C07144
National Trust Australia Register	Listed, no title	No ID number

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Front façade of No.1 Nurses Quarter building.

Front façade of No.2 Nurses Quarters.

No.2 Nurses Quarters.

No.3 Nurses Quarters

Rear of No.1 Nurses Quarters.

Overview of the rear of No.1 and No.2 Nurses Quarters.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Lidcombe Anglican Church and St Stephen's Church Hall		
Site Image			
Address	Cnr Mark and Taylor Streets, Lidcombe NSW, 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	1-2	-	226846
	10	-	602649
Heritage Study ID	HS66		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Lidcombe Anglican Church is of local significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic, social, and representative values. Historically, the location of the existing Church is significant to the local area as the site of one of the earliest churches established in Rookwood in 1875, known then as St Stephen's Anglican Church. The earliest Church at this site which was rebuilt in 1916, and provides evidence of the early development of Rookwood (now Lidcombe) and is associated with early subdivision of John Sunderland's estate, known as the 1864 subdivision of the Township of St Joseph's. Rebuilt in 1916, the Church has associative significance with architect, J. Burcham Clamp, who designed the Federation Gothic Church. The item is aesthetically significant as a highly intact Federation Gothic style Church. This is enhanced by the preservation of original material and detailing, as well as the sympathetic restoration of significant sandstone stone elements. The Parish Hall and Rectory contribute to the Post-War developments of the site and are good examples of Post-War vernacular buildings. The Church has demonstrated social significance to the local community as a place of worship and remembrance for war veterans and their families. The Church was rebuilt in 1916 as a memorial Church to commemorate the soldiers of World War 1 from the local area. Many special ANZAC services have been held at this Church. The place demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation Gothic Church built c.1916 and later Post-War vernacular buildings.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically, the location of the existing Church is significant to the local area as the site of one of the earliest Churches established in Rookwood in 1875, known then as St Stephen's Anglican Church. The earliest Church at this site which was rebuilt in 1916, and provides evidence of the early development of Rookwood (now Lidcombe) and

	is associated with early subdivision of John Sunderland's estate, known as the 1864 subdivision of the Township of St Joseph's. In 1916 the Church was rebuilt as a memorial Church to commemorate the fallen men of World War 1.
b) Associative	The item is associated with known Sydney based architect, J. B Burcham Clamp.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as a highly intact Federation Gothic style Church. This is enhanced by the preservation of original material and detailing, as well as the sympathetic restoration of significant sandstone stone elements. The Parish Hall and Rectory contribute to the Post-War developments of the site and are good examples of Post-War vernacular buildings.
d) Social	The item has demonstrated social significance as a place of worship and remembrance for war veterans and their families. The Church was rebuilt in 1916 as a memorial Church to commemorate the soldiers of World War 1 from the local area. Many special ANZAC services have been held at this Church.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The place demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation Gothic Church built c.1916 and later Post-War vernacular buildings.

Physical Description

The Lidcombe Anglican Church precinct comprises the Church, Rectory, Parish Hall and grounds. The precinct is located on the corner of Mark and Taylor Streets, Lidcombe.

Church

The Church, located on the corner of Mark and Taylor Streets, Lidcombe is a Federation Gothic style Church with face brick masonry construction and decorative sandstone elements. The Church has a complex roof form that is comprised of a parapeted transverse gable from the nave to the chancel, with four small dormer windows and two projecting parapeted gables creating the north and south transepts. The roof has exposed timber eaves and retains original slate tiles and copper gutters. Each dormer has fixed leadlight windows in a timber frame. The parapeted gables are finished with sandstone coping.

Each elevation is divided by brick buttresses. The windows on the eastern end of the building are arched with stone frames and leadlight glazing with lightweight fitted flyscreens. Windows on the west elevation are arched with brick frames. All doorways have stone frames and retain original timber panel doors.

The entrance has an enclosed parapeted porch framed by stepped buttress walls and a small bell tower with a bronze bell. The bell tower has been recently restored with new sandstone elements. The Church retains the original double leaf, timber panelled door with original door hardware. The door is set in a sandstone reveal that has been recently restored too. The entrance is accessed by three stone steps.

The Church has a modest setback from Mark and Taylor Streets. The landscape is predominately grassed with few plantings along the base of the east elevations of the Church. A large tree is located to the southeast corner near the fence line. The Church grounds are enclosed by a tall green metal palisade fence.

Condition

The lower and upper courses of brickwork appear to be suffering from rising/ falling damp which will require maintenance work to remediate in the future. This is likely to be associated with the poor roof drainage and build up of land at the ground level of the building.

St Stephen's Parish Hall
The Parish Hall is located to the west of the Church and fronts Taylor Street. The building is split-level to accommodate the fall in the landscape that slopes to the west. The Parish Hall comprises of face brick laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The roof is a transverse gable with terracotta tiles with a deep overhang and boxed eaves. The window arrangement on the north elevation is square with metal framed casements either side of a fixed central pane. The entrance to the Parish Hall is accessed via a ramp. The ramp has brick foundations with a concrete slab top and metal handrail. The entrance is shielded by a brick privacy screen with foundation stone below.

The west elevation has metal lettering fixed to the upper gable that reads 'St Stephen's Parish Hall'. The windows on this elevation are metal framed casements with glazed windowpanes and brick sills. Between each window are glazed bricks in a lighter colour. There are five air conditioning units fixed to this façade. They are supported on metal brackets.

The Parish Hall has a modest setback from Taylor Street and aligns with the position of the Church. A number of established trees are located along the Mark Street fence line which is bounded by a welded wire mesh fence.

Condition
St Stephen's Parish Hall is well maintained and in a good condition.

Rectory
The Rectory is located to the south of the Church and fronts Mark Street. The building is a late twentieth century single storey brick building. The Rectory has a low-pitched gable and tiled roof with a deep overhang and boxed eaves. The windows are a mix of metal framed casements and fixed panes with sloped brick sills. The entrance is located on the south elevation. The entrance is located in a recessed portico with a concrete slab floor accessed by three concrete steps.

A concrete slab driveway leads from Mark Street to the garage. The Rectory is orientated east-west and has a modest setback from the streetscape, aligning with the position of the Church. A number of established trees are located in the front yard. The property is enclosed by welded wire mesh fence.

Condition
The Rectory is well maintained and in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Parish Hall, c.1966
- Rectory, c.1980s
- Replaced sandstone frames
- Flyscreens to arched windows

Lidcombe Anglican Church is highly intact with evidence of sympathetic repairs to significant fabric. The addition of the Parish Hall and Rectory contribute to the Church's ongoing use and form an important part of that history.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1916 (Church), c.1966 (Parish Hall), c.1980s (Rectory)

Lidcombe

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 Henry 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.

Lidcombe Anglican Church

Lidcombe Anglican Church is located on John Sunderland’s 100-acre land grant received by Crown Grant in 1823. In 1834, John Sunderland’s land grant was acquired by Reverend J. J Therry. In 1867, the land on the southern side of the railway station from Child Street to The Boulevarde, and from Livingstone Road to the east side of East Street was surveyed by F.W Birmingham C.E for public auction. The land had been the property of the Reverend J.J. Therry and known as Township of St Joseph.

Historically, the original Church was known as St Stephen’s Anglican Church and was attached to the parish of St John in Parramatta. The parish acquired the land on the corner of Mark and Taylor Street in 1875 and the Church opened in 1876. The first St Stephen’s Church building located at this site was a weatherboard building. The weatherboard building was used as a place of worship for over 40 years. In 1912, Reverend John Bidwell established a Church building fund. This continued under Reverend R.O Todd who suggested the new Church should be take the form of a soldiers’ memorial and commemorate the soldiers of World War I.

The new Church building that currently exists on the site was designed in the Federation Gothic style with the primary materials used for construction being brick and stone. The new Church was designed by architect Burcham Clamp and F. Wilson of Lidcombe was the contractor. The Church is estimated to have cost £1800.

The Church was designed to seat 350 people an included a vestry that measured 21 ft x 21, with an organ chamber 16ft x 11ft. The interior and exterior walling was constructed of special facing bricks with an open timbered roof covered with Bangor slates. The interior walls of the Church have tablets with the names of Lidcombe soldiers inscribed. The foundation stone was laid by Archbishop Wright in 1916, and the memorial Church opened in 1917. Many special ANZAC services were held at this Church.

In 1966, a Parish Hall was also added to southern extremity of the allotment. The stone was laid by Archdeacon of Parramatta. A rectory was added to the site in the 1980s. The Church continues to operate as a place of worship, now known as Lidcombe Anglican Church.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Lidcombe Anglican Church and St Stephen's Church Hall	HS66
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.
- 'Lidcombe Memorial Church', The Daily Telegraph (Sydney, NSW:1883-1930), Mon 11 September 1916, p.3. Accessed via Trove: https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/239208552?searchTerm=Soldiers%20Memorial%20Church%20Lidcombe&searchLimits=l-state=New+South+Wales|||l-decade=191

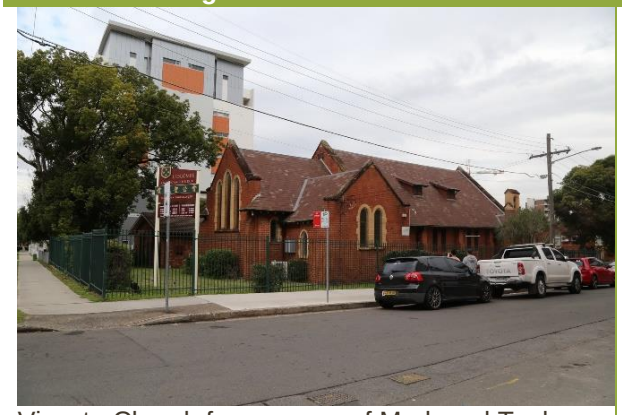
Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



View to Church from corner of Mark and Taylor Streets, Lidcombe.

View from Mark Street to Church and Rectory.

View of Church from Mark Street.

Detail of dormer on roof.

Entance and bell tower on the north elevation.

Detail of bell tower.

West elevation

View to west and north elevations.

Overview of Church from Taylor Street.

View to Parish Hall.

Foundation stone on Parish Hall.

View southeast to Parish Hall from Taylor Street.

West elevation of Parish Hall.

Overview of Parish Hall.

East elevation of Rectory.

Overview of Rectory from Mark Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	St Andrew's Ukrainian War Memorial Church		
Site Image			
Address	27-29 Mary Street, Lidcombe NSW, 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	10	-	1186342
Heritage Study ID	HS67		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

St Andrews Ukrainian War Memorial Church is significant at the local level for its historic, aesthetic, social, and representative values. Built between 1959 and 1961, St Andrews Ukrainian Church is historically significant as a Church built to serve the Ukrainian community that migrated and settled in the area in the Post-War period. The site has social significance as a memorial to the Ukrainians who had lost their lives in World War II, and the local congregation as their place of worship. The site retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact modern church building with influences of Byzantine Ukrainian traditional style of architecture. The aesthetic significance of the Church is enhanced by the landscaping that makes a positive contribution to the site. The Church and associated buildings are have demonstrated representative qualities as a modernist Post-War Church built in Lidcombe, c.1961.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built between 1959 and 1961, St Andrews Ukrainian Church is historically significant as a Church built to serve the Ukrainian community that migrated and settled in the area in the Post-War period.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as a highly intact modern church building with influences of Byzantine Ukrainian traditional style of architecture. The aesthetic significance of the Church is enhanced by the landscaping that makes a positive contribution to the site.
d) Social	The item has social significance as a memorial to the Ukrainians who had lost their lives in World War II, and the local congregation as their place of worship.

e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item has demonstrated representative qualities as a modernist Post-War Church built in Lidcombe, c.1961.

Physical Description

The parish of St Andrew's Ukrainian War Memorial Church contains five main buildings; the Church, parish hall, presbytery, a convent and chapel for the Sisters of the Order of St Basil the Great, and apartments.

St Andrews Ukrainian War Memorial Church

The Church is a large blonde brick modernist building with some traditional Byzantine Ukrainian architectural influences. The Church is arranged on a cruciform plan with a barrel-vaulted form roof. There is circular domed cupola of brick and glass construction at the centre. The domed roof lantern has pairs of arched leadlight windows set between narrow brick pillars. The cupola is sitting atop the higher barrel-vaulted transept. The roof sheeting appears to be copper and is surmounted with a slender copper spire. Each façade features brick pilasters with glazed leadlight windows.

A concrete cantilevered awning supported on curved arches wraps around the lower façade. The fascia has metal lettering that reads 'St Andrews Ukrainian War Memorial Church' in an English and Ukrainian translation. The entrance retains the original timber four panelled doors and door hardware. The entrance is addressed by concrete steps. A garden bed lined with stone and dwarf hedge surrounds the building.

The Church contains a plaque commemorating the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity and a plaque that commemorates Ukrainian Freedom Fighters. The landscape surrounding the Church is limited to the hedges along the garden fronting the building and a garden area to the east and north. A carpark is located to the north of the Church.

Parish Hall

The Parish Hall is a two storey Post-War modern building constructed of blonde brick with a tiled gabled roof. The building is orientated to the east-west, and on the east elevation there are four slender windows, and a cantilevered awning over the entrance which is addressed by several concrete stairs.

The building is located to the behind the presbytery and contemporary apartments accessed off Church Street. Due to this location within the precinct, it was not wholly visibly from the public domain.

Presbytery

The presbytery is a two storey Post-War modern building constructed of blonde brick with a tiled gabled roof. The front façade (south elevation) has a simple cross fixed to the façade and a recessed entry way. The entry way has a contemporary door with side and toplights. The concrete slab awning over the lower entry is the floor of the second storey verandah.

The east elevation has square windows with pressed metal awnings over. The window arrangement consists of one fixed windowpane at the centre with two narrow casements either side. The presbytery has a balcony on the second storey with a flat metal roof, supported on metal posts, with a matte metal balustrade and concrete slab floor.

The Presbytery has a deep setback from the Church Street and is shielded by the row of Cupressus Macrocarpa pines set behind a low brick retaining wall. The remainder of the front yard is a grassed lawn with a garden bed located along the east elevation.

The convent and chapel for the Sisters of the Order of St Basil the Great

This building is located to the north of the Church and fronts Mary Street. The building has blond brick masonry walls with a gabled roof with tiles, boxed eaves and contemporary gutters. A simple brick tower with a concrete capped roof adjoins the front façade and intersects with the main roof form. Windows on the front façade are metal framed and fronted by security screens and roller shutters. A

circular bullseye window is located on the brick tower with a semi-circular window below. All windows have expressed brick headers surrounding. The entrance is recessed on the front façade and addressed by a concrete cantilevered awning. A brick carport with awning adjoins the west elevation.

The building has a modest setback with a front garden and concrete paved driveway and footpath. The property is bounded by a low brick retaining wall with a metal arrow top palisade fence and gate.

Apartments
The apartments are modern, single storey brick buildings with concrete tiled roofs. The windows are rectangular, and metal framed. The apartments are located to the west of the Church and front the Parish Hall.

Condition
All buildings are well maintained and in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Apartments added to site c.1980
- Presbytery and convent and chapel for the Sisters of the Order of St Basil the Great were added to the site c.1970.

The building has a high level of integrity and retains a number of key architectural and landscape features.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	1959-1961

Lidcombe
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 Henry 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.

St Andrews Ukrainian War Memorial Church
Ukrainian migrants arrived in Australia in significant numbers following World War II. The construction of Churches is undeniably a key component in the maintenance of cultural, social, and religious traditions in the Ukrainian community

In 1950 Fathers Nicolai Kopiakiwsky CSsR and Francis Boski CSsR arrived to serve the Catholic Ukrainians that immigrated to Australia. In 1952 Fr P. Diaczyszyn arrived from England and immediately began working towards the erection of a Ukrainian Church in Lidcombe. In the meantime, the local Roman Catholic Church kindly offered the faithful St Joachim's Church which was used until 1961.

St Andrew's Church was built during the years 1959 -1961 as a memorial to the Ukrainians who had lost their lives in World War II. It was built following the Byzantine Ukrainian traditional style of architecture with the help of Sydney architects, Kevin J. Curtin & Partners. The land was purchased for £5,000.

The Church was designed to hold a congregation of 600 (350 seated and 250 standing) and was opened for use on 17 December 1961, and was consecrated on 25 April 1971 by the Most Reverend Bishop Ivan Prasko D.S.E.O., the Apostolic Exarch for Ukrainian Catholics in Australia, New Zealand and Oceania.

Fr Peter Diacsyszyn planned to build three other parishes although due to his death in a car accident in 1962 his plans were not enacted. Ukrainians accepted Lidcombe as the centre of Ukrainian life in Sydney. In 1970, the parish hall and new school were constructed and blessed by Bishop Ivan Prasko. In 1976 a new convent was built in Sydney for the Basilian Sisters and in 1977 the convent and chapel for the Sisters of the Order of St Basil the Great was blessed.

The Church remains in use today by the local congregation.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	St Andrew's Ukrainian War Memorial Church	HS67
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.
- Archived website, 2008. *History of the parish* https://web.archive.org/web/20080720154447/http://members.optushome.com.au/standrew/History%20of%20the%20Parish.htm

Limitations

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

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

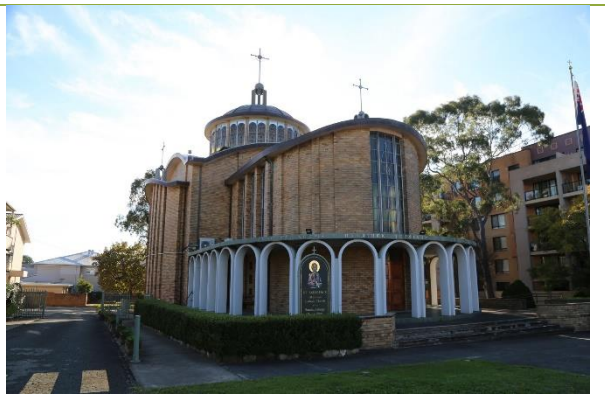
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Chapel and convent for the Sisters of the Order of St Basil the Great.

View from Church Street to the Presbytery and Parish Hall.

View to row of Cupressus Macrocarpa pines.



View to St Andrews Ukrainian War Memorial Church.

View south from Mary Street to carpark.

View to apartments on western edge of property.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	17 Nottinghill Road, Lidcombe NSW, 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	2	-	962677
Heritage Study ID	HS68		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	None		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The cottage at 17 Nottinghill Lidcombe does not meet the threshold for local or State heritage listing under the NSW Heritage Criteria. The place has some historic significance being linked to the 1886 residential subdivisions of John Sunderland's land grant by the Town and County Land Building and Investment Company Limited. The cottage itself was first built in c.1870s-1880s in Regent's Park which was the sold in 1913 and dismantled to be re-erected at 17 Nottinghill Road by its then occupant, Robert Armstrong. This sandstone cottage was relocated following the resumption of the land due to the construction of the Regents Park-Liverpool Railway Line.

The cottage has some aesthetic significant as a modified Victorian cottage constructed of sandstone which maintains its overall form and deep setback. The aesthetic value, however, has been compromised due to the extensive modifications and removal of original fabric to the building both internally and externally overtime. This includes the removal of original slate roof tiles, the addition of metal flyscreen doors and metal detailing, artificial sandstone panelling, modern windows and concrete tiled roof.

The cottage is an uncommon example of an architectural and aesthetic typology within the suburb of Lidcombe, however, as it has been highly modified in a way that is not reversible, it is not considered a rare or representative example of its original Victorian Georgian typology.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The land is historically linked to the 1886 residential subdivisions of John Sunderland's land grant by the Town and County Land Building and Investment Company Limited. The cottage itself has historical

	significance as a cottage first built in c.1870s-1880s in Regent's Park which was the sold in 1913 and dismantled to be re-erected at 17 Nottinghill Road by its then occupant, Robert Armstrong. This sandstone cottage was relocated following the resumption of the land due to the construction of the Regents Park-Liverpool Railway Line. This item reflects the changing landscape of the wider area in the early Twentieth Century as a result of the resumption of lands for public works.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The cottage is aesthetically significant as a Victorian cottage constructed of sandstone which maintains its overall form and deep setback. It has retained its original subdivision pattern and contributes positively to the streetscape. The aesthetic value, however, has been compromised due to the extensive modifications to the building overtime. This includes the addition of metal flyscreen doors and metal detailing, artificial sandstone panelling, modern windows and concrete tiled roof.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The cottage is an uncommon example of an architectural and aesthetic typology within the suburb of Lidcombe, however, as it has been highly modified in a way that is not reversible, it is not considered a rare example of its original Victorian Georgian typology.
g) Representativeness	As a highly modified Victorian Georgian style cottage, the cottage is not a good representative example of its architectural style and is no longer recognisably identifiable as a Victorian Georgian style cottage.

Physical Description

The house at 17 Nottinghill Road is a modified symmetrical single-storey Victorian cottage constructed of rusticated sandstone bricks that have been recently repointed. It has a hipped roof clad in concrete tiles with a single sandstone chimney with two glazed chimney cowls. A skillion verandah extends from the main roof and is supported by metal posts and features a filigree cast iron valance and brackets. A tiled verandah floor, is accessed by a set of stairs with modern filigree metal handrail. A privacy wall of artificial angular sandstone panels has been added to the verandah ends.

The front entrance consists of a timber panelled door concealed behind a modern metal flyscreen with metal filigree detail. Two large modern casement windows with fixed upper sash flank the front entrance door. The windows retain their sandstone sill. Along the side elevations of the cottage, all original windows have been replaced by modern casement windows with fixed upper sashes.

The cottage has been extended several times to the rear. The extensions are constructed of fibre cement panels, have corrugated metal roofing. There is also a small shed structure at the rear of the property that has a gabled roof that is sheeted in corrugated iron. The rear of the cottage is accessed via a concrete driveway which is enclosed by metal side gates that are set on a sandstone brick base which has been repointed with Cementitious sandstone mortar.

The cottage maintains its original subdivision pattern and has a deep setback from the street. The landscape consists of a simple raised front lawn with low sandstone retaining wall. A paved path traverses the centre of the lawn and leads to the verandah steps. There are two succulent trees alongside the front entrance steps. There are no significant plantings.

The cottage is in a fair condition. There is some visible weathering to the sandstone blocks which also have been repointed with a cementitious mortar.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Modern windows
- Metal flyscreen door*
- New wrought iron valance*
- Artificial stone panelling to verandah ends*
- Artificial sandstone panelling along verandah base*
- New floor to verandah*
- Concrete roof tiles*
- Rear shed added c.1960s

Overall, the cottage is considered to have moderate integrity. Although, the cottage retains its overall form the building has been modified significantly. The new windows, metal details and roof material are considered detracting and reduce the aesthetic value of the cottage.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	Built c. 1870s-1880 at Regents Park; Rebuilt at 17 Nottinghill Road in 1913

Lidcombe

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 Henry 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.

17 Nottinghill Road

The cottage at 17 Nottinghill Road is located on a portion of 100 acres originally granted to John Sunderland by Crown Grant on 30 June 1823. In 1878 - 1880 the land was subdivided as the Township of St Joseph which was purchased by Robert Robinson and then sold to the Town and County Land Building and Investment Company Limited in 1896. The company then subdivided the land in 1886 although it appears Lot 14 section D (now 17 Nottinghill Road) did not sell. It was not until 1907 that Lots 13, 14 and 15 of Section D was sold in Liquidation to Thomas Jessep, Member of Legislate Assembly of NSW.

In 1913 a sandstone cottage in Regents Park was sold and dismantled to be re-erected at 17 Nottinghill Road (the subject site) by its then occupant, Robert Armstrong. This sandstone cottage was relocated following the resumption of the land due to the construction of the Regents Park-Liverpool Railway Line. It is uncertain the exact location of this cottage at its original location. It was likely constructed between 1870-1880 on a portion 300 acres originally grated to James Wood.

In 1919, ownership of Lot 14 section 3 was transferred to Milford Armstrong. The Armstrong family occupied the property for several decades and are listed in the Sands Directory from as living at the property from 1920 onwards. William Armstrong (Junior) became the registered proprietor of the house in 1969.

The cottage remains in use as a private residence, however, a Development Application has been approved to demolish the house and redevelop the site as a childcare facility.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item'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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	**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:

- There is an approved development application for the demolition of 17 Nottinghill Road, Lidcombe.
- It is not recommended that this building be listed as a local or state heritage item on the Cumberland LEP. Although it retains some heritage fabric and has some historical and aesthetic

value, it is highly modified, is no longer representative of its type, and is not rare within the municipality.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Heritage Study	Victorian Cottage	HS68
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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

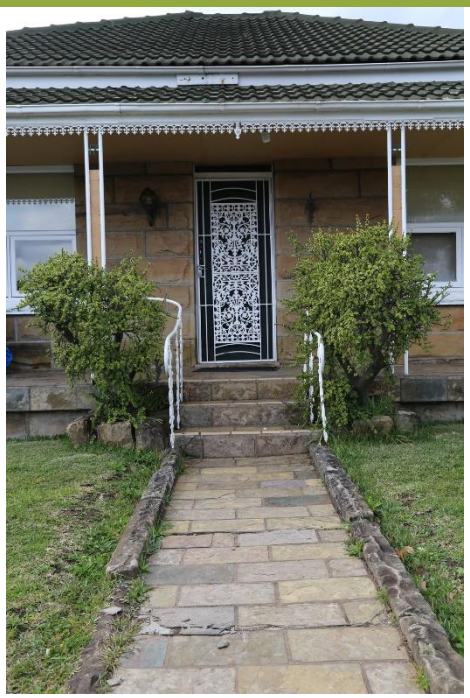
1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Overview of cottage.



View to front entrance.

View along raised front garden.

View to sandstone fence base.

Driveway and gates.

Detail of roof material.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	33 Nottinghill Road, corner of The Boulevarde, Lidcombe NSW, 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	978502
Heritage Study ID	HS69		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The cottage at 33 Nottinghill Road is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, rarity and representative values. Built in c.1887 the cottage is historically linked to the 1886 residential subdivisions of John Sunderland's land grant by the Town and County Land Building and Investment Company Limited. The cottage reflects the early residential development of Lidcombe as a township following the early subdivisions of its large estates in the late nineteenth century.

The cottage is aesthetically significant as a modest late Victorian cottage that has been relatively unchanged and has maintained its original subdivision pattern and deep setback. It contributes positively to the streetscape. The cottage also demonstrates representative qualities of this building type built in Lidcombe, in c.1887, however, the aesthetic value and integrity of this cottage is compromised by the poor condition of this item. The cottage is considered rare in the Cumberland LGA. There are few remaining examples of this particular architectural style which retains their original subdivision pattern.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1887 the cottage is historically linked to the 1886 residential subdivisions of John Sunderland's land grant by the Town and County Land Building and Investment Company Limited. The cottage reflects the early residential development of Lidcombe as a township following the early subdivisions of its large estates in the late nineteenth century.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The cottage is aesthetically significant as a modest late Victorian cottage that has been relatively unchanged and has maintained its

	original subdivision pattern and deep setback. It 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 cottage is considered rare in the Cumberland LGA. There are few remaining examples of this particular architectural style which also retains its original subdivision pattern.
g) Representativeness	The cottage also demonstrates representative qualities of this building type built in Lidcombe, in c.1887, however, the aesthetic value and integrity of this cottage is compromised by the poor condition of this item.

Physical Description

The cottage at 33 Nottinghill Road is a modest double fronted Victorian cottage constructed of face-brick and set on a corner block fronting Nottinghill Road. The walls have polychromatic brick walls and are laid in an irregular bond along the façade with a narrow string course just below the eaves, and English Garden Wall bond along the side elevations. The cottage had a hipped main roof which is arranged in a U-shape and consists of a projecting gable end at the front. There are two rendered brick chimneys set on either side of the roof. Each have stepped cornices and a metal chimney cowl.

A verandah extends across the front of the house and terminates at the wall of the projecting gabled section. The verandah features a hipped rood sheeted with corrugated iron and secured with lead flashing. The original verandah posts have been replaced with a timber post and metal post and the original timber frame has also been replaced. The verandah floor retains its original tessellated tiles which are laid atop a rendered brick base. The verandah is dilapidated and structurally unstable. The timber post is rotting. Access to the verandah is along a concrete path via a set of rendered brick steps.

The front door is a timber-framed, timber panelled door with metal flyscreen attached. Beside the door is a timber framed double-hung sash window. The window features side lights and is framed by turned timber posts and a rendered sill with consoles. On the projecting gable wall are two timber framed double-hung sash windows which feature brick arch lintel and rendered sills with consoles. A modern metal verandah skillion awning extends over these windows. To the side elevations, there are large timber framed, multi-pane double-hung sash windows

The cottage has been extended several times to the rear. A fibre cement clad addition extends from an early brick extension. Both are sheeted in corrugated iron.

The property is bound by a steel arrow top palisade fence set on a brick plinth base along Nottinghill Road and a modern chain weld mesh fence along The Boulevarde. The landscape surrounding the property is simple lawn with some small trees. There are no significant plantings.

The cottage is in a poor condition. The verandah roof is unstable and is not evenly supported due to the replacement of both supporting posts with different materials. There is significant cracking occurring to the brickwork across all elevations and on the base of the verandah. The downpipes visible on the north elevation are corroding.

Condition	Good	Fair	**Poor**

Alterations and Additions

- Replaced verandah posts and timber framing*
- Weld mesh fence along The Boulevarde*
- Modern awning over windows on projecting gable end*
- Rear brick extension
- Rear fibre cement extension

Overall, the building has been relatively unchanged and retains much of its original form and fabric. Any alterations made to the building are reversible. The cottage is considered to have high integrity, 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	c.1887

Lidcombe

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 Henry 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.

33 Nottinghill Road

The cottage at 33 Nottinghill Road is located on a portion of 100 acres originally granted to John Sunderland by Crown Grant on 30 June 1823. In 1878 - 1880 the land was subdivided as the Township of St Joseph which was purchased by George Robinson and then sold to the Town and County Land Building and Investment Company Limited. The company then further subdivided the land in 1886. Amelia Leigh purchased Lot D, 16-19 (now 33 Nottinghill Road) from the Town and County Land Building and Investment Company Limited in 1887. It is likely that house that now stands at this address was constructed at this time.

The Sands Directory lists Henry Leigh (Amelia Leigh’s husband), a brickmaker living there between 1888 and 1910. The cottage was then occupied by his family who resided there until 1919. Frank Brain, a gardener purchased the property in 1918 and resided there from 1920 until 1924 when the cottage

was sold to Charles Abraham Brewster. The cottage has continued to exchange hands as a private residence, however, on inspection appeared to be unoccupied.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and 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 deterioration of the building.
- This item requires significant conservation and maintenance. Investigation into the conservation of the brickwork, timber elements and verandah should be undertaken.
- Any conservation work to the item should be done in consultation with heritage specialists and should be undertaken by a suitably qualified heritage tradesperson.
- On inspection, the building appeared to be unoccupied. Opportunities for re-use should be sought to re-occupy the building. This 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Victorian Cottage	HS69
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Cottage.

Verandah.

Cracking to verandah floor.

Detail of severe cracking to brick verandah base. Note the metal post set atop a loose brick.

Verandah. Note the use of two different material for the verandah posts. The verandah awning is unstable.

South elevation.

View of rear of cottage

North elevation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Post-War Factory		
Site Image			
Address	27 Nyrang Street, Lidcombe NSW, 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	2	-	740385
Heritage Study ID	HS70		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The factory at 27 Nyrang Street, Lidcombe is significant at the local level for its historic, associative, aesthetic, and representative values. Built in 1946 and extended in 1949, the building is historically significant as the principal factory and central depot for the Egg Marketing Board of NSW, which played a vital role in the regulation of poultry industry. The building has associative significance as work designed by the renowned architectural firm, Spain and Cosh. The building retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact modernist building designed in the Post-War International architectural style with Art-Deco influences. The building is relatively unchanged and retains a number of key architectural features of the original building. The aesthetic values of the building are further enhanced by the established landscape setting along Nyrang Street. The building demonstrates representative qualities as an intact, highly quality designed modernist post-war industrial building, built in Lidcombe in the mid to late 1940s.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1946 and extended in 1949, the building is historically significant as the principal factory and central depot for the Egg Marketing Board of NSW, which played a vital role in the regulation of poultry industry.
b) Associative	The item is associated with the architectural firm, Spain and Cosh.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact modernist building designed in the Post-War International architectural style with art-deco influences. The building is relatively unchanged and retains a number of key architectural features of the original building.

	The aesthetic values of the building are further enhanced by the established landscape setting along Nyrang 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 building demonstrates representative qualities as an intact, highly quality designed modernist post-war industrial building, built in Lidcombe in the late 1940s.

Physical Description

The factory at 27 Nyrang Street, Lidcombe is a modern building designed in the Post-War International architectural style with Functionalist features. The factory comprises of two distinct sections; a Post-War brick administration main building orientated to front Nyrang Street with a saw-toothed warehouse at the rear.

The main administration building constructed in c.1949 is linear in plan with single storey wings flanking a two-storey section surmounted with a central elevated tower. The brickwork is laid in the stretcher bond pattern. Features characteristic of the Post-War International Style include the Corbusian ribbon window motif with structural frame expressed, and cubiform shape with contrasting non-rectangular shapes.

The front façade has a span of ribbon windows with painted concrete cantilevered awnings that extend along the length of the windows. The windows are a combination of fixed windowpanes and casements with metal frames. At the centre of the front façade the building has a grand entrance, which is distinguished by a projecting central brick tower with an expressed structural frame and fixed rectangular windowpanes. The tower is flanked by curtain walls with metal mullions and fixed windows with a continuous cantilevered awning and sill. The entrance is further distinguished by a large cantilevered awning. The doorway is set in the middle of a metal frame with glass panels between curved tiled walls. The doors are original and are each divided into six horizontal glass panes. This is addressed by four (4) steps that adjoin a brick garden bed along the front façade.

A concrete slab footpath joins the entrance to the building to the pedestrian entrance on Nyrang Street. The front fence retains the original metal gate between two brick piers; however, the remainder has been replaced with a chain link fence with barbed wire. This fence fronts a garden bed with sandstone block edging.

The warehouse at the rear constructed in c.1946 has a saw-tooth roof with corrugated iron sheets. The walls are also sheeted corrugated iron on the south elevation. Both the north and south elevations of the warehouse have several bays with rollers doors and a continuous cantilevered awning. The entire building is encircled by a concrete driveway.

Additional buildings within the curtilage include an electrical substation housed inside a single storey weatherboard building atop a concrete plinth. The building had a gabled roof, boxed eaves and contemporary guttering. There is a rear brick extension. The substation is located on the northeast corner of the property.

The building has a deep setback from Nyrang Street, with a grassed front lawn and aesthetic garden setting. The landscape contains a number of significant plantings along the fence line. These include mature gum trees, Port Jackson Fig trees, wattle trees, and palms. Birds of Paradise are planted along the front façade and are intermittently spaced between a hedge.

Overall, the condition of the building is good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Replaced fence
- Building behind substation removed in the early 2000s

The factory at 27 Nyrang Street, Lidcombe retains a high level of integrity and retains all key architectural features of the original building.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1946, extended in 1949

Lidcombe

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 Henry 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.

Sydney Meat Preserving Company

27 Nyrang Street, Lidcombe historically formed part of land owned by the Sydney Meat Preserving Company. The Sydney Meat Preserving Company formed in 1869 as a joint venture. By the later nineteenth century sheep, cattle and other primary pastoral industries contributed greatly to the period of Australian prosperity. However, dealing with surplus product, particularly at times of recession, had driven graziers to traditional but poorly paid and wasteful means such as boiling down carcasses for tallow. Some enterprising men saw the possibilities of excess and cheap product as the basis for a new and profitable industry. Preservation of meats and other goods to this time had largely relied on salting although some early canning enterprises in the 1840s had met with some success. The Sydney Meat Preserving Company was founded in this context and was one of the principal and longest running establishments of its type.

The Sydney Meat Preserving Company encompassed the land grants of Samuel Haslam, James Wright, Ann Curtis, George Tuckerwell and William Haslam. The company’s operations were primarily located in Samuel Haslam’s land grant at 100 Parramatta Road, Auburn. This site represented a third of the company lands. The remainder of the land grants were excised from the meat processing works.

The land chosen for the Sydney Meat Preserving Company was for its access to water, and the road and rail transport. The works were located in the extreme north-western corner of the site including two dams which were to the south of the main buildings. The rest and majority of the site was vacant, used for paddocks, vegetable gardens and holding pens.

From the 1920s the Company holdings were greatly reduced by subdivision and the sale of lands to create Wyatt Park to the south. The present boundaries of the subject site were created in the later part of the 1920s. Further reduction of land was made by the reclamation of Haslams Creek and the dams created by the company. A concrete channel was built in their place by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board. This work took place during the later 1930s. In 1918, the Sydney Meat Preserving Company was taken over by F. J. Walker Ltd. It remained in the control of this company until the closure of the Auburn site in 1965.

The remaining buildings and railway track survived until they were demolished by the new owners, Capital Motors, in c. 1965. The new company constructed a variety of prefabricated and concrete offices, warehouses, factory, and showrooms on the site.

27 Nyrang Street, Lidcombe

The subject site remained vacant of structures and used for paddocks and pens for the Sydney Meat Preserving Company until the land was purchased by the Egg Marketing Board for the State of New South Wales in 1946. The Egg Marketing Board was established in 1928 under the provisions of the Marketing of Primary Products Act. They were responsible for regulating the egg industry in NSW. The Board's responsibilities were to receive and redistribute all eggs produced in the State with the exception of those sold direct to shops or consumed by farmers designated as Producer Agents. In addition to marketing responsibilities the Board had objectives to improve egg quality and increase operational activity. The Board's activities included the research and testing of new equipment and packaging, research and development of new products, the registration and inspection of producers' farms and produce, and the export of egg products.

During the 1930s economic depression, egg production increased as large numbers of the unemployed took up poultry farming. Controlled egg production increased during the Second World War, so too did the importance and relevance of the Egg Marketing Board. Scientific breeding, improved poultry nutrition and the introduction of the cruel cage system further increased production by the 1960s. By the 1990s there was a consumer backlash against this type of production and some farmers returned to barn and free-range egg production.

The factory in Lidcombe was constructed in 1946 and totalled 42,000 square feet with the main saw tooth roofed portion built initially. The space was used to stack eggs and had the facilities to grade the eggs for export. The building was later extended in c.1949. The later additions to the factory included the two-storey administration building that fronts Nyrang Street. At this time, the Board intended to make the factory the central depot for NSW. The initial construction of the factory was estimated to have cost £120,000. The 1949 additions were anticipated to cost £247,000.

The building was designed by renowned Sydney architects, Spain and Cosh, established in 1904. The architectural firm was responsible for designing many Sydney landmark buildings, including Culwulla Chambers, the New Zealand Insurance Building, the Marcus Clark building at Railway Square, the Parke Davis factory at Rosebery and Shell House at Wynyard.

The 1949 additions aligned with the condition of purchase that stated any main building constructed, must front Nyrang or Yarram Streets, be built from substantial materials, be of an architectural style in keeping with Parramatta Road and be of good brick facing.

A portion of the building remains in use by the company, Classic Ceramics, however, the building is predominately empty and up for lease.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Post-War Factory	HS70
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

View to factory from Nyrang Street.

View to north elevation from Nyrang Street.

View along Nyrang Street.

View to south elevation of factory.

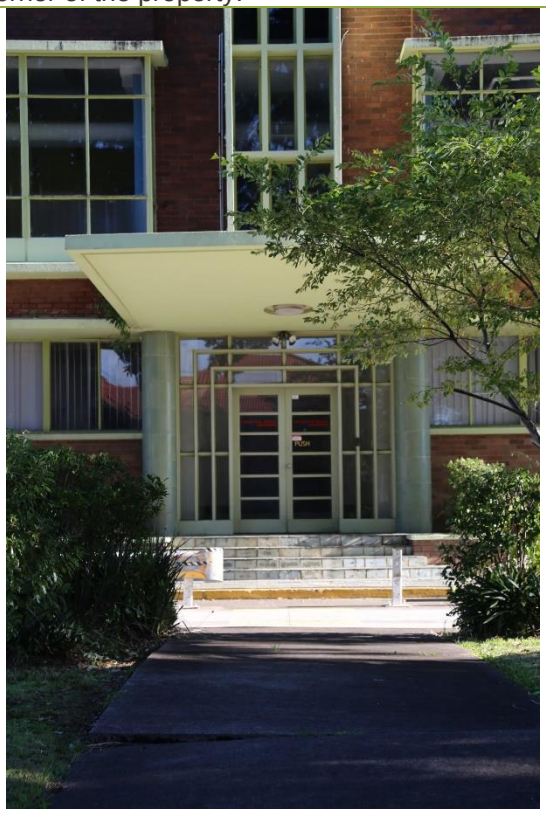
View to south wing of front façade.

View to centre and north wing of front façade.

Detail of window on north wing of front façade.

View to substation located on the northeast corner of the property.

Detail of front façade.



Detail of entrance.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Former Jantzen Swimwear Factory		
Site Image			
Address	32 Parramatta Road, Lidcombe NSW, 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	119-127 & 196-198	-	8683
Heritage Study ID	HS71		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The factory, located at 32 Parramatta Road, Lidcombe is of significance at the local level for its historic, aesthetic, and representative values. Built in 1928, the factory is historically significant as the first Jantzen manufacturing factory in Australia. The factory is related to the industrial development of Lidcombe that occurred in the 1920s. The factory was built in two phases and retains aesthetic significance as both an Inter-War stripped classical style and Inter-War Functionalist style, with a number of key architectural features. The factory also has landmark qualities as a distinct building along Parramatta Road. The building is a good representative example of an Inter-War modernist building.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in 1928, the factory is historically significant as the first Jantzen manufacturing factory in Australia. The factory is related to the industrial development of Lidcombe in the 1920s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as an Inter-War Stripped Classical style and Inter-War Functionalist style building. The factory has landmark qualities as a distinct building along Parramatta 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 is a good example of an Inter-War modernist building.

Physical Description

The former Jantzen Swimwear factory at 32 Parramatta Road, Lidcombe was built in two phases and comprises of two distinct architectural styles. The first part of the building, constructed in 1928, was located on the corner of Mons Street and included the rear saw-tooth warehouse section. The section was designed in the Inter-War stripped classical architectural style.

The corner of the Inter-War stripped section has a hipped roof with terracotta tiles in a barrel profile. The north and west elevations are pilastered with the decorative pilasters rendered with classical motifs and a simple entablature. Between each pilaster are large, square multipaned sash windows with metal frames. The façade is finished with a rendered capping. The Parramatta Road entrance is distinguished by a metal cantilevered awning with a pressed metal fascia, which is not original. The entrance has a modified doorway and is addressed by concrete steps.

The rear includes a saw-tooth warehouse constructed with a reinforced concrete frame structure concrete floors, a steel framed roof with fibre-cement roofing, and wired glass sawtooth faces fitted with steel opening and sashes controlled by mechanical gear.

The later Functionalist additions added to the building in 1949 are located on the corner of Parramatta Road and Ostend Street, to the east of the original building. The building retains the original metal framed sliding sash windows along the lower storey, although they have been modified with the inclusion of a later cantilevered awning with a pressed metal fascia. Originally, the building had smaller windows along the upper façade, however they have been removed, infilled and rendered over. The tower retains original windows however, has later addition sheeting and paint to exterior and is missing the decorative aerial.

Other modifications on this facade include the entrance which features a metal door with octagonal panels and brass door hardware. Above the door is a cantilevered awning with a flat metal sheet roof, ceiling, and sides. These changes are likely to be dated to the recent China Fair occupation of the building.

The entrance is addressed by tiled steps framed by a stepped retaining wall and garden bed. The landscape surrounding the building is predominately grassed, with some plantings along the front façade.

The building remains partially in use with the warehouse at the rear used as a distribution centre for tiles. The building is in a fair to poor condition. Generally, the buildings condition appears to be fair. Elements in needs of conservation include the windows which have broken windowpanes, and corroded window frames. There appears to be concrete cancer in the reinforced concrete window frames.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Modified metal cantilevered awning along windows on north elevation,
- Modified entrances along Parramatta Road
- Contemporary paint scheme
- Tower has decorative elements removed

The building retains a moderate level of integrity, although modified in the 1980s.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1928, tower added 1945, building extended in c.1950

Lidcombe

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 Henry 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.

Jantzen Swimwear

The former Jantzen swimwear factory is located on the land grants of Edward Gould and Henry Marr, received by Crown grant in 1810. The land within Gould’ 30acre land grant included Lots 196-198 and 122-124 in DP 8683 was owned by C.M McMillian in 1913. The land in Marr’s 30acre land grand included Lots 125-125 and 119-121 in DP 8683 was owned by Harry Frank Marr in 1913. Harry F. Marr subdivided the land in 1913.

In 1928 the swimwear company, Janzten purchased the land between Mons & Ostend Streets and opened its first Australian manufacturing factory in Lidcombe and operating as Jantzen Australia Pty Ltd. Jantzen swimwear began in America c.1910 as the Portland Knitting Company founded by Carl Jantzen with John and Roy Zehntbauerg. The Jantzen name was first used as a trademark in advertising in 1916 and the company name was changed to the Jantzen Knitting Mills in 1918. In 1957 it changed to Jantzen Inc and in 2008 Janzten became a subsidiary of Perry Ellis International Inc.

The Australian Jantzen factory was designed by architect H.E. White in the Inter-War Stripped style. The building’s notable tower was added to the building in 1945. The 1949 addition is designed in the Functionalist architectural style by architect W.R Laurie and built by Stuart Bros. Pty Ltd.

The new addition was designed to use natural ventilation as far as possible and the tower contained a standby tank for the fire service. The building was constructed with a reinforced concrete frame structure with part timber and concrete floors, steel roof with fibro-cement roofing, insulated ceiling and wired glass sawtooth faces fitted with steel opening and sashes controlled by mechanical gear. The windows were steel sashes with steel glazing bars. The extension is estimated to have cost £5,200.

In recent years, the space was occupied by wholesaler company, China Fair. It remains partially in use as a factory space for a tile distributor.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Former Jantzen Swimwear Factory	HS71
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

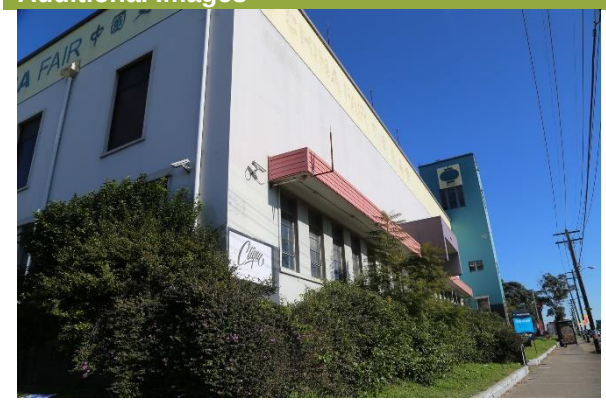
Limitations

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.

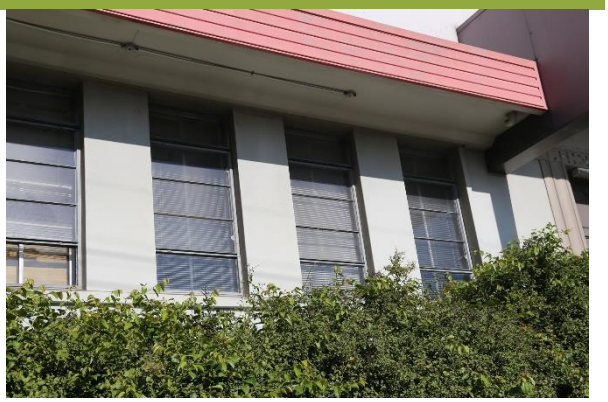
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

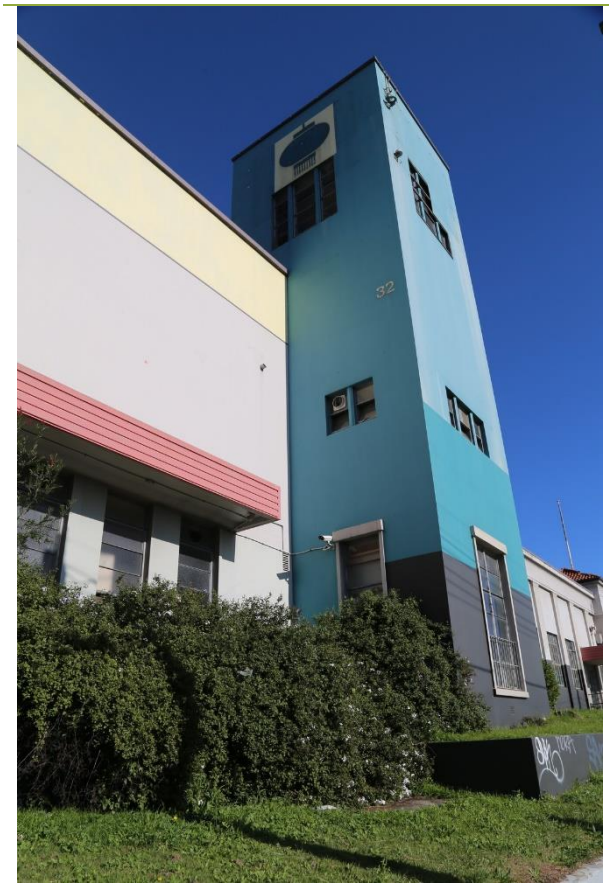
Additional Images



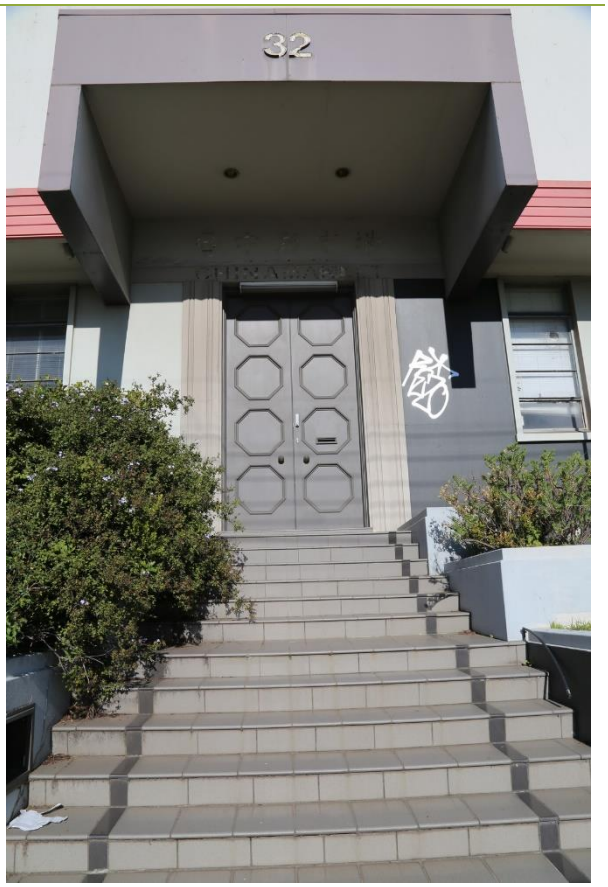
View west along Parramatta Road from Ostend Street.



Detail of windows on the north elevation of the 1950 extension.



Detail of tower



Detail of entrance on the 1950 addition

North elevation of Inter-War Stripped Classical original building.

View east from Mons Street to original section of building.

East elevation

View from Mons Street to factory.

Inter-War Functionalist section.

Rear of the factory.

Rear of the factory as viewed from Ostend Street.

Detail of east elevation from Mons Street.

Detail of rusted window on elevation.

Detail of east elevation.

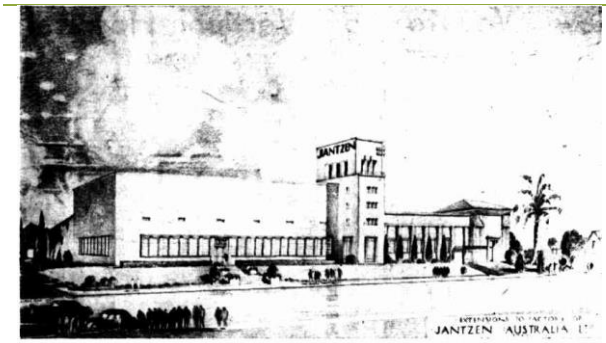


Illustration of the 1950 addition. Source: Trove

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Lidcombe Railway Station Group		
Site Image			
Address	Railway Street, Olympic Drive, Lidcombe NSW, 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	Part Lot 100	-	11157634
Heritage Study ID	HS72		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Transport - Rail	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

Lidcombe Railway Station is significant at the local level for its historic, aesthetic, and representative values. Lidcombe Railway Station has local historical significance as a station which was established during the first phase of NSW railway construction in the 1850s. The station is historically associated with two of Lidcombe's earliest developments, the Rookwood Cemetery established in 1867 and the former Sydney Meat Preserving Company opened in 1871 (and closed in 1955), both of which stimulated growth and the need for transport in the area. The extant 'third class' station buildings and platforms, which were part of the 1881 station upgrade demonstrate this phase of development. The station is historically significant as a major railway junction since the opening of the 1912 line to Regents Park and the more recent establishment of the Olympic Park line. The 1924 station upgrade (associated with the quadruplication of the line) which included additions to the 1881 platform buildings, construction of a signal box and additional platform, all of which exist today, demonstrates the growth of the station during the early 20th century. The extant signal box contributes to the understanding of the requirements for safe working and railway signalling required at this time.

The station retains its aesthetic significance through the intact architectural features of the 1880s period of railway architecture, as well as the subsequent 1924 additions associated with the quadruplication of the line. The 1881 station buildings and 1924 additions are generally intact externally, although the station group has been impacted on by modern developments that have resulted in the loss of some historical station components and the addition of modern structures.

The extant signal box dates from the 1924 phase of development and contributes to the understanding of the requirements for safe working and railway signalling required at this time and 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.

The platform station buildings are representative examples of a standard railway designed buildings, commonly referred to as the 'third class' station buildings, which are typical of the late 1880s period of railway design.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Lidcombe Railway Station has local historical significance as a station which was established during the first phase of NSW railway construction in the 1850s. The station is historically associated with two of Lidcombe's earliest developments, the Rookwood cemetery established in 1867 and the former Sydney Meat Preserving Company opened in 1871 (and closed in 1955), both of which stimulated growth and the need for transport in the area. The extant 'third class' station buildings and platforms, which were part of the 1881 station upgrade demonstrate this phase of development. The station is historically significant as a major railway junction since the opening of the 1912 line to Regents Park and the more recent establishment of the Olympic Park line. The 1924 station upgrade (associated with the quadruplication of the line) which included additions to the 1881 platform buildings, construction of a signal box and additional platform, all of which exist today, demonstrates the growth of the station during the early 20th century. The extant signal box contributes to the understanding of the requirements for safe working and railway signalling required at this time.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Lidcombe Railway Station has local aesthetic significance with its 1880s third class station buildings which have characteristic features of this type of station building design namely gable roofs, sympathetically altered symmetrical layouts, and metal post awning supports.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The buildings and structures at this location are well represented in the metropolitan network and so do not have rarity value.
g) Representativeness	The platform buildings at Lidcombe Railway Station have been altered internally but remain intact externally and are therefore good representations of this style of railway platform building. Externally the signal box is representative of a standard railway design. The overbridge is representative of jack-arch construction.

Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the RailCorp Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register Listing Sheet for 'Lidcombe Railway Station Group', last updated in 2009. As the description features a comprehensive physical description of both external and internal station elements, no amendments have been made.

BUILDINGS
Platform Building, Platform 2/3 (Type 4) (1881, 1924)
Former toilet block, Platform 2/3 (1880)
Platform Building, Platform 4/5- Type 4 (1881, 1924)
Overhead Booking Office & Station Concourse, (1998)
Signal Box, (1924)

STRUCTURES
Canopies: on Platform 0-4, (1998) - Platform 5, (2008)
Platforms: Platform 0, (1998) - Platform 1, (1924) - Platform 2/3, (1881) - Platform 4, (1881) - Platform 5, (2008)
Pedestrian footbridge, (1998)
Overbridge- Church Street and Railway Street, (1923)

CONTEXT
Lidcombe Railway Station is entered from Railway Street to the South via the lifts or stairs on to the overbridge. Access is also from Church Street to the north via the lifts or stairs on to the overbridge (with ramped access from the road directly onto Platform 1). To both the north and south of the station is a commercial area and shopping precinct.

PLATFORM BUILDING- Platform 2/3 (1881)
External: the 'Third Class' station building is a rectangular brick building with a central waiting room and rooms to either end. Previously symmetrical, the building was extended in 1924 to the eastern end. All the brickwork is painted. The building has a simple gable roof form, with original chimneys at both ends. The building has awnings on either side of the platforms. The side of the building facing Platform 2, has a cantilever awning with standard double bowed steel brackets supported on decorative cement corbels with bolt fixings into the brick walls. The awning is integrated with the gable roof of the building. The awning to the side of the building facing Platform 3 is a veranda style awning, extending from below the line of the eaves, with timber beams (with stop chamfer detailing) and purlins supported by simple round cast iron columns. This awning only extends along the length of the waiting room. The roofing material for both the awnings and the roof is corrugated steel which has replaced the original corrugated galvanised iron roofing. The building has some original timber panelled doors and varying sizes of timber, double hung multi-paned windows. Some of the doors have been fitted with steel security grilles. Modern services and conduits have been fixed to the brickwork and awning structure.

Internal: The building comprises of a control room, a waiting room, a server room and public toilets. The control room at the western end of the building has some original extant fabric including a fireplace surround, cast iron air vents, original windows, architraves and doors (with modern security grilles). It has vinyl flooring, modern fixtures and fittings and a suspended ceiling that contains within it an asbestos ceiling. The waiting room area has original doors and ceiling lining boards.

FORMER TOILET BLOCK- Platform 2/3 (c.1880)
External: The building at the eastern end of the platform is a former toilet block and is a simple painted brick building with a parapet with classical cornice and frieze detailing and a flat roof with raised ventilation section to the centre.

Internal: The building is currently used as a technician's office and has a modern fitout internally.

PLATFORM BUILDING- Platform 4/5 (1881)
External: the building on Platform 4/5 is a 'Third Class' station building like the building on Platform 2/3. Built and altered at the same time the construction, details and features of the two buildings are more or less alike. They have the same gable roofs, timber double hung windows, panelled doors and veranda style awnings. The northern wall of the waiting room of the building has been removed to allow access to the newly constructed Platform 5 and is supported by a painted steel structure. There is a new cantilevered awning over Platform 5. Some of the doors have been fitted with steel security grilles and air-conditioning units have been fixed through the top sash of the window on the north elevation. Modern services and conduits have been fixed to the brickwork and awning structure.

Internal: the building has a control room, a waiting room, an office and public toilets. The room at the eastern end of the building has some original extant fabric including pressed metal ceilings and cornice, skirtings, a fireplace surround, original windows, doors and architraves. There is some termite damage to timber mouldings and the floor has been recently replaced. The public toilet has a modern fitout and is currently out of service due to plumbing issues. The waiting room has original ceiling lining boards. The control room has a modern fitout internally.

OVERHEAD BOOKING OFFICE & STATION CONCOURSE (1998)
The overhead booking office and the station concourse are contemporary structures and have modern exteriors and interiors with corrugated metal cladding and ceramic tiling. Disabled access and staff facilities to the southern end of the station were improved in c.2006. These building works were affected by fire soon after completion and remain out of commission.

SIGNAL BOX (1924)
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 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 I 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.

CANOPIES (1998, 2008)
There are canopies on Platforms 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and they are all new constructions made of galvanised steel. The canopy on Platform 1 covers the entire platform from the footbridge to the east to the station concourse overbridge. There are a series of canopies on Platform 2/3 with one extending between the 1881 building and the former toilet block, another along the northern front of the toilet block and another between the footbridges to the east and the toilet block. The canopy on Platform 4/5 extends on either side of the 1881 building and extends to cover the entire platform from the footbridge to the east to the station concourse overbridge.

PLATFORMS
Platforms are brick faced with asphalt surface, except 0 and 5 which are concrete. Platform 0 is the sprint platform to Olympic Park.
Platform 1 (Up) is a wayside platform. Platform 2 (Down) and Platform 3 (Up) form an island arrangement. Platform 4 (Down) and Platform 5 form an island platform arrangement. Platform 5 will operate as a turnback platform due to commence service in 2010.

PEDESTRIAN FOOTBRIDGE TO EASTERN END (1998)
The existing footbridge is a simple concrete and galvanised steel structure with galvanised sheet roofing over.

OVERBRIDGE (1923)
The overbridge is a jack-arch and steel girders structure supported by brick piers and brick abutments. It has brick parapets.

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

Condition
The Lidcombe Railway Station is well maintained and in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- 1882: new waiting shed and ladies room built on both platforms; new goods shed built at the western end of the station.
- 1885: new level crossing at western end of station.
- 1896: footbridge built at western end of station.
- 1924: new platforms and building for Up and Down Main line; closure of John Street level crossing and replacement by overbridge; overhead booking office; new signal box; goods shed relocated to Regents Park line.
- 1929: electrification extended from Flemington to Parramatta.
- 1945: Parcel Office constructed on Platform 4
- 1965: milk bar constructed
- 1979: canopy added to Platform 2-3
- 1997: upgrading of station including new overhead booking office and additional platform at Up end for Olympic Park railway line
- c.2006: Improved disabled access and staff facilities to south end (Railway Street). These works were affected by fire soon after completion and remain out of commission.
- 2007 to 2009: Turnback platform works

Lidcombe Railway Station retains a number of early station buildings and elements within the precinct. The original buildings are in use and quite intact. The overall integrity of the station, however, is reduced by the modern developments including the construction of an overhead concourse, footbridge and extension of platform canopies along the platform. The station is considered to have moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	1881-1997

The following historical notes have been quoted from the RailCorp Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register Listing Sheet for 'Lidcombe Railway Station Group':

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 and bridge and overhead booking office to Lidcombe.

The two underbridges spanning Olympic Drive are believed to date from 1924 when the above upgrades occurred and the Regents Park line was reconstructed.

In 1945 a parcels office was built to handle items being sent to those serving in the armed services during WWII. In 1965 a milk bar was built and in 1979 an overhead canopy was constructed on Platform 2/3.

The 1924 upgrade which included alterations to 1881 buildings, a new overhead booking office and steps were all replaced in 1997/8 when Lidcombe underwent major alterations with a new footbridge and overhead booking office and a new platform for the Olympic Park line.

The booking office was demolished, but much of the rest of the station remains in its 1881-1924 condition. The 1924 signal box still remains, but was closed in 1983.

Further construction including an extension to the overbridge and a new platform (No. 5) is being undertaken in 2008/2009 as part of a turnback service which will be in operation from 2010. The parcels office which was constructed in 1945 was removed as part of the turnback platform works.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Lidcombe Railway Station Group	HS72
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-
TAHE Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register	Lidcombe Railway Station Group	4800244

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.
- Heritage NSW, NSW 2009, RailCorp Section 170 Listing Sheet for 'Lidcombe Railway Station Group', accessed June 2020, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?id=4800244

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

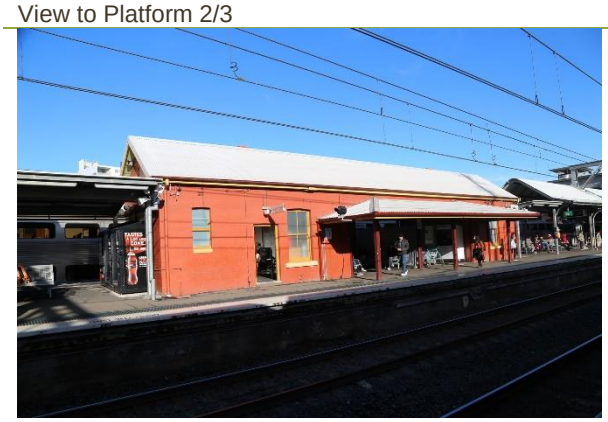
Additional Images

View from Platform 1 to Platform 2/3 station buildings.

View from Platform 1 to Platform 2/3.

View to Platform 2/3

View to Platform 4/5 station building.



View from Platform 2/3 to Platform 4/5 station building

View from footbridge at the eastern end of Platform 1.

Overview of station from Concourse at western end of station

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	A. Larcombe Monumental Masons		
Site Image			
Address	2 Railway Street (corner of East Street), Lidcombe NSW, 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	4	-	373141
Heritage Study ID	HS73		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	None		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The yard of A. Larcombe Monumental Masons at 2 Railway Parade, Lidcombe does not meet the threshold for local or State heritage listing under the NSW Heritage Criteria. The place has some historic significance as an early stone masonry business operating in Rookwood (now Lidcombe). The place is historically associated with Alexander Larcombe, who established the company in the 1870s. The Larcombe family was a prominent family in the Rookwood/ Lidcombe area, and Alex Larcombe was uncle to the Mayor H.J Larcombe, who Lidcombe is named after. The ongoing historical use of the site as 'A. Larcombe Monumental Masons' contributes to the historical and associative values of the site.

There is, however, no extant historical fabric associated with the early operations of A. Larcombe and Co. The built fabric relates to the contemporary use of the yard. Buildings and machinery have been progressively modified, up-graded and replaced as required for the continued operation of the place. Similarly, monuments on display have changes as burial trends evolve. The buildings on site are not of aesthetic significance and do not exemplify representative qualities of a historical masonry yard.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The place has some historic significance as an early stone masonry business operating in Rookwood (now Lidcombe).
b) Associative	The place is historically associated with Alexander Larcombe, who established the company in the 1870s. The Larcombe family was a prominent family in the Rookwood/Lidcombe area, and Alex Larcombe was uncle to the Mayor H.J Larcombe, who Lidcombe is named after.

	The ongoing historical use of the site as 'A. Larcombe Monumental Masons' contributes to the historical and associative values of the site.
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 A. Larcombe Monumental Masons are located on the corner of East Street and Railway Street. There are a number of outbuildings located across the site. They include a small contemporary face brick building laid in the stretcher bond pattern with a skillion roof that has a metal sign that reads 'Larcombe Memorials est. 1870'. This is building is located on the southeast corner of the property, fronting East Street.

The main building appears to be a small, single storey weatherboard building with a gabled roof tiled with decramastic metal tiles. A skillion roof providing shelter extends from the south and north elevations. Also, within the curtilage are two sheds with sheeted pressed metal walls and roof.

A brick retaining wall extends along Railway Street and East Street, with part of the yard enclosed by a tall wire mesh fence, set behind the brick retaining wall, with barbed wire across the top. Sample headstones and graves are located atop concrete slabs set behind the brick wall on the corner of Railway and East Streets.

It is unclear what original buildings remain on site, aerial imagery would suggest the buildings and machinery on site date to the 1950s and early 2000s. The condition of the buildings is good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Replaced crane
- Replaced buildings, likely c.1950
- Brick building, c.2000s
- Pressed metal sheds, c.2000s

The continued operation of the business has seen the replacement and addition of buildings to the yard as required and necessary. As a result of this, the site has low integrity in terms of significant built fabric.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1870

Lidcombe

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 Henry 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.

A. Larcombe Monumental Masons

The subject site is located on the George Sunderland's 60acre land grant received in 1823. This land was acquired by Reverend J. J Therry in 1834 and subdivided in 1867. The corner of East Street and Railway Street formed lot 40 of this subdivision. Lot 40 was purchased by George Judah Cohen and Orwell Phillips in 1890. Prior to the leasing to Larcombe Monumental Masons the land was a purchased by the Great Synagogue, Sydney for a Jewish Cemetery. In the 1943 aerial the cemetery is located at the southern end of the allotment on the corner of Davies and Raphael Street. In 1951, A. Larcombe and Co, purchased Lot 3 and 4 of DP 397 from the Great Synagogue, Sydney. Lot 4 was transferred was to another company in the 1970s, who had constructed a large building onsite in the 1960s.

The company recognised today as 'Larcombe Monumental Masons' was first known as 'A. Larcombe and Co'. Alexander Larcombe was a prominent monumental mason at Rookwood in 1870 and uncle to the Mayor Henry Larcombe, whom the suburb is partly named after. Following the death of Alexander Larcombe in 1930, the name on the lease for Larcombe Monumental Masons was made to Henry and Annie Larcombe in 1931. Alexander Larcombe is listed in the Sands Directory as a resident of East Street from as early as 1885. In 1888, Alexander Larcombe applied to the Colonial Secretary Office for freehold land on East Street. It is unclear if this was for his company 'A Larcombe and Co' or not.

In 1920 the management of the business passed to Robert Duncan who continued in that capacity until his retirement. Robert Duncan had worked at Larcombe Monumental Masons for 56 years. The business has remained family run with Alby Duncan, son of Robert, and Andrew Duncan, grandson, managing the business today.

The site has changed a lot since its operation began in the 1870s. An advertisement from 1920s uses a photograph of the mason's yard on East Street. The yard was enclosed by a timber picket fence, painted white with headstones commonly used in that period behind the fence line. There are two buildings with large signs that read 'A. Larcombe & Co' and 'A. Larcombe Monumental Masons' and a tripod crane within the yard. These structures appeared to have been replaced in c.1950.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	**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:

- It is not recommended A. Larcombe Monumental Masons be listed as a local or state heritage item on the Cumberland LEP. The place has values as a site for a traditional trade which has transitioned into a contemporary operational business. Although it has a strong historical association to Alexander Larcombe, the built fabric does not illustrate the early configuration of the Monumental Masons complex and there are no practical conservation outcomes associated with the listing of this place.
- There is the opportunity for interpretation to explore the values connected to the long-term association of A. Larcombe's business, and connection the wider area of Rookwood.
- It is recommended a Photographic Archival Recording is a requisite condition for any future development that may result in a change of use. The Photographic Archival Recording should document the site and its relationship to Rookwood.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	A. Larcombe Monumental Masons	HS73
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

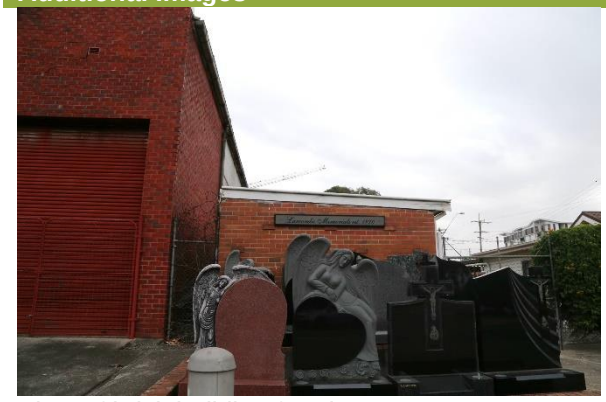
Limitations

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

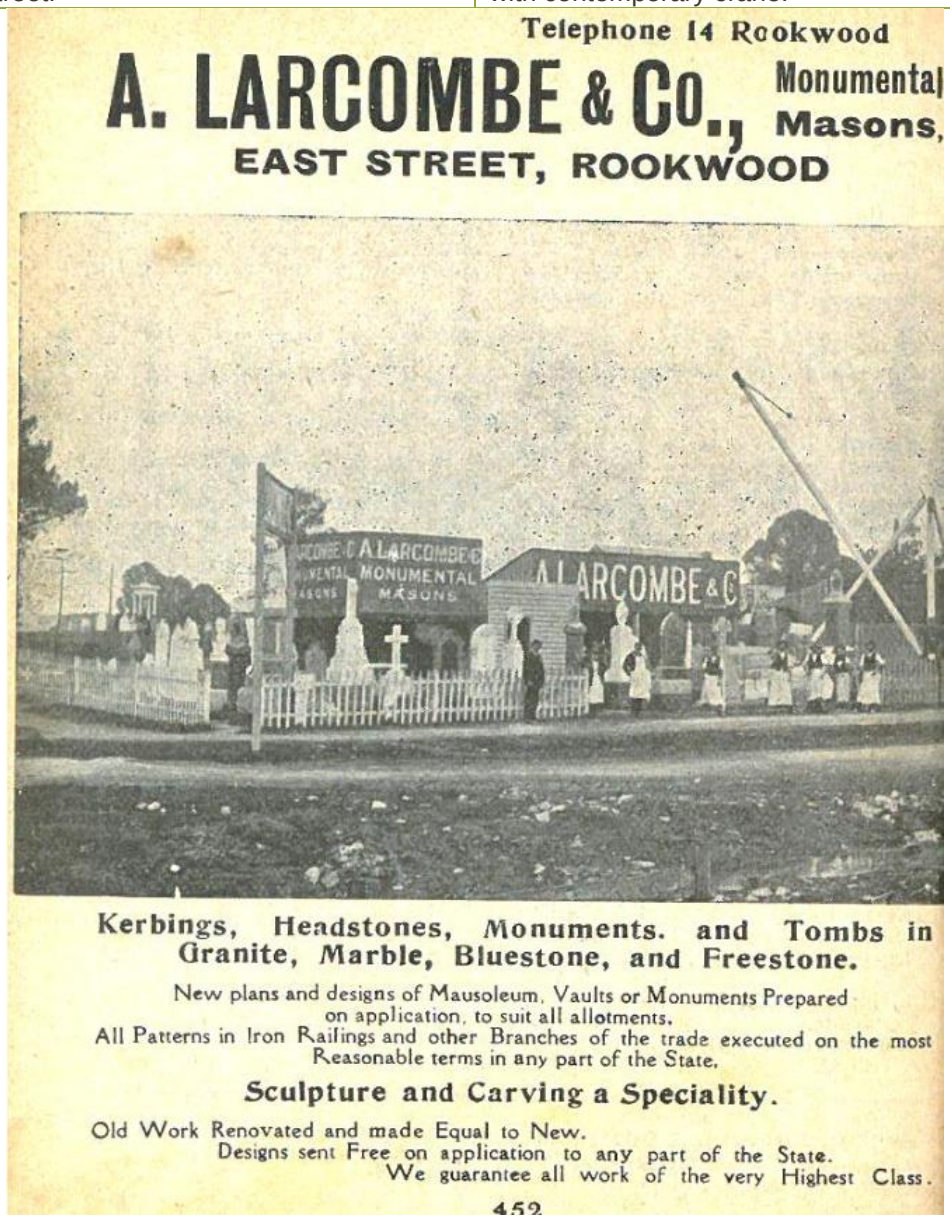


View of brick building fronting East Street

View from East Street to Larcombe Monumental Masons.

View to Larcombe Monumental Masons from Railway Street.

View to Larcombe Monumental Masons yard, with contemporary crane.



Historical advertisement of A. Larcombe and Co., c.1920. (Source: https://strathfieldheritage.org/2015/11/18/larcombe-monumental-masons/)

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	‘Eldridge’s Buildings’ – Federation Shopfronts		
Site Image			
Address	36-40 Railway Street, Lidcombe NSW, 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	1-3	-	522250
Heritage Study ID	HS74		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The building at 36-40 Railway Street, Lidcombe known as 'Eldridge's Buildings' is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1916, the building is historically associated with the commercial development of Lidcombe town centre in the early twentieth century. The building is of high aesthetic significance as an intact example of a Federation Free style commercial building. The building retains a number of original details and fabric, although this is reduced by the contemporary signage and paint scheme of 38 Railway Street. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation commercial building, built in Lidcombe c.1916.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1916, the building is historically associated with the commercial development of Lidcombe town centre in the early twentieth century. The building is historically linked to the commercial subdivision of John Sunderland's Estate, acquired by Reverend Therry in 1867 and later developed between 1903 and 1916.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building is of high aesthetic significance as an intact example of a Federation Free style commercial building. The building retains a number of original details and fabric, although this is reduced by the contemporary signage and paint scheme of 38 Railway 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 commercial building, built in Lidcombe c1916.

Physical Description

The building at 36-40 Railway Street, Lidcombe is a free-standing Federation Free style commercial building. The item is a triple fronted two-storey building with rendered brick masonry on the front façade, scored to appear like coursed sandstone masonry construction. The roof is flat and hidden behind a square parapet, that can be divided into three sections, separated by rendered projecting piers. Two tall brick chimneys are retained on the roof of 36 Railway Street.

The central parapet has exposed brick and is topped with a rendered tiered cornice with a rendered name plate below that reads 'ELDRIDGE'S BUILDING'. At present there is a sign associated with the shopfront below obscuring views to this detail. Below is another rendered tiered cornice and semi-circular opening infilled with a pair of casement windows, with fixed pans either side. This section has been painted blue and is a contemporary paint scheme.

The façade of the flanking parapets is topped with a rendered tiered cornice with decorative face brick castellations below and a rendered gabled pediment which surmounts a rendered tiered cornice on each side. Below each pediment is a semi-circular opening that has been infilled with metal windows. The opening at 36 Railway Parade sits atop a string course of face brick and has an exposed brick lintel and moulded arch. These elements have been painted green on 40 Railway Street. No. 36 Railway Street appears to have metal structural inserts fixed to the upper façade.

A cantilevered awning extends along the front façade and is fixed to the building by tensile bracing. The awning has contemporary signage fixed to the metal fascia and a pressed metal ceiling. The lower façade of the shopfronts represents a highly modified space with new window and door openings, and tiles fixed to the exterior. Airconditioning units are located atop the awning.

The building is built to street alignment. There are no significant landscape elements associated with this item.

Overall, the condition of the item is good. The metal structural supports fixed to the upper façade of 36 Railway Street are corroding and will need remediating.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Infilled balcony opening with metal casement windows*
- Contemporary signage, on upper and lower façade
- Contemporary awning
- Modified shopfronts
- Contemporary paint scheme on 38 Railway Street*

The commercial building at 36-40 Railway Parade retains a moderate level of integrity along the upper façade with much of its original detailing and fabric. The lower façade has been highly modified and is considered to be of low integrity, however, as a whole the item has moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1916

Lidcombe

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 Henry 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.

Eldridge’s Buildings

The shops along Railway Street are located within George Sunderland’s 60acre land grant, received in 1823. This land was later acquired by Father John Joseph Therry, in 1831 for the basis of a town. Following Reverend Therry’s death in 1867 the land was auctioned by JV Gorman and referred to as the township of St Josephs. This subdivision formed the basic subdivision pattern of Lidcombe evident today along the railway line, creating Mark Street and Joseph Street.

The subject site formed lots 3 and 4 in Section 1 of a 1903 subdivision of Rookwood (now Lidcombe) for business and residential sites. The shops were constructed in 1914 by Hubert Eldridge after the whom the building is likely named after. Prior to this, Hubert Eldridge ran a grocer on Joseph Street in 1889. The Sands Directory notes Hubert Eldridge lived along Railway Street (then Railway Parade) in a dwelling referred to as ‘Lyndhurst’ from 1906 to 1916.

Although permission was granted for the construction of shops along Railway Street, the shops do not appear in Sands until 1916. They were then occupied by Eldridge Bros general grocers (36 Railway Street), a watch maker (38 Railway Street) and tea house (40 Railway Street). The tea house and watchmaker remained in the building through the 1920s and 1930s. By 1930, 36 Railway Street was occupied by the Commercial Bank of Australia.

The building remains used commercially with two restaurants and print and sign shop occupying the premises now.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 more sympathetic paint scheme should be investigated and implemented on the façade of 38 Railway Street. The paint scheme should be informed and complement the existing paint scheme present on 36 and 40 Railway Street.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	'Eldridge's Buildings' – Federation Shopfronts	HS74
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

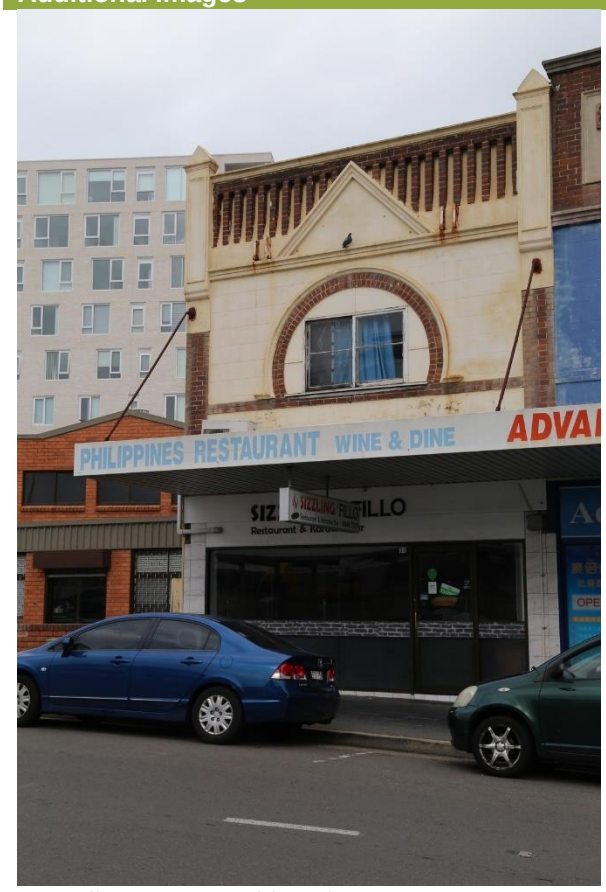
Limitations

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.

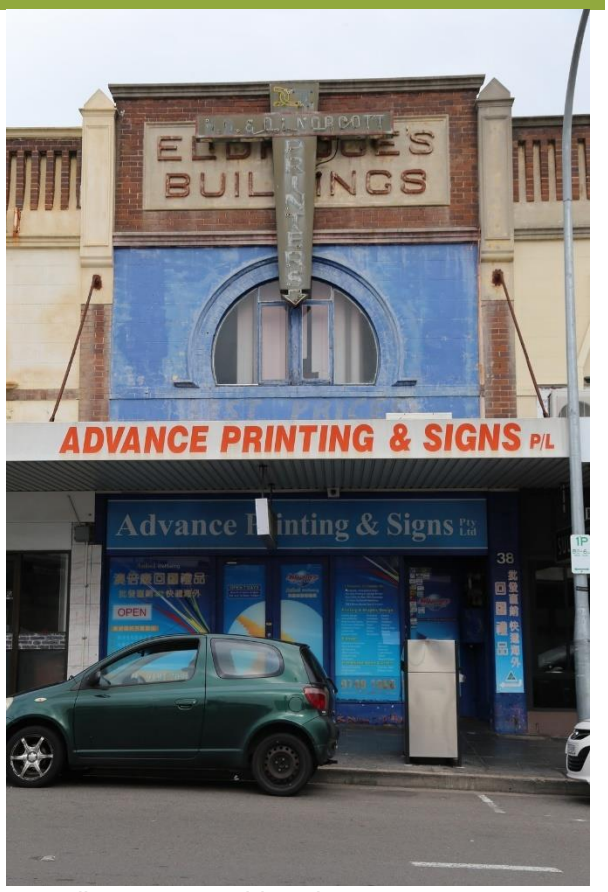
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



36 Railway Street, Lidcombe



38 Railway Street, Lidcombe

40 Railway Street, Lidcombe

Overview of Eldridge's Building from Railway Street.

East elevation

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Russian Old Rite Orthodox Christian Church		
Site Image			
Address	56-60 Vaughan Street, Lidcombe NSW, 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	868360
Heritage Study ID	HS75		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Russian Old Rite Orthodox Christian Church is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic, social, rarity and representative values. The Church has historical significance being located on land granted to Robert Blackman in 1856 and later subdivided by Matthew Henry Stephens in 1879. The Church was constructed in between c.1991-2001 as a result of the Fifth wave of Russian migration to Australia following the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991.

The Church has social significance for its associations with the Russian Old Rite Orthodox Christian community in Lidcombe who have continued to use this Church and hall for religious practice. The Church demonstrates the rich religious and cultural traditions that Russian migrants brought to Australia, and the continuation of those traditions in this country.

The Church has aesthetic significance as an intact example of a church built by the Russian migrant community in Sydney, with a layout and design that is derived from traditional Orthodox architecture in Europe. This includes the Basilica plan with ten domes. The Church is also a prominent landmark within Lidcombe, with its distinctive gold domes visible over the low-rise residential landscape of Lidcombe. The Church is an excellent and example of a Russian Old Rite Orthodox Christian Church in the local area, designed in a traditional Orthodox style. The item is rare as the only Old Rite Orthodox Christian Church in New South Wales.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The Church has historical significance being located on land granted to Robert Blackman in 1856 and later subdivided by Matthew Henry Stephens in 1879. The Church was constructed in between c.1991-

	2001 as a result of the Fifth wave of Russian migration to Australia following the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Church has aesthetic significance as an intact example of a church built by the Russian migrant community in Sydney, with a layout and design that is derived from traditional Orthodox architecture in Europe. This includes the Basilica plan with ten domes. The Church is also a prominent landmark within Lidcombe, with its distinctive gold domes visible over the low-rise residential landscape of Lidcombe.
d) Social	The Church has social significance for its associations with the Russian Old Rite Orthodox Christian community in Lidcombe who have continued to use this Church and hall for religious practice. The Church demonstrates the rich religious and cultural traditions that Russian migrants brought to Australia, and the continuation of those traditions in this country.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item is rare as the only Old Rite Orthodox Christian Church in New South Wales.
g) Representativeness	The Church is an excellent and example of a Russian Old Rite Orthodox Christian Church in the local area, designed in a tradition Orthodox style.

Physical Description

The Russian Old Rite Orthodox Christian Church draws on traditional Orthodox Church design and planning. The Church has been built to a Basilica plan with a large rectangular nave, transept, and a curved apse to the rear of the Church. The Church is oriented east-west, is entered from the west and features a towered façade. The walls are constructed of blonde brick set on a darker brick base and feature a course of expressed brick and subtle brick pilasters.

The Church roof is tiled with metal tiles and features 10 onion domes. This includes a central prominent dome surrounded by four medium sized domes and five smaller domes. Each dome is surmounted by a cross and is sheeted in gold and silver diamond-shaped metal shingles. The central dome is supported by a circular drum with arch-headed windows which is set upon a short octagonal tower with porthole windows. A medium sized dome is located at each of the four corners of the main roof structure. These domes are set atop a circular drum which emerges from a curved arched base. The four remaining domes are significantly smaller and are set on each end of the transept, on the which is located at the front of the main roof structure and set behind the front portico.

The western façade of the Church features a forward facing gable with a central square tower with conical roof clad in metal diamond-shaped shingles. An entrance portico projects from this tower and consists of a gabled roof with metal tiles, supported on four brick piers which have been arranged to form three arches. The portico is accessed by a set of modern steps that feature tessellated tiles and metal edging. The entrance door consists of tall timber panelled double doors with segmented arched transom light. The doors have metal security doors attached. Two icons flank the door. The northern and southern elevations of the Church featured identical entrance porticos.

The Church features aluminium framed segmented arch headed windows along all elevations. These are varied in sizes with large windows flanking the entrance porticos on the north and south elevations. These windows feature an expressed brick arch and take up the full height of the wall.

There are two structures related to the Church located to the west and south (rear) of the Church. Both structures are constructed of simple face-brick. The rear building has a flat roof and with and the structure to the west has a dutch-gabled roof. Both structures are sympathetic in design with the Church and were likely to have been constructed at the same time as the Church building.

The Church is are surrounded by a tall bronze palisade fence set atop a rendered brick base and piers along Vaughan Street. A brick fence with brick piers separate the Church from its neighbouring houses. A tall hedge traverses the inside of the fence and small palm trees are scattered around the Church. The landscape surrounding the Church is paved in a concrete stamped to appear as paving.

Overall, the Church and hall are well-maintained and are in a good condition. There is some brick cracking along the side wall of the Church.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- New rendered fence

The Church is considered to be of high integrity and maintains its original form and fabric.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1991-2001

Lidcombe

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 60-200 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 Henry 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 Russian Orthodox Christian Church in Sydney

The land on which the Russian Old Rite Orthodox Christian Church now stands is located on a part of 60 acres of land originally granted to Robert Blackman by Crown Grant on the 1856. Matthew Henry Stephens purchased Blackman’s estate in 1879 and subsequently subdivided and sold the land along Vaughan Street. The subject site was sold in the c.1900s and three Federation cottages were constructed on this land. The cottages are visible on aerial imagery until 1991. At some point between 1991 and 2001 all three cottages demolished and the Russian Orthodox Church was constructed.

The earliest Russian Orthodox Church services in Sydney were conducted at the Greek or Syrian Churches in inner Sydney, while Easter Mass was celebrated at Christ Church St Laurence near Central Station. In 1933, the first Russian Orthodox parish was established under Father Methodius Shlemin, who then held monthly Sunday services at the Russian House in George Street. Many Russians in Sydney at that time lived around the eastern suburbs and the first Russian Orthodox Church, St Vladimir's, was opened in 1942 in a converted house at 31 Robertson Road, Centennial Park. It was the centre of Russian Orthodox life in Sydney until the early 1950s.

With the influx of Orthodox believers to Post-War Sydney, the Russian Orthodox Church began to play a key role in Russian community affairs. In 1949, land was purchased in Vernon Street, Strathfield, and the Russian Orthodox Cathedral of St Peter and St Paul was consecrated in December 1953. Strathfield and Burwood soon became the hub of Russian cultural life in Sydney.

In 1976, the pro-Soviet Russian Social Club, which was previously located in George Street, Sydney moved to Lidcombe and the community constructed a library and theatre in William Street, Lidcombe which still exists today. The Russian community in Lidcombe and surrounding areas increased following this period, particularly following the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991.

The Russian Old Rite Orthodox Christian Church was built in between 1991-2001. The construction of this Church is related to the fifth wave of Russian migration to Australia during the 1990s following the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

The Church remains in use by the Russian Old Rite Christian Orthodox Community.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Russian Old Rite Orthodox Christian Church	HS75
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- Kass T. 1996*, Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report*. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Lidcombe*, accessed 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/lidcombe
- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, *Lidcombe Hospital Site – Conservation Management Plan*, Godden Mackay Logan.
- Moustafine. 2011. *Russians,* accessed July 2020, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/russians

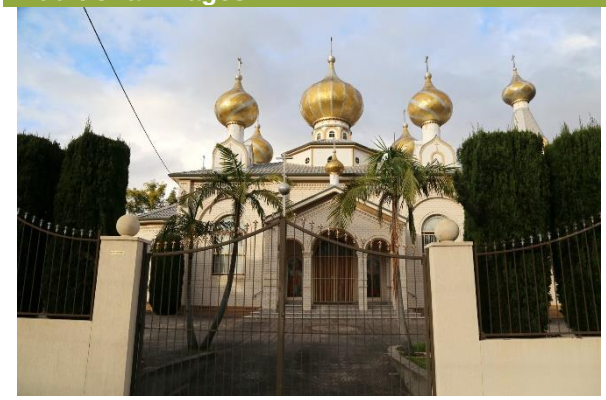
Limitations

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

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

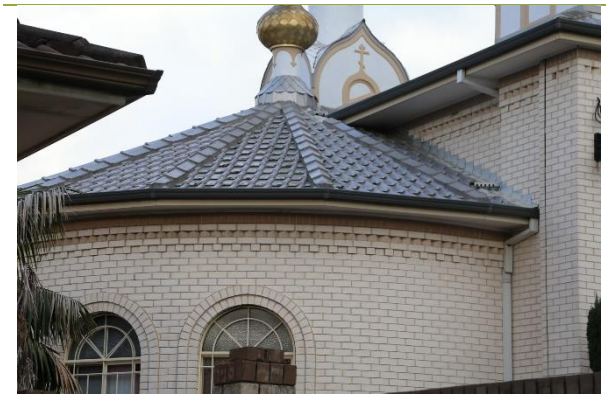
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



Russian Orthodox Church.

Domes of Church



Detail of nave.

View of Church along Vaughan Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Federation Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	1-3 William Street, Lidcombe NSW, 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	Part lot 1	-	586142
Heritage Study ID	HS76		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Federation Bungalow at 1-3 William Street, Lidcombe does not meet the threshold for local or State heritage listing under the NSW Heritage Criteria. Although the site has historical and associative significance, as outlined below, it has been heavily modified to a point where it no longer represents the Federation Bungalow style and the historic era from which it derives. It is not rare within the LGA and no longer retains its original use.

The building has some historic significance as a house built in c.1925 following its sale as a part of the Lidcombe Station Estate subdivision in 1917. The house provides some evidence of the housing and industrial boom experienced in Lidcombe during the 1920s. The house is also associated with former Mayor of Lidcombe, Charles W. Phillips Junior, who was Mayor of the town on fourteen separate occasions. The house served as his private residence from 1925.

The item has very little aesthetic or representative value. It is highly modified and no longer presents as a house that has been designed in the Federation Bungalow style. Although the gable end to the house is intact, the aesthetic and representative value of the house been adversely impacted through the infilling of the verandah with artificial brick panels, removal of the balustrade and piers, and potential removal of the window to the former front facade. These features are critical to an understanding of the historic building and reversal of the work would be a substantial task as the internal room has been likely altered to incorporate this verandah space and the verandah piers, tiles and window would need to be rebuilt. Overall, the building has low integrity as a Federation Bungalow and is therefore not considered to be a good representative example of this architectural style in the Cumberland LGA.

The building is not rare, with better representative examples located in the nearby suburbs of Auburn, Granville and Guildford.

The building no longer retains it original private residential use, being used as a Russian Social Club.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically, the house was built in c.1925 following its sale as a part of the Lidcombe Station Estate subdivision in 1917. The house provides some evidence of the housing and industrial boom experienced in Lidcombe during the 1920s.
b) Associative	The house is historically associated with former Mayor of Lidcombe Charles W. Phillips Junior, who was Mayor of the town on fourteen separate occasions. The house served as his private residence from 1925.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has little aesthetic value. It is highly modified and no longer presents as a house that has been designed in the Federation Bungalow style. Although the gable end to the house is intact, the aesthetic value of the house been adversely impacted through the infilling of the verandah with artificial brick panels, removal of the balustrade and piers, and potential removal of the window to the former 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 building has low integrity as a Federation Bungalow and is therefore not considered to be a good representative example of this architectural style in the Cumberland LGA. There are better representative examples in the nearby suburbs of Auburn, Granville and Guildford. This includes the Federation Bungalows at 214 Guildford Road, Guildford; 66 The Avenue, Granville; 96 Station Road, Auburn; and 65 Northumberland Road, Auburn.

Physical Description

The house is a double fronted Federation bungalow that has been significantly modified. The walls are constructed of face-brick which has been laid in a stretcher bond with polychromatic brick sills and cornices. The house has a hipped roof with a projecting gable to the front and south elevations, and is sheeted with decramastic pressed metal. The roof extends over an artificial brick infilled front verandah which previously returned towards the east elevation. There are two metal chimneys to the rear of the house.

The gable end wall features a roughcast rendered upper gable with half-timbered effect, timber barge board, and broad eaves. There is a single window on the gable end which consists of a three part timber framed double-hung sash window. The verandah roof extends across the window to create an awning.

The full length of the front verandah is no longer identifiable with only a set of timber columns set atop a face brick pier visible on the left hand side. The right hand side of the verandah has been infilled with artificial brick panels, likely to expand the interior front room. It is likely that the work involved the removal of the balustrade and piers, and potential removal of the window to the former front façade.

Access to the front entrance is via a set of modern stone steps with two rendered piers. The front door is obscured by a modern aluminium security screen. Along the side elevation there is a set of timber framed double-hung sash windows as well as a modern casement window along the infilled verandah wall.

Aerial imagery shows the house has been extended to the rear. The extension has a roof sheeted with a corrugated metal. An early rectangular addition to the rear of the property was demolished in the c.1980s to make way for Olympic Drive which traverses along the east of the house.

The original allotment of this property has been reduced by the construction of Olympic Drive to the east, and use of the land to the north as a Bus depot. The house has a neat, modern front landscape and is bound by a modern metal arrow top palisade fence. There is one tree located in front of the house and some hedging that are not of any significance. To the south and rear of the house, the landscape has been covered in asphalt.

The house has been well-maintained and appears to be in a good condition

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Roof re-sheeted with decramastic pressed metal sheets
- Rear extension
- Modern Landscaping
- Asphalted landscape to the southern end of property*
- Verandah infilled with artificial brick panels, including removal of original verandah features*
- New windows to south elevation

Overall, the dwelling is considered to have moderate integrity. It has been highly modified and no longer presents as an intact Federation Bungalow. In particular, the verandah is infilled with artificial brick panels which significantly detracts from the integrity of the building.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1925

Lidcombe

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 Henry 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.

1-3 William Street
The house at 1-3 William Street is located on part of 60 acres of land initially granted to George Sunderland in 1825. This land was subdivided in 1917 as a part of the Lidcombe Station Estate subdivision. William Street first appears within the Sands Directory in 1921 and the first houses are listed on the street in 1923. The subject house first appears in Sands Directory in 1925 and was known as 'Wooton'. The house was occupied by Alderman Charles W. Phillips Junior, who was elected Mayor of Lidcombe on fourteen occasions between the years 1932-1942 and again in 1944-1947.

Presently, the house functions as a Russian Social Club.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	**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:

- It is not recommended that this building be listed as a local or state heritage item on the Cumberland LEP. Although it retains some heritage fabric and has historical value, it is highly

modified, is no longer representative of its type, is not rare within the municipality and is no longer in use for its original purpose.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Federation Bungalow	HS76
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

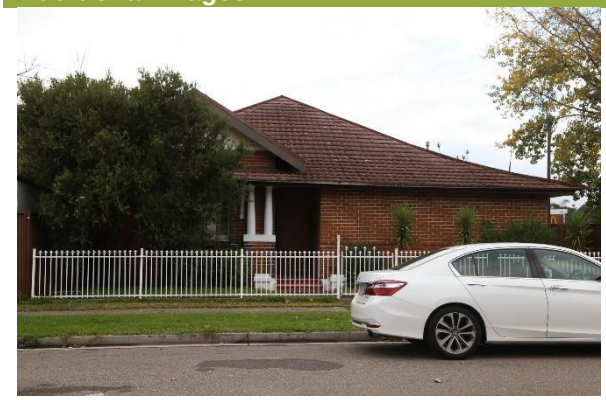
Limitations

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



Overview of house.

View to house along William Street.

Detail of infilled balcony. Note the use of artificial brick panels.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Sydney Murugan Temple		
Site Image			
Address	217 Great Western Highway, Mays Hill NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	870186
Heritage Study ID	HS77		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Sydney Murugan Temple is of local significance for its historical, aesthetic, social, rarity and representative values. Historically, the construction of the Murugan Temple in 1994 is indicative of the increasing Tamil population to Mays Hill and its surrounding suburbs and reflects the settlement of this community in the area. The temple has social significance as a place of worship that has continued in use for over 25 years and is important for the local Tamil community that congregates to it. The temple complex, located in a prominent position along the Great Western Highway has aesthetic significance a local landmark and features elaborate decorative detail and exhibits a traditional Hindu temple plan. The building is a rare example of Hindu temple architecture in the local area, based on traditional Hindu temple guidelines. It is a well-maintained and high quality representative example of traditional Hindu temples found within the local area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically, the construction of the Murugan Temple in 1994 is indicative of the increasing Tamil population to Mays Hill and its surrounding suburbs and reflects the settlement of this community in the area
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The temple complex, located in the in a prominent position along the Great Western Highway has aesthetic significance a local landmark and features elaborate decorative detail and exhibits a traditional Hindu temple plan.

d) Social	The temple has social significance as a place of worship that has continued in use for over 25 years and is important for the local Tamil community that congregates to it.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The building is a rare example of Hindu temple architecture in the local area, based on traditional Hindu temple guidelines.
g) Representativeness	It is a well-maintained and high quality representative example of traditional Hindu temples found within the local area.

Physical Description

The Sydney Murugan Temple is a temple complex that consists of a main temple structure set on an elevated main floor, a second similar structure, and, a rear Temple Cultural Hall and a car park. The main temple structure is oriented east, located to the west of the complex and is fronted by a large carpark which is accessed from the Great Western Highway. The second structure is located immediately south of the main temple structure and the Temple Cultural Hall is located immediately west, behind the main temple structure.

The main temple structure is constructed of rendered brick painted cream with elaborate details rendered in light brown. The main temple building is a single storey structure with an undulating parapeted façade that conceals a gabled roof sheeted in corrugated iron. The roof has newly added solar panels. The building features broad eaves which slope and are raised at the corners. The façade forms a monumental entrance which features a tall central stepped pier that is elaborately decorated from floor to roof with raised platforms, sculptures, and moulded Hindu motifs, and silver panelled sections. The central pier is topped with seven gold spires. The main shrine has three chambers; the middle one for the main deity, 'Sydney Murukan' and either side is for Śivan and Ambal.

The temple complex is accessed by a set of concrete steps and surmounts a large concreted platform. The concrete platform is surrounded by a rendered balustrade with tall lamp posts interspersed with a central globe and four smaller globes between each section.

To the south of the main temple is a second structure of a similar design to the main temple. This structure features a flat roof sheeted in corrugated iron which has solar panels attached to it. This structure and the main temple are situated atop a large concrete elevated platform which conceals a lower storey which spans the length of the two structures. To the rear of the main temple is the Sydney Murugan Temple Cultural Hall is located directly behind the main temple structure. The hall is a large, face brick structure with a gabled roof tiled in Marseilles tiles.

The temple is fronted by a large bituminous car park. The complex is surrounded by a tall metal palisade top fence and is accessed via a driveway off the Great Western Highway. The building has been landscaped to the front and the rear with mature trees and high hedging.

The temple has been well-maintained and is in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Solar panels

Overall, the Sydney Murugan temple is considered to be of high integrity and retains its overall aesthetic form and function.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1994

Murukan worship in Sydney was originally initiated by Mr. Śivajoti Danikai Skandakumar, a Sri Lankan Tamil who brought a statue of Murukan made of five metals, viz. gold, iron, copper, lead and silver, from Jaffna, Sri Lanka in 1983. Inviting a number of devotees, he commenced worship at his residence in Sydney in 1986. This Murukan statue was brought by him and his family to the senior common room of the Strathfield Girls' High School for worship, which is still a centre place for the Tamil community.

In 1985 a Hindu society, the Saiva Manram, was formed in order to build a temple for Lord Murukan. Since its inception, Lord Murukan has been called 'Sydney Murugan' and is also referred to as 'Murugan'. The Saiva Manram has worked hard for nearly ten years to build a temple for Lord Murukan. The temple is dedicated to Murugan, the warrior deity and second son of Shiva.

In 1990 the Saiva Manram bought a plot of land from the Roads and Traffic Authority. This site was between two highways and located in the suburb of Mays Hill. The subject site was originally bought to build a Tamil cultural centre with the idea of conducting prayer meetings for Lord Murukan. In September 1994 the foundation stone was laid for the Sydney Murukan Temple and Tamil Cultural Education Centre. The construction works for the temple commenced in April 1997. The temple was opened in 1999 following the consecration ceremony of `Sydney Murukan' on 17 June 1999.

The temple complex remains in use for Murukan worship.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Sydney Murugan Temple	HS77
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- 'Murukan worship in Australia' n.d. accessed July 2020, http://murugan.org/research/kandiah.htm

Limitations

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

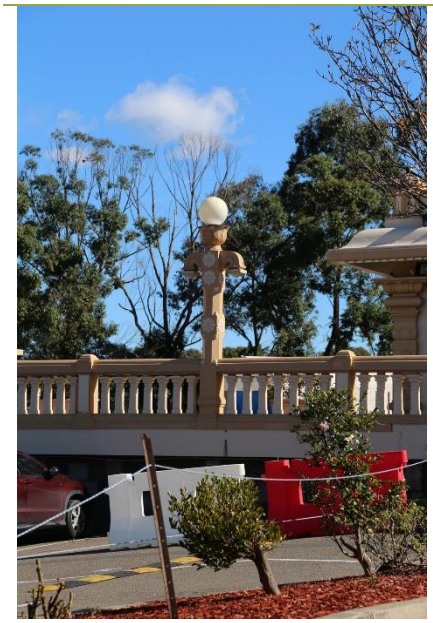
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

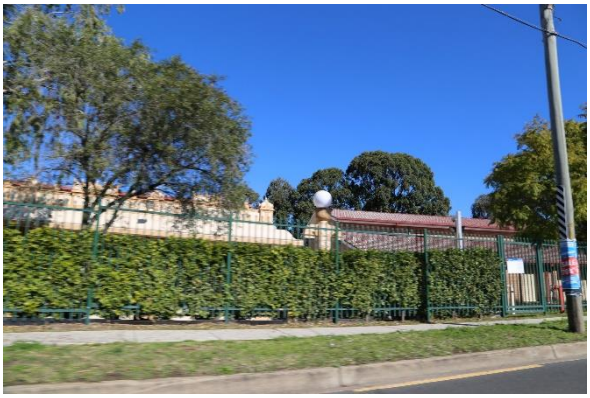
Elaborately decorated roof feature.

Main temple building.



Balustrade surrounding temple.

Overview of temple and carpark.



View along Great Western Highway.

Rear brick building viewed from Great Western Highway.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Victorian Weatherboard Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	30 Abbott Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	912820
Heritage Study ID	HS78		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Victorian weatherboard cottage at 30 Abbott Street, Merrylands is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1891, 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 is 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 building is aesthetically significant as a relatively modest and intact late Victorian workers' cottage which retains most of its original fabric and form. The cottage is a well-maintained representative example of a modest Victorian workers cottage that presents well to the streetscape.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1891, 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 is 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 building is aesthetically significant as a relatively modest and intact late Victorian workers' cottage which retains most of its original fabric and form.
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 a well-maintained representative example of a modest Victorian workers cottage that presents well to the streetscape.

Physical Description

The cottage at 30 Abbott Street is a single storey late Victorian weatherboard cottage that is timber-framed and raised on timber and brick foundations. The cottage is clad in rusticated weatherboards at the across the façade and bevelled weatherboards along the sides. The roof is a transverse gabled roof re-sheeted in corrugated iron and featuring a whirly bird. A simple bullnose verandah extends across the front elevation. The verandah is supported on timber post, and features a filigree lace valance, brackets, and timber floorboards which have filigree lace detail below. The verandah is accessed by two face brick stairs.

The central front entrance is timber framed and timber panelled door with an arched-glass panel. A new aluminium flyscreen door is attached to the front door. Two timber framed, four-pane double-hung sash windows are positioned on either side of the front door. The windows to the side elevations consist of new sliding windows that vary in size and alignment with each other.

The cottage has been extended to the rear with a small flat roofed extension from which a modern pergola supported on metal posts extends. There is a modern shed to the rear.

The property is bound by a timber picket fence. The landscape has been significantly altered with a new paved cement path and driveway to the front. The landscaping is not significant.

The cottage is well-maintained and is in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear extension
- Shed
- New corrugated iron roof
- Whirly bird
- Paved cement path and driveway*
- Modern landscaping
- Filigree valance and brackets replaced

Overall, the cottage is considered to be of high integrity. 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.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1891

Granville
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 evidence and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

30 Abbott Street
Although firmly established in the suburb of Merrylands, the subject property was historically located within Granville on a portion of land granted to Garnham Blaxcell on 1 January 1896. The property formed part of land subdivided in c. 1883 for the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company, known as 'Granville Heights'. In 1883, Edward Ballard purchased a portion of this land from Thomas O'Neill.

Lot 27 Section 6, deposited plan 1118 (which now encompasses Nos 30-32 Abbott Street) was purchased by Robert Curry from Ballard on 25 November 1891. The land was further subdivided into two lots and the northern portion (now 30 Abbott Street) was sold to Jonathan Curry in December 1891. It is likely that the cottage at No. 30 was built around this time. The following people are recorded on the Certificate of Title as owning this property:

- Ann Kent (1910)
- S. Rose Harris (1916)
- Claude Leslie Porter (1917)
- John Currie (1933)
- Jack Hooke (1936)
- Sidney John Donnelley (1945)
- Mavis Eileen Phillips (1966)
- Edgar Roland Phillip (1978)

The cottage continued to change hands and remains in use as a private residence.

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

2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Victorian Weatherboard Cottage	HS78
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville,* retrieved 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.

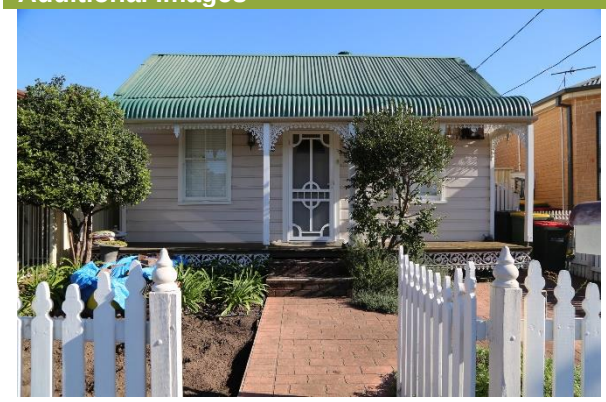
Limitations

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.

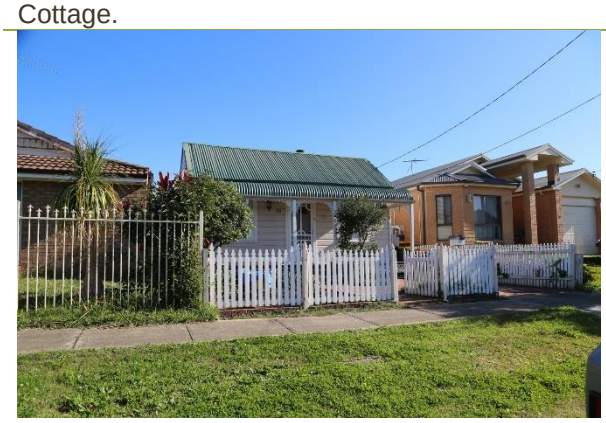
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



Cottage.

View along Abbott street.



Overview of cottage.

View of extensions to cottage.

Modern landscaping at front of cottage.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Federation Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	291 Merrylands Road, Merrylands, NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	976423
Heritage Study ID	HS79		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Federation Bungalow at 291 Merrylands Road is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic and representative values. Built in c.1915, the residence is historically associated with 100 acres granted to Richard Atkins in 1793 which was conveyed to Edward Lamb, and then John Bowman in 1812. The land was later subdivided as a part of the Station Estate in 1913. The house has aesthetic significance as a Federation Bungalow with original materials, details and finishes characteristic of Federation architectural styles. This is evidenced by the retention of liver brick masonry, exposed eaves, timber details and the prominent large, simple roof plane. The house is a well-maintained representative example of this architectural type in the Merrylands area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The Federation Bungalow at 291 Merrylands Road is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. Built in c.1915, the residence is historically associated with 100 acres granted to Richard Atkins in 1793 which was conveyed to Edward Lamb, and then John Bowman in 1812.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The house has aesthetic significance as a Federation Bungalow with original materials, details and finishes characteristic of Federation architectural styles. This is evidenced by the retention of liver brick masonry, exposed eaves, timber details and the prominent large, simple roof plane.
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 house is a well-maintained representative example of this architectural type in the Merrylands area.

Physical Description

The house at 291 Merrylands Road is a single-storey, double fronted Federation Bungalow constructed of liver coloured brick with an early skillion extension to the rear. The main roof is a jerkinhead roof tiled in Marseilles tiles which with terracotta ridge capping. A forward-facing gable wing projects from the eastern side of the façade. Both roofs have timber barge boards, broad eaves and feature a rendered upper façade wall with half-timbered effect. The house has been recently painted to a new colour scheme.

A skillion roofed verandah extends across the façade and is supported by tapered, faceted columns which are rendered and painted white, set atop face-brick piers. A curvilinear brick balustrade runs along the western end of the facade and features a horizontal rendered panel inset into the balustrade wall. The verandah features exposed timber eaves and a newly tiled floor.

The house has timber framed, casement windows with multi-paned coloured, glazed lights to all elevations. The windows have expressed brick sills and security screens which are attached to the inside of these windows. The projecting wing features a triple casement window with multi-paned coloured, glazed lights in the top panel. The front entry door is timber framed with a transom light and is concealed by a screen metal door.

The house has an early rear skillion extension with corrugated iron roof that is visible in aerial imagery from 1943. The rear of the property has been concreted and is used as a car park.

The front of the house features a neat lawn and has a central concrete path which leads from the public footpath along Merrylands Road to the house. There are no significant plantings remaining within the boundary of the residence.

Overall, the cottage is in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- New colour scheme
- Early skillion extension
- Concrete driveway and back yard*
- Signage attached to the front

The residence is a highly intact Federation Bungalow that retains much of its original form and features. The majority of accretions are considered sympathetic to the heritage values of the building. The item is therefore considered to be of high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1915

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 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.

291 Merrylands Road
The cottage at 291 Merrylands Road, 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 as a part of the Station Estate.

The Sands Directory lists Thomas Phillips living at the subject house, known as Llanelly, from 1916 until his death in 1926. Phillips wife Catherine continued living at the residence following his death.

The house continued to change hands as a private residence and is currently in use by the organisation EarlyEd.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Federation Bungalow	HS79
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Overview of bungalow.

Detail of verandah.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Merrylands Memorial Park		
Site Image			
Address	16 Treves Street, Merrylands, NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	D		417635
Heritage Study ID	HS80		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Monuments and Memorials	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

Merrylands Memorial Park is of local significance for its historical, aesthetic, social and rarity values. Historically, the park was opened in 1950 as the Merrylands Memorial Children's Playground by Merrylands' Memorial Committee who fundraised for a memorial in closer proximity to the town centre. 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), and Vietnam (1962-1973). The newly added Seafarer's Memorial is socially significant for its recognition of the vital services provided by the Australian Royal Navy and the Merchant Navy during the Second World War.

The park is of aesthetic significance as an evocative site, demonstrated through the memorial column, anchor and mature treescape which makes a striking contribution to the streetscape. The Seafarer's Memorial is considered a rare example of its type in the local area consisting of an anchor from the HMAS Kanimbla (II), a former US Navy vessel.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically, the park was opened in 1950 as the Merrylands Memorial Children's Playground following Merrylands' Memorial Committee's fundraising for a memorial in closer proximity to the town centre.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.

c) Aesthetic/Technical	The park is of aesthetic significance as an evocative site, demonstrated through the memorial column, anchor and mature treescape which makes a striking contribution to the streetscape.
d) Social	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), and Vietnam (1962-1973).
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The Seafarer's Memorial is considered a rare example of its type in the local area consisting of an anchor from the HMAS Kanimbla (II), a former US Navy vessel.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

Merrylands Memorial Park located between Treves Street and Windsor Road and is bound to the north and south by residential development. The Park consists of a large landscaped open space that includes mature trees, a children's playground and two monuments.

The first monument, erected in c.1950, consists of a tall granite Doric column that is capped with sandstone and sits atop sandstone base. The base of the column is squared and consist of four marble plaques, one on each face of the base. The plaques read:

'Erected in memory of those who paid the supreme sacrifice in the service of their country'
'1914-1918'
'1939-1945'
'Korea – Malaya Vietnam'

The memorial column sits atop a recently added stepped base which is faced with pressed cement and has metal edging. A white flagpole is located directly east of this memorial.

A Seafarer's Memorial was added in 2018 and is located in the south eastern corner of the park. This memorial consists of a large anchor from the HMAS Kanimbla (II) which was installed in 2019 by Cumberland Council. The anchor has been painted and set on a concrete based. A metal plaque attached to the concrete base reads:

'This memorial was dedicated on 24 January 2019 by the Merrylands RSL Sub-Branch to those who went down to the sea in ships and did business in great water whether in peace or conflict. The memorial was erected by Cumberland Council on this site.
"We will Remember Them – Lest We Forget"
Unveiled by Cap. T. Rayner RAN & D. Kennedy President Merchant Navy RSL sub-branch'

The park has been neatly landscaped and is lined with several mature tree that include paperbark trees, eucalyptus trees and Port Jackson Figs. Within the park there is new play equipment, basketball courts and swings. A concrete path runs through the centre of the park and provides pedestrian access to Treves Street and Windsor Road. The park is bounded by a metal double rail fence along Windsor Road and Treves Street. Merrylands Scout Hall is located to the north of the park and a childcare centre is located in the southern portion of the site. The childcare centre is bound by a tall metal palisade fence and is of no significance to this listing.

Merrylands Memorial Park presents as a well-cared for landscaped area. The built elements within this landscape are in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Park upgraded in 2019
- Seafarers Memorial added in 2018/19
- New playground equipment
- New stepped base added to memorial column
- Park benches
- New boundary fence

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	1950

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.

Merrylands Memorial Park
In 1948, the Merrylands Lord Mayor's Fund paid £439 into a War Memorial Fund controlled by a Memorial Committee who were committed to developing a Memorial children's playground in Treves Street Merrylands. The land was chosen as it was unsuitable for residential use due to a substantial drainage that ran diagonally across from Treves Street to Windsor Road, and was a five-minute walk from Merrylands Shopping Centre.

On Saturday June 10, 1950 Merrylands Memorial Children's Playground held its official opening. The park was opened in memory of those who paid the supreme sacrifice in the service of their country. Improvements to the park were made in 1953 and 1959, which included new play equipment and wide concrete paths.

The Department of Defence and the Merrylands RSL sub-Branch donated a Seafarer's Memorial which was installed in this park in 2018/19 by the Cumberland Council. The memorial recognised the vital services provided by the Australian Royal Navy and the Merchant Navy during the Second World War. The memorial consists of an anchor from the HMAS Kanimbla (II), a former US Navy vessel, handed over to the Royal Australian Navy on 29 August 1994 and decommissioned in November 2011. The HMAS Kanimbla (II) was involved in many maritime security operations and humanitarian relief efforts including Operation Sumatra Assist in the wake of the Boxing Day tsunami in 2004.

Merrylands Memorial Park remains in use as a public park.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Merrylands Memorial Park	HS80
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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 March 2019.
- *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate,* 1948, 'Holroyd committee disbanded after raising over £10,000 for patriotic funds', Wed 21 August, p.5.
- *The Broadcaster,* 1950, 'Official Opening: Merrylands Memorial Children's Playground', Wed 7 June, 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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Entrance Sign.

Plaque on Memorial column.

Memorial column and flag post.

Seafarers Memorial.

Plaque on Seafarers Memorial.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Holroyd Gardens (within Former Goodlet and Smith Brickworks Site)		
Site Image			
Address	Area bounded by Warpole Street, Pitt Street, Brickworks Drive, Merrylands 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
Heritage Study ID	HS81		
LEP ID	Included, I170 (Cumberland LEP), I53 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape, Built	
	Level 2	Parks, Gardens and Trees, Manufacturing/Processing	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

Holroyd Gardens

Holroyd Gardens is significant at the local level for its historic, aesthetic, and social values. Holroyd Gardens has historical significance as a former brick pit which has been turned into recreational parklands, first known as Walpole Street Gardens and later named Holroyd Gardens Park. Designs for the present park commenced shortly after and the park was opened in 1988 as part of bicentennial celebrations. The site is significant for its aesthetic qualities as an expression of cultural plantings including native and European species. The park has some social significance to the local community as a large recreation space known to have hosted a number of key events.

Former Goodlet and Smith Brickworks Site

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. Holroyd Gardens has historical significance as a former brick pit which has been turned into recreational parklands, first known as Walpole Street Gardens and later named 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.
b) Associative	The item is 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 Marseilles Tiles in Australia.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Goodlet and Smith Brickworks Site, through the remnant built fabric, demonstrates a number of the site's former functions, especially in the manufacture of various building materials. Holroyd Gardens is significant for its aesthetic qualities as an expression of cultural plantings including native and European species.
d) Social	Goodlet and Smith Brickworks was a major regional employer during its operation. The park has some social significance to the local community as a recreation space known to have hosted a number of key events.
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

Holroyd Gardens
Holroyd Gardens is a large open spaced recreational parkland that was created on the site of the former Goodlet and Smith Brickworks (remains of which are described above). Holroyd Gardens Park contain a number of concrete footpaths and bike tracks 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, three sheltered areas with picnic tables and benches. An accessible playground was unveiled in 2007 and a plaque commemorates this opening. The main entrance to the park is Walpole Street,where a carpark is located, and pedestrian access is available from Pitt Street. A large face brick wall is located at the entrance to the carpark with metal lettering which reads 'HOLROYD GARDENS'.

Holroyd Gardens is well-maintained and is in a good condition.

Former Goodlet and Smith Brickworks site
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. 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 along 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 measures 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
- Playgrounds added

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 (Goodlet and Smith Brickworks), 1984 (Holroyd Gardens)

Although named after the present-day suburb of Holroyd, Holroyd Gardens and the Goodlet and Smith Brickworks Site is located within Merrylands.

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.

Holroyd Gardens (within Former Goodlet and Smith Brickworks Site)
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.

When the former brick pit at Holroyd was turned into recreational parklands, it was 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. 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. Council purchased the brickworks site in 1993 for redevelopment. 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 significance have been preserved within a heritage precinct in the Gardens.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	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:

- It is not recommended 'Holroyd Gardens' is separately listed on the Cumberland LEP. Holroyd Garden forms a part of the existing heritage curtilage of the 'Goodlet and Smith Brickworks Site' (I170 Cumberland LEP) and is afforded adequate heritage protection.
- The purpose of this listing sheet is to specifically include information relevant to Holroyd Gardens.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Goodlet and Smith Brickworks Site	I170
Cumberland Heritage Study – Stage 1	Goodlet and Smith Brickworks Site	I170
Cumberland Heritage Study – Stage 2	Holroyd Gardens (within Former Goodlet and Smith Brickworks Site)	HS81
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

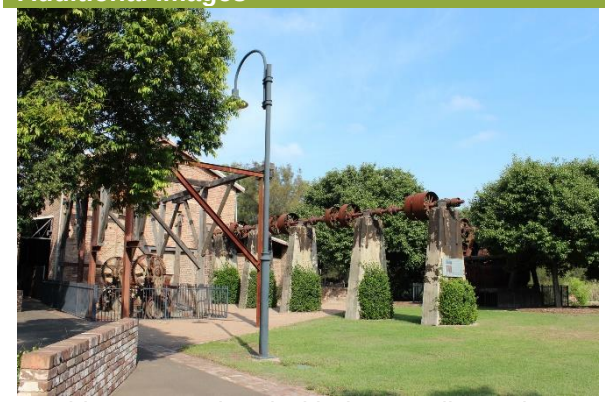
Limitations

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



Machinery associated with the Goodlet and Smith Brickwork Site.

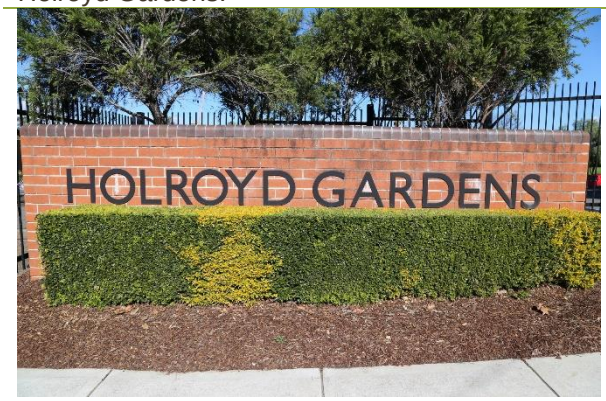
Overview of remnants of Goodlet and Smith Brickworks Site.

View to remnant structure and square-ended chimney.

Structures associated with the Goodlet and Smith Brickwork Site.

Holroyd Gardens.

Mature treescape in Holroyd Gardens.



Entrance to Holroyd Gardens.

Overview of Holroyd Gardens.

Bathroom complex.

Gazebo within Holroyd Gardens.

Plaque commemorating the opening of the Holroyd Gardens Accessible Playground' in 2007

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis		
Site Image			
Address	East Street, Lidcombe NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	**Existing heritage curtilage**		
	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
	Part 1	-	1184042
	Curtilage extension (recommended for listing)		
	10	-	829656
	7053	-	1029128
	1	-	1184042
Heritage Study ID	HS82, HS125, HS126, HS127 and HS128		
LEP ID	This listing sheet addresses the curtilage extension of Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis (existing listing A2 and I299, Cumberland LEP) and addresses the natural heritage within this curtilage.		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
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

Statement of Significance

Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis

The following statement of significance has been adapted from GML Heritage (2016) Rookwood - Conservation Management Plan to addresses the site in its entirety.

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 a number of significant buildings and structures that date from all of Rookwood's history (1862 – present). 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, located in the north west portion of the cemetery, 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. The extended curtilage acknowledges the growth of Rookwood Cemetery since 1867 and contributes to the interpretation of the site as one of Australia's largest public open spaces.

Natural Landscape

Rookwood Cemetery is one of Sydney's largest public open spaces and a major resource in terms of biodiversity. The natural landscape of Rookwood is intrinsically tied to the cultural landscape values of Rookwood. It is historically significant as it relates to the early landscape character of Auburn and Lidcombe prior to the subdivision and urban development of the area. The Sydney Sand Flats Sclerophyll Forest and Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forest located within Rookwood are valuable habitats for flora and fauna as well as boosting the areas of endangered ecological vegetation communities.

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. The natural landscape of Rookwood is intrinsically tied to the cultural landscape values of Rookwood. It is historically significant as it relates to the early landscape character of Auburn and Lidcombe prior to the subdivision and urban development of the area.
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	Rookwood is a major resource in terms of biodiversity and demonstrates representative qualities of the Sydney Sand Flats Sclerophyll Forest and Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forest which are valuable habitats for flora and fauna as well as boosting the areas of endangered ecological vegetation communities.

Physical Description

The following physical description features a comprehensive physical description of the SHR and locally listed portions of Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis. The following has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis' dated 2015.

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.*

Natural Landscape

The following description of the natural landscape is a summary quoted from the Rookwood Conservation Plan prepared by GML Heritage Consultants in 2016, which incorporated the findings of a Rookwood Landscape Masterplan prepared in 2014.

Rookwood contains concentrated biodiversity pockets where native vegetation has returned to the site after prior clearing, as well as some other small patches of bushland which exist outside these conservation reserves. The vegetation conservation areas provide flora and fauna habitat and visual buffers between areas of the cemetery. They also form woodland areas within Rookwood that hint at its past character, as well as the now lost character of bushland in Auburn before and during its early subdivision and landscaping. This regeneration layer provides a biodiversity to the cemetery—in some cases, regeneration of woodland over the older buried areas creates a valuable habitat for flora and fauna as well as boosting the areas of endangered ecological vegetation communities. Rookwood's natural resources are intimately associated with the cultural landscape.

Utilising the 2016 government dataset "Native vegetation of the Sydney Metropolitan region", Extent Heritage mapped the identified areas of native vegetation in the Cumberland LGA. To reduce the total number and account for areas which are likely to be more significant, the following areas were removed:

- Any area that the vegetation researchers for the dataset didn't assess via site visit or checking the aerial imagery;
- Any area that had been cleared in the 1943 aerial imagery;
- Any area that had high and very high disturbances noted (broadly speaking, over 30% of the area disturbed).

Based on this data, the two distinct areas were identified within Rookwood Cemetery. These included Sydney Sand Flats Sclerophyll Forests and Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests.

Sydney Sand Flats Sclerophyll Forests occurs in the western portion of the Rookwood, south of the historic section. The Sydney Sand Flats Sclerophyll Forests is characterised by open eucalypt woodland, 10-15 metres or (rarely) 20 metres tall. The structure is generally with prominent shrubby understory and sparse to moderate groundcover of sedges and grasses.

Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests occurs in the northern and eastern portions of Rookwood. The Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests are characterised as open, dry, eucalypt woodland, typically with an abundance of ironbark eucalypts and an open subcanopy of paperbarks. The understorey has a prominent stratum of sclerophyll shrubs and a semi-continuous grassy groundcover.

A small portion of Dry Sclerophyll Forests located in the north of Rookwood has been cleared for expansion of the cemetery and modern burials.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- The continued use of the place as an active cemetery has seen the removal of some areas of natural vegetation and the encroachment of burial plots.

Although some areas have been cleared, the extant sections retain a high level of integrity as areas of biodiversity with woodland areas.

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).

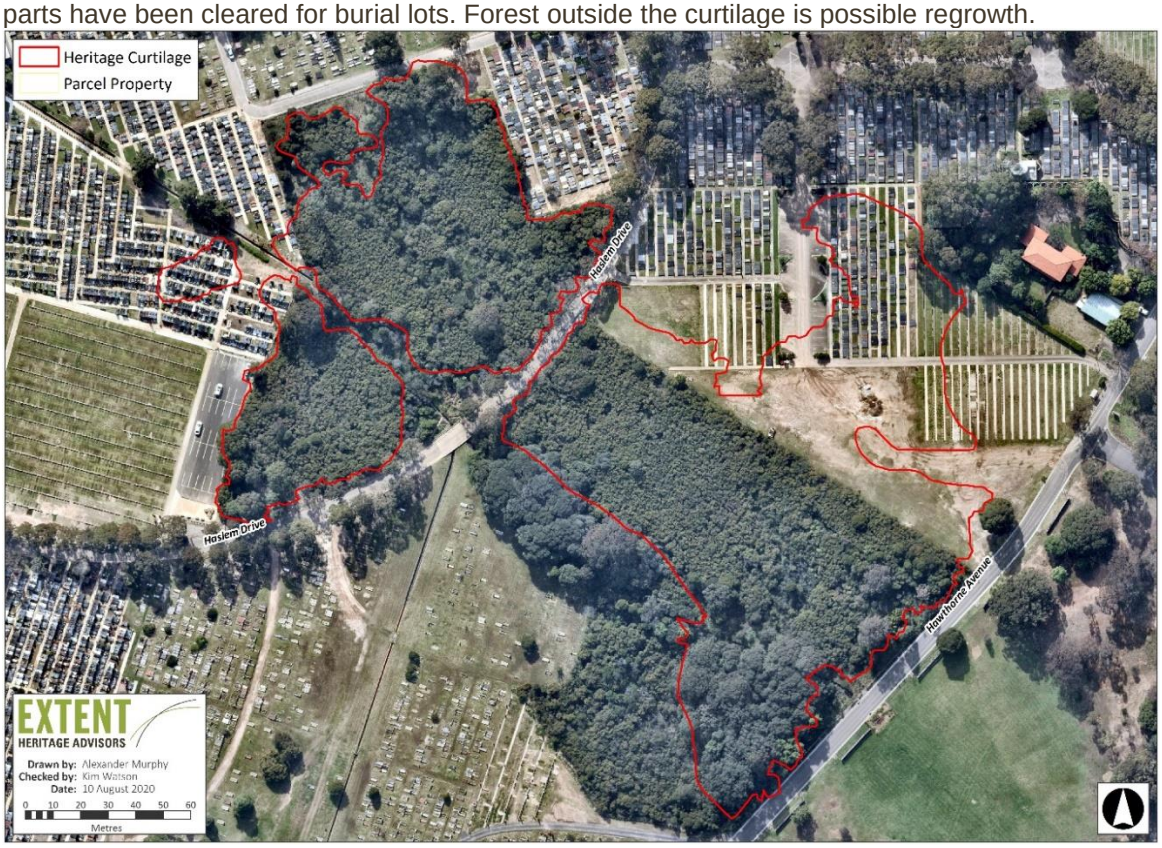
Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**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:

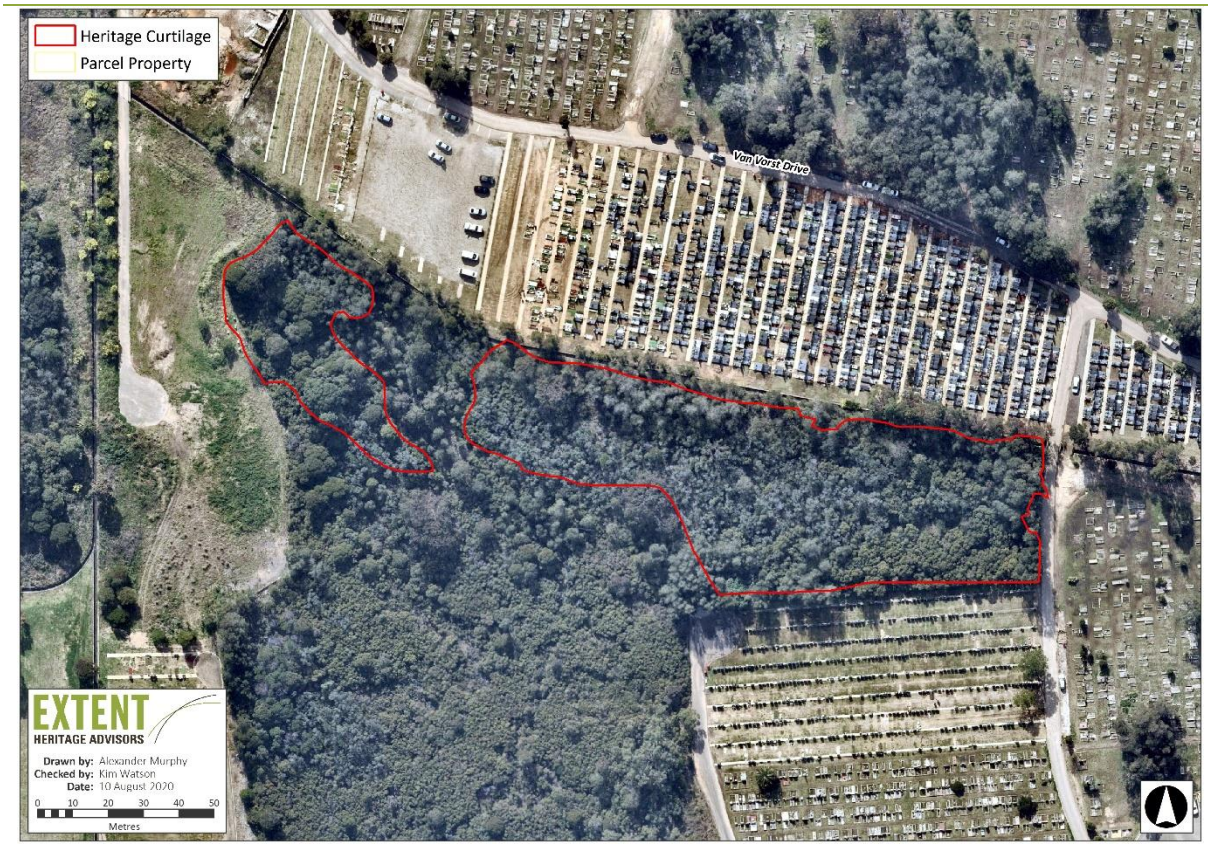
- The heritage curtilage of Rookwood Cemetery should be revised to include:
  - Lot 10, DP829656;
  - Lot 7053, DP1029128; and
  - Lot 1, DP1184042 to form a part of the existing listings known as A2 and I299 on Schedule 5 of the Cumberland LEP.
- It is not necessary to individually list the natural landscape areas within the Rookwood separately on the Cumberland LEP. The areas are either located within the existing heritage curtilages of A2 and I299, or within the proposed extended curtilage and afforded adequate heritage protection by the existing listings on Schedule 5 of the Cumberland LEP.
- Other management measures and recommendations specific to natural heritage noted in the Rookwood CMP (GML, 2016) include:
  - Encourage a consistent approach to bushland and vegetation conservation management that aims to conserve biodiversity and heritage values.
  - Proactively manage and conserve native trees, shrubs and grasses in natural bushland and woodland areas to retain and enhance the cultural landscape significance.

Curtilages recognising specific areas of Natural heritage value within Rookwood:

Example of Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests in the southeast of Rookwood (HS127). Note, some parts have been cleared for burial lots. Forest outside the curtilage is possible regrowth.



Example of Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests in the centre of Rookwood. Note, evidence of clearing for burial lots (HS125).



Example of Sydney Sand Sclerophyll Forests in the south of Rookwood. Forest to the south is likely regrowth (HS128).

Location of area which formerly contained Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests in the south of Rookwood. Cleared for burial lots (HS126).

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis	00718
Local Environmental Plan	Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis	I00718, A2 and I299
Cumberland Heritage Study	Rookwood Cemetery	HS82
	Rookwood (north) Cumberland Dry Scleryphyll Forests	HS125
	Rookwood (south) Cumberland Dry Scleryphyll Forests	HS126
	Rookwood (east) Cumberland Dry Scleryphyll Forests	HS1127
	Rookwood Sydney Sand Flats Scleryphyll Forests	HS128
National Trust Australia Register	Listed, no name	No ID number given.

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

None.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Late Victorian Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	64 Jersey Road, South Wentworthville NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	101	-	603788
Heritage Study ID	HS84		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The cottage at 64 Jersey Road, South Wentworthville is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. The item is historically significant as a fine and largely intact example of a residence from a semi-rural subdivision development of the area of "Cumberland Model Farms" in c.1890s. The item has aesthetic significance as a fine and largely intact example of a Late Victorian period residence. This is enhanced by its intact weatherboards, chimneys, and deep setback from Jersey Road. The residence is representative of many similar Late Victorian style cottages constructed in the period but the location of this building on the Cumberland Model Farms Estate gives it further significance.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant as a fine and largely intact example of a residence from a 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 aesthetic significance as a fine and largely intact example of a Late Victorian period residence. This is enhanced by its intact weatherboards, chimneys, and deep setback from Jersey 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 residence is representative of many similar Late Victorian style cottages constructed in the period but the location of this building on the Cumberland Model Farms Estate gives it further significance.

Physical Description

The cottage at 64 Jersey Road is a single storey Late Victorian cottage that is timber-framed with bevelled weatherboard cladding and is set atop brick foundation piers. The cottage has a hipped roof with rear skillion extension and two rendered brick chimneys, each with two terracotta cowls. The main hipped roof has been re-sheeted with decramastic pressed metal. A simple hipped bullnose verandah sheeted in corrugated iron extends across the front elevation. The verandah features new timber posts, timber valance and brackets and has a cemented floor. The front door is accessed from a short brick path. The central front door is timber framed with a transom light and has a new aluminium flyscreen door. The timber framed and panelled door is visible behind a flyscreen door. Two metal framed double-hung windows are located on either side of the front door. The windows to the side elevations are metal framed double-hung windows that have modern flyscreens attached.

To the rear, there is a skillion extension and an extended pergola both of which are sympathetic to the original building. There is a modern carport to the rear which is accessed via a sand and gravel driveway that encircles the front of the property. Three sheds with gabled roofs are located at the rear of the property.

The cottage has a deep setback and is enclosed by tall hedging. There is a mature jacaranda tree at the front of the cottage and high hedging planted in front of the verandah.

The cottage is in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Decramastic pressed metal roof*
- Metal framed windows
- New timber brackets, valance and posts on verandah
- Concrete verandah floor
- Rear skillion extension
- Pergola
- Three sheds
- Carport

Overall, the building is considered to be of high integrity as majority of alterations and additions to the cottage are considered to be sympathetic to the heritage value of the building.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1890s

Wentworthville

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 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.

64 Jersey Road
The land at 64 Jersey Road formed part of 30 acres originally granted to John Jones in 1810. Jones' 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 9 and 10 of Section A of the subdivision were purchased by Johann Moulen in 1902. The land was then purchased by poultry farmer, Edmund Haskins in 1907 who lived on this property until 1944 when his wife sold the property to Elisha William Thompson. 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.

The building remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Late Victorian Cottage	HS84
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967*, Wentworth, D'Arcy* (1762-1827), Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Barani: Sydney's Aboriginal History, http://www.sydneybarani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-place/
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History: Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.

Limitations

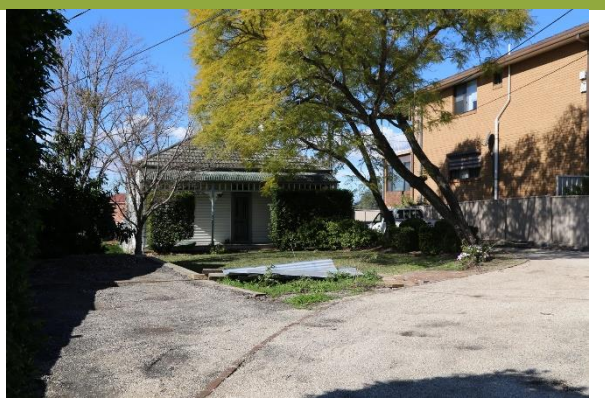
1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Roof of cottage.



View to cottage.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	House		
Site Image			
Address	29 Dunmore Street, Wentworthville, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	3	12	963
Heritage Study ID	HS85		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	None		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The building at the rear of 29 Dunmore Street, Wentworthville does not meet the threshold for local or State heritage listing under the NSW Heritage Criteria. Although the site has historical significance, as outlined below, it has been heavily modified to a point where it no longer represents a good, intact example of an early Federation period building. It is not rare within the LGA and due to the surrounding development has lost its connect to the historic landscape of Wentworthville.

The building has some historical significance as an early Federation cottage which was constructed following the land sale of Fitzwilliam Wentworth's land holdings. It formed a part of the early subdivision of Wentworthville. Though, due to later commercial developments, this is no longer visible or possible to be interpreted in the immediate landscape.

The item has limited aesthetic value to its condition, modification and excision from its historic context. Although the building retains a hipped roof, the loss of significant fabric and critical architectural details which contribute to our understanding of the historic building. The building has low integrity as an early Federation cottage and is therefore not considered to be a good representative example of this architectural style 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 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 historic dwelling at 29 Dunmore Street, Wentworthville is located at the rear of a highly modified shopfront, surrounded by Post-War developments. For this reason, there was limited visibility from the public domain.

The building has a hipped roof with a bullnosed verandah sheeted with corrugated iron. The roof sheets are highly corroded and missing entirely in parts. The verandah has a galvanised iron gutters supported on simple timber posts. The walls appear to be painted brick and partially covered with galvanised iron sheets. No other elements are visible. Windows and doorways appear to have been removed.

The shop fronts fronting 29 Dunmore Street is fronted by an Inter-War shopfront with a square parapet and contemporary shopfront. The shopfront is highly modified.

The building is in a highly dilapidated state.

Condition	Good	Fair	**Poor**

Alterations and Additions

- Shopfront added to Dunmore Street, unknown date.
- Sheet metal added to façade

The building has been complexed excised from its historical context and does not retain any key architectural features. The building has a low level of integrity and is no longer considered a surviving example of a Federation cottage.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1919

Wentworthville
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 first officially used for the area in 1881 with the sale of the Wentworthville Estate subdivision. 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.

29 Dunmore Street
The subject site is located on Fitzwilliam Wentworth's land grant received after the subdivision of D'Arcy Wentworth's large 2200acre grant. This land was subdivided c.1890.

Lots 1,2 and 3 in section 12 of DP963, which the subject site forms a part of was purchased by William Robert Reid Shannon, a tile manufacturer from Wentworthville in 1919. This a made under an instrument of transfer from Charles Perry. The caveat on the covenant on the land stipulated that any main building to be erected on this land must be of a value no less than four hundred pounds.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	**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:

- It is not recommended that this building be listed as a local or state heritage item on the Cumberland LEP. Although it retains some heritage fabric, it is highly modified and dilapidated building that is no longer representative of its type and is not rare within the municipality.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	House	HS85
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

View to house from carpark accessed the Kingsway.

Detail of dilapidated building

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Federation Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	34 Monash Street, Wentworthville NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	61-62	4	963
Heritage Study ID	HS86		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Federation cottage at 34 Monash Street is of heritage significance at the local level for its historical, aesthetic, and representative values. Built c.1921, the building relates to the 1913 residential subdivision of Wentworthville that followed the land sales of Fitzwilliam Wentworth's land holdings. The building is associated with the residential development that followed the commercial and industrial growth of Wentworthville in the c.1920s. The building has aesthetic significance as a highly intact Federation cottage that retain much of its original fabric and form. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation cottage constructed in Wentworthville, c.1921.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1921, the building relates to the 1913 residential subdivision of Wentworthville that followed the land sales of Fitzwilliam Wentworth's land holdings. The building is associated with the residential development that followed the commercial and industrial growth of Wentworthville in the c.1920s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building has aesthetic significance as a highly intact Federation cottage that retain much of its original fabric and form.
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 constructed in Wentworthville, c.1921.

Physical Description

The building at 34 Monash Street, Wentworthville is a single storey brick Federation cottage with polychrome brick on the front façade with remnant tuck-pointing and a rendered plinth. The roof has a transverse gable roof and projecting gable to Monash Street sheeted with replaced galvanised corrugated iron and Colorbond guttering system. The roof extends to include the verandah which is supported on a low bricked in balustrade and 2/3 timber posts with timber brackets. The verandah balustrade also has polychrome brickwork and remnant tuck-pointing. The verandah floor is painted concrete and addressed by two painted, rendered concrete steps.

The gable end has a simple timber bargeboard, finial, and gable screen. The gable end has roughcast render with a set of two double hung sash windows beneath a timber shingled awning supported on timber brackets. All windows on the front façade are timber framed double hung sashes in sets of two with sloped brick sills. The front door is an early timber and glass panelled door fronted by a contemporary flyscreen. The doorway is addressed by a concrete rendered doorstep and threshold.

The residence has a modest setback from Monash Street, with an overgrown garden space. The front yard has a grassed lawn bisected by a concrete path with plantings along the perimeter. The Monash Street boundary is bounded by a low-lying rendered brick fence with metal rails. A garage is located to the southwest of the house. The garage has a gabled roof and corrugated iron sheet walls, with double leaf timber panel doors.

Overall, the building is in a fair condition, although there are some elements that require remediation, such as the timber shingled awning and the cement mortar patch repairs made to the verandah brickwork.

Condition	Good	Fair	**Poor**

Alterations and Additions

- Replaced roof

The cottage retains a high level of level of integrity with much of its original fabric and form intact.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1921

Wentworthville

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 first officially used for the area in 1881 with the sale of the Wentworthville Estate subdivision. 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.

34 Monash Street

The subject site is located on the 488 acres of land transferred to Fitzwilliam Wentworth in 1882 which originally formed a part of D'Arcy Wentworth's land holdings received via Crown grant in 1819. Fitzwilliam Wentworth subdivided the land in the early 1910s, which the subject site formed lots 61 and 62 of section 6 in deposited plan 963. Several allotments were purchased by Eleanor Walters, wife of Bungarribee Blacktown grazier John Walters, in 1914. A covenant was placed on the land that stated there was to be no dairy or brickyards on the land and only one main building. The building was to be constructed at a cost and value no less than £150. The allotment was purchased in 1921 by John Quinn a Labourer from Wentworthville. The covenant was binding until 1939. The building appears to have remained in the Quinn's family possession until 1987.

The building remains in use a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and 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 qualified heritage trades specialist should be engaged to undertake the conservation repairs to the timber elements and mortar repairs.
- Use a traditional mortar recipe for repointing works on any historic building – typically 1(lime):3(sand). Match the colour and composition of the mortar to that found in the vicinity of the repair. Test of the existing early or original mortar may be required to obtain a satisfactory match.
- While the building is structurally sound, the condition of decorative elements are deteriorating and will require additional maintenance

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Federation Cottage	HS86
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd*, 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.

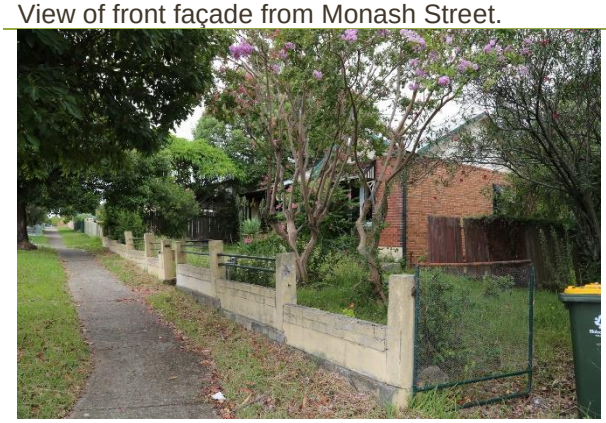
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

View of front façade from Monash Street.

View to garage from Monash Street.



View along Monash Street to 34 Monash Street.

Detail of degraded timber work on gable end.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	St Pauls Anglican Church and Hall		
Site Image			
Address	16-18 Pritchard Street East, Wentworthville NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	49-54	17	963
Heritage Study ID	HS87		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

St Pauls Anglican Church and hall are of heritage significance at the local level for its historical, aesthetic, social and representative values. The church is of historical significance as Wentworthville's first Church of England church, with the hall originally constructed in 1919, and what is now the church added in 1960. This building is associated with the residential development that followed the subdivision of Wentworth's estate in 1910s and provides evidence of the development of local social and cultural institutions that accompanied the growth of Wentworthville. The church also has social significance as a continuous focal point of religious activity for a group of people in the community.

The church hall is aesthetically significant as a Federation period building that retains much of its original fabric and form. The church building is aesthetically significant as a modernist church, typical of the 1960s modern movement. The church grounds retain a number of key features that enhance the aesthetic values of the site. This includes the bell tower and established plantings along Pritchard Street East. St Pauls Anglican Church hall demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation church hall, built c.1919 and St Paul's Anglican Church building demonstrates representative qualities of a late twentieth century ecclesiastical building typical of the 1960s modern movement.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The church is of historical significance as Wentworthville's first Church of England, originally constructed in 1919, and added to in 1960. This building is associated with the residential development that followed the subdivision of Wentworth's estate in 1910s and provides evidence

	of the development of local social and cultural institutions that accompanied the growth of Wentworthville.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The church hall is aesthetically significant as a Federation period building that retains a much of its original fabric and form. The church building is aesthetically significant as a modernist church building, typical of the 1960s modern movement. The church grounds retain a number of key features that enhance the aesthetic values of the site. This includes the bell tower and established plantings along Pritchard Street.
d) Social	The church also has social significance as a continuous focal point of religious activity for a group of people in the community.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	St Pauls Anglican Church hall demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation church hall, built c.1919 and St Paul's Anglican Church building demonstrates representative qualities of a late twentieth century ecclesiastical building typical of the 1960s modern movement.

Physical Description

St Pauls Anglican Church maintains a prominent position on the corner of Pritchard Street East and Garfield Street, Wentworthville. Within this landscape there are a number of buildings which relate to the development of the Church in Wentworthville. The study area contains a modern church and rectory built in 1960, a brick church hall built in c.1919 and a Parish hall which is of an unknown date.

Church Hall (c.1919)
The Church Hall is a single storey face brick Federation building with rendered brick base courses located to the east of the Church fronting Pritchard Street East. The roof is gabled with a projecting gabled entry. The roofs are sheeted with corrugated iron and have simple timber bargeboards. The windows have rendered lintels and a fixed single upper windowpane. The lower sashes are multipaned in timber frames. The building retains early timber panelled doors, painted blue.

The church hall has a deep setback from Pritchard Street East and is fronted by a grassed lawn with a several established Eucalyptus trees along the fence line on Pritchard Street East.

Church (1960)
The Church is a late twentieth century ecclesiastical building that makes use of an inverted V-shape to emphasise verticality. The roof has a steep pitch that extends down three-quarters of the façade and is clad with demarcastic concrete tiles and concrete gutters. Below the roof are expressed brick buttresses with rippled glass windows in timber frames with welded wire mesh and concrete capped brick platforms. The building has a contemporary single storey extension with metal framed windows between brick buttresses. The north elevation retains an early timber door with glass panels and contemporary door hardware. The single storey has a flat roof hidden behind a metal fascia, replaced c.2013.

The landscape slopes to the west from Pritchard Street East. A brick retaining wall extends from northwest corner of the Church building to wrap around Garfield Street to extend along Pritchard Street East to account for this slope. A black metal palisade fence is located atop the retaining wall and encloses the church perimeter. A small belltower is retained at the rear of the church and is bound by a face brick wall. An established pine tree and eucalyptus tree are located front the Church on the north elevation.

A contemporary building is located to the south of the church. It is a two-storey brick building with a hipped roof. It shares the concrete slab driveway with the church. It is possibly the rectory.

Parish Hall (Unknown – c.1960)
An associated Parish Hall is located at the rear of the allotment, next to the brick church hall. The building is single storey with fibre-cement sheet walls atop a brick foundation. The window and doorway are timber framed and the roof is tiled.

Condition
St Pauls Anglican Church is well maintained and in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- New metal palisade fence,
- Fibro parish hall, unknown date.
- Replaced metal fascia to Church, c.2013.

St Pauls Anglican 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	Church hall (c.1919) Church (c.1960)

Wentworthville
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 first officially used for the area in 1881 with the sale of the Wentworthville Estate subdivision. 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.

St Pauls Anglican Church and Hall
The subject site is located on the 488 acres of land transferred to Fitzwilliam Wentworth in 1882 which formed a part of D'Arcy Wentworth's land holdings received via Crown grant in 1819. Fitzwilliam Wentworth subdivided the land in the early 1910s. Lots 49, 50 and 51 was purchased by John Marshman in 1912, who later transferred the land to Reverend Albert Noble Burton. Rev. Burton transferred the land to the Church of England Diocese of Sydney in 1916. Prior to the construction of the church hall, the Church of England residents of Wentworthville held their services in the School of Arts building. In 1919 it was reported during a fete held to raise funds for the church building that a tender for the erection of a 'good brick structure which will be a credit to the township' would start work in the following week.

In 1960, a new £25,000 church was built on lots 52,53,54 on section 17 of DP963. The new church and rectory saw the demolition of the old rectory for an ultra-modern building. The building was constructed with the help of local parishioners. This included local builders George Turner and Lloyd Fowler, who only charged for the cost of materials and wages. The new church included a rectory at the rear. The most unusual feature of the church is the curtain wall constructed of glass, facing the east.

The building remains in use as a place of worship for Anglicans in Wentworthville.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	St Pauls Anglican Church and Hall	HS87
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

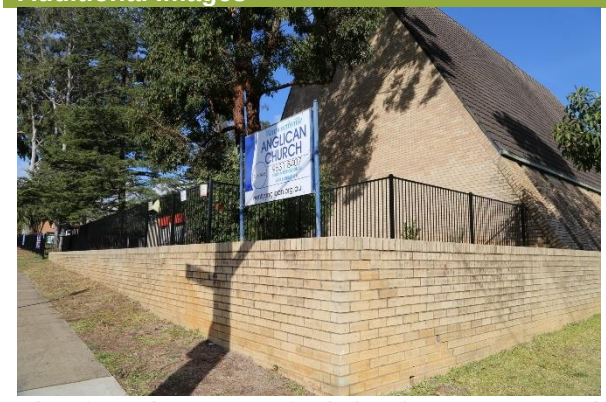
Limitations

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



View from the corner of Pritchard Street East and Garfield Street.

View east from Garfield Street to the church.

Detail of the single storey addition on the north elevation.

View west along Pritchard Street East.

View to Church Hall built 1919 and Parish hall.

Detail of original church hall.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Californian Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	42 Veron Street Wentworthville, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	270	-	1152866
Heritage Study ID	HS88		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	December 2020		
Significance Level	None		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Federation Bungalow at 42 Veron Street, Wentworthville does not meet the threshold for local or State heritage listing under the NSW Heritage Criteria. Although the site has some historical significance, as outlined below, it has been heavily modified to a point where it no longer represents the Federation Bungalow style and the historic era in from which it derives. It is not rare within the LGA and no longer retains its original use.

The building has some historic significance as a house built in c.1920 following its sale as a part of the Hillcrest Estate subdivision in c.1910s. The house provides some evidence of the housing and industrial boom experienced in Wentworthville during the 1920s following the establishment of industries in the area including Bond & Co.

The item has very little aesthetic or representative value. It is highly modified and although it still presents as a house that has been designed in the Californian Bungalow style, the alterations made to the façade and verandah reflect housing styles of the 1990s and early 2000s. Although the form of the structure is intact, the aesthetic and representative value of the house been further impacted by the subdivision of the rear of the allotment in the c.2000s. These features are critical to an understanding of the historic building and subdivision pattern of the area and reversal of the work would be a substantial task. Overall, the building has low integrity as a Californian Bungalow built in the Inter-War period and is therefore not considered to be a good representative example of this architectural style in the Cumberland LGA.

The building is not rare, with better representative examples located in the nearby suburbs.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The building has some historic significance as a house built in c.1920 following its sale as a part of the Hillcrest Estate subdivision in c.1910s. The house provides some evidence of the housing and industrial boom experienced in Wentworthville during the 1920s following the establishment of industries in the area including Bond & Co.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has very little aesthetic value. It is highly modified and although it still presents as a house that has been designed in the Californian Bungalow style, the alterations made to the façade and verandah reflect housing styles of the 1990s and early 2000s. Although the form of the structures is intact, the aesthetic and representative value of the house been further impacted by the subdivision of the rear of the allotment in the c.2000s. These features are critical to an understanding of the historic building and subdivision pattern of the area and reversal of the work would be a substantial task
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The building is not rare, with better representative examples located in the nearby suburbs, for example, 59 Rosebery Road, Guildford.
g) Representativeness	Overall, the building has low integrity as a Californian Bungalow built in the Inter-War period and is therefore not considered to be a good representative example of this architectural style in the Cumberland LGA.

Physical Description

The house at 42 Veron Street is a symmetrical single-storey Californian Bungalow clad in rusticated weatherboards to the front and bevelled weatherboards to the side elevations. The house is set on brick footings, has a single-fronted façade and consists of a forward-facing gabled roof that has an early skillion extension to the rear. The roof has been re-sheeted in corrugated iron and has rendered brick chimney with a terracotta cowl. The gable features timber barge boards, broad eaves and has a timber lattice design in the upper gable wall.

A skillion roofed verandah extends for the main gable and is sheeted in corrugated iron. The verandah has been renovated and features new timber posts, brackets, timber lattice valance, timber balustrade, and timber floorboards. The verandah is accessed by two timber stairs. The front entrance is located beneath the verandah and features a timber panelled door with multi-panelled glass upper section. A screen door is attached to the front door. Modern timber-framed triple casement windows are located on either side of the front door. All windows to other elevations have been replaced with modern timber-framed double-hung sash windows.

This house has a skillion extension to the rear. A shed with a corrugated iron gabled roof is located at the rear of the property. The house has been subdivided again at the rear and no longer retains its original allotment with a new house built there in the c.2000s. A concrete driveway along the western side of the house leads to the house at the rear.

A central paved path leads to the house. The property features modern landscaping and is fronted by low hedges which enclose a lawn. Rose bushes are planted in front of the verandah. There are no significant plantings.

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

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Highly modified verandah and façade*
- New timber valance, brackets, balustrade*
- New windows
- New timber stairs*
- Modern landscaping
- Repainted to a new colour scheme
- Upper gable newly painted
- Early rear skillion extension (pre 1940s)
- Rear subdivision (c.2000s)*

Overall, the dwelling is considered to have low integrity. It has been highly modified and no longer presents as an intact Californian Bungalow. In particular, the replacement of the majority of timber elements on the façade and verandah of the building significantly detracts from the integrity of the building.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1920

Wentworthville

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 first officially used for the area in 1881 with the sale of the Wentworthville Estate subdivision. 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.

42 Veron Street

The cottage at 42 Veron Street is located portion of a crown grant given to William Fullagar in 1859 which was later subdivided as part of the suburban portions of the Old Parramatta Domain. Charles Lytton Veron purchased 89 acres and one rood of this estate in 1913 which was subsequently subdivided as the Hilcrest Estate. William Washington Mathews purchased Lot 27 of Portions 40 and 41 of Fullagar's estate in 1915. Mary Olive Grace Sunnicliffe purchased part of Lot 27, deposited plan 7383 on May 1923 (which now forms 42 Veron Street). It is likely that the house was constructed around this time. In 1938 the house was purchased by Allan Lyle Brown in 1938.

Ownership of the house continued to change hands and remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	**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:

- It is not recommended that this building be listed as a local or state heritage item on the Cumberland LEP. Although it retains some heritage fabric and has historical value, it is highly modified, is no longer representative of its type, is not rare within the municipality and is no longer in use for its original purpose.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Californian Bungalow	HS88
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, *Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827),* Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Barani: Sydney's Aboriginal History, http://www.sydneybarani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-place/
- 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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Detail of new timber features to verandah.

Overview of house along Veron Street.

House.

Driveway to property at rear.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Post-War Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	30 Alexandra Avenue, Westmead NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	1E	-	18901
Heritage Study ID	HS89		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The house at 30 Alexandra Avenue, Westmead is of local significance for its historic and 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 c.1941, 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 Post-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'.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	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 1941, 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.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.

c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building is of aesthetic significance as a largely intact Post-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 the architectural style of dwellings constructed as part of the 'Toohey's Palm Estate'.

Physical Description

The house at 30 Alexandra Avenue is a single storey Post-War bungalow constructed of polychromatic face-brick with a main transverse gable with a projecting double gable wing to the front. The dwelling faces Alexandra Avenue and features a moderate set back. The roof is tiled in Marseilles tiles and has expressed external brick cornices. The single brick chimney features stepped oversailing courses and the prominent chimney breast positioned on the façade has an inset brick pattern on the chimney breast.

The façade of the house features unique brick detailing and intersecting gables with expressed, stepped brick features. A double arched brick gable frames the front entrance way. The windows are timber-framed that are either fixed or double-hung sash windows. Modern Colorbond guttering and downpipes have been installed along the edges of the roofline. There is brick corbeling underneath the eastern and western ends of the front facade. The front entrance is concealed by two mature trees. The building has been extended to the rear with a skillion extension to the rear that has a corrugated iron roof.

A stone paved driveway leads to a modern carport at the western side of the building and a small brick arched gate with timber panelled door provides pedestrian access to the rear of the building. A stone footpath leads from the front brick boundary fence to the porch. The front yard is neat and tidy, containing a grassed area with several mature, established trees. The street facing boundary fence consists of a low brick boundary wall with stepped brickwork patterns. A hedge runs along the length of the fence. A mature Liquidambar and Sweet Gum Tree is located in the public domain in front of the house.

The house is well-maintained and is in a good condition although there is some structural movement and biological growth along the brick boundary fence.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Modern carport

The house retains its overall 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	c.1941

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 area governed by Cumberland City 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.

30 Alexandra Avenue

The site is located on Portions 313 granted to William Fullagar 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. 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.

The subject site formed lot 1 of the Toohey Estate subdivision that was purchased by Cecil Hay in 1930. The land was further subdivided into 5 allotments from 1A to 1E. Lot 1E was purchased by Henry Pearce in 1941. The house remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Post-War Bungalow	HS89
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

View to Post-War Bungalow.

View west to Post-War Bungalow.

View along driveway.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Inter-War Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	18 Austral Avenue, Westmead 2145 NSW		
Lot/Section/DP	213	-	13731
Heritage Study ID	HS90		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Inter-War bungalow at 18 Austral Avenue, Westmead is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1930s, the item relates to the significant residential subdivisions in Westmead. The property was formerly part of a 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 owing to the similarities in design, use and material. The significance of 18 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, c.1930s.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	This item was built c.1930s. 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 owing to the similarities in design, use and material. The significance of 18 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, c.1930.

Physical Description

The dwelling at 18 Austral Avenue, Westmead is similar to a set of three 1920s Inter-war bungalows located opposite at 15 to 19 Austral Avenue. 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. 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 a tiled floor. A tiled walkway extends from the front of the veranda to a white-painted timber picketed fence which encloses the front of the property.

An original timber and glass panelled door is positioned adjacent to the gable end and has a mottled glass highlight and aluminium flyscreens. The windows are timber framed casement leadlight windows with concrete lintels and sloped brick sills. The windows are grouped in sets of three.

The rear of the dwelling has a weatherboard skillion extension. A driveway extends along the western boundary and leads to a small brick parapeted garage with green painted timber double doors. The property appears to have retained its original subdivision boundaries. The front yard features some formal plantings along the verandah.

The building appears to be in a good condition and well-maintained.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Modified rear including a brick and fibro skillion extension
- Replaced guttering
- Repainted facade
- Flyscreens
- 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	c.1930

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 area governed by Cumberland City 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.

18 Austral Avenue

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 213 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 July 1930, Johann Raddatz purchased the site. It is assumed that the Bungalow was constructed soon after. The property was discharged from mortgage in 1947 and then transferred to the ownership of Arthur Brennan later that year. In 1955, Rupert Burrows, chemist, and Deborah Cronin took up ownership of the property. This lasted until 1961, when the property was then sold to George Hepburn and Jacqueline Hepburn. In 1983 the property was sold to Donald Mitchell and Alison Mitchell. The property was then transferred several times until in 1988 the site was purchased. The item remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Inter-War Bungalow	HS90
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Front façade as viewed from Austral Avenue.

Detail of leadlight casement windows.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Austral Avenue Commission Housing Group		
Site Image			
Address	45-51 Austral Avenue, Westmead 2145 NSW		
Lot/Section/DP	6-9	-	36477
Heritage Study ID	HS91		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included in a proposed HCA, Westmead Estate		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The commission housing at 45-51 Austral Avenue, Westmead is significant at the local level for its historic, aesthetic, social, and representative values. Built in c.1944, the residences form a part of the Westmead Estate designed and planned by architects Messrs Tranter and Kemsley for the Housing Commission. 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 during the 1940s. More broadly the dwellings are historically linked to the Post-War development of Westmead that followed the commercial and industrial development of the area. The buildings retain their aesthetic significance as a group of Post-War Austerity style homes, which retain much of their original design and fabric. The item is socially significant for its connection to the Government Housing Commission. This group is a good representative example of early Housing Commission dwellings constructed of brick, c.1944.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1944, the residences form a part of the Westmead Estate designed and planned by architects Messrs Tranter and Kemsley for the Housing Commission. 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 during the 1940s. More broadly the dwellings are historically linked to the Post-War development of Westmead that followed the commercial and industrial development of the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.

c) Aesthetic/Technical	The group retains their aesthetic significance as a group of Post-War Austerity style homes, with much of their original design and fabric intact.
d) Social	The item is socially significant for its connection to the Government Housing Commission.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	This group is a good representative example of early Housing Commission dwellings constructed of brick, c.1944.

Physical Description

The subject site consists of four (4) Housing Commission dwellings in brick with tiled hipped roofs. The Housing Commission style from the early c.1940s is distinguished by its materiality and form which consists of brick clad single storey dwellings, in either an L shape or a rectangular form. Many of the building have small alterations to the exterior, such as having aluminium framed windows with float glass as opposed to timber framed windows with rolled glass. They do, however, retain their scale and form.

45 Austral Avenue
The dwelling at 45 Austral Avenue presents a highly modified rectangular shaped Inter-War dwelling in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling faces Austral Avenue and features a moderate set back, in alignment with other dwellings on the street. The dwelling boundaries are consistent with the 1925 Tooheys Palm Estate subdivision. The street facing boundary has a low brick boundary wall with dental brickwork patterns.

The dwelling has bi-chromatic brick walls and a tiled gable roof, with a hipped roof form. The red brick exterior is broken up into three sections by two horizontal bands of purple brick. A corbelled brick chimney with a modern antenna is positioned toward the front of the dwelling. The chimney does not have cowls. Modern Colorbond guttering has been installed along the edges of the roofline. Windows are horizontally aligned and retain their original timber framing. The entrance has a concrete porch with a low brick wall around the outside. The doorframe has a metal fly screen cover over the exterior.

A concrete footpath leads from the front brick boundary fence to the porch. The front yard is neat, containing only grassed areas and some established formal plantings. The property is bound along the sides by both timber fencing and wire mesh rolled top fencing.

47 Austral Avenue
The dwelling at 47 Austral Avenue presents as a partially modified rectangular shaped Inter-War dwelling in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling faces Austral Avenue and features a moderate set back in alignment with other dwellings on the street. The dwelling boundaries are consistent with the 1925 Tooheys Palm Estate subdivision. The street facing boundary has a low brick boundary wall with dental brickwork patterns.

The dwelling has bi-chromatic brick walls and a tiled gable roof, with a hipped roof form. The top two thirds of the exterior are clad in red brick while the lower third is clad in purple brick. A decorative brick chimney is positioned toward the front of the dwelling. The chimney does not have cowls. Modern Colorbond guttering has been installed along the edges of the roofline. Windows are square shaped, have two panels, and are framed with aluminium. The entrance has a concrete porch with a low brick wall bordering the outside. The doorway alcove is secured with a metal grate and the doorframe has a metal fly screen cover over the exterior. A modern air conditioning unit has been installed to the front of the façade, with cabling connected to the brickwork. A small hose reel has also been installed on the front façade.

A concrete footpath leads from the front brick boundary fence to the porch. The front yard is neat, containing only grassed areas. The property is bound along the sides by both timber fencing and wire mesh rolled top fencing.

49 Austral Avenue
The dwelling at 49 Austral Avenue presents as a partially modified rectangular shaped Inter-War dwelling in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling faces Austral Avenue and features a moderate set back, in alignment with other dwellings on the street. The dwelling boundaries are consistent with the 1925 Tooheys Palm Estate subdivision. The street facing boundary has a low stepped brick boundary wall with a curved brickwork pattern.

The dwelling has bi-chromatic brick walls and a tiled gable roof, with a hipped roof form. The dwelling is primarily clad in red brick while two horizontal courses of purple brick extend around the lower half of the exterior. A decorative brick chimney is positioned toward the front of the dwelling. The chimney does not have cowls. Modern Colorbond guttering has been installed along the edges of the roofline. Windows are square shaped, have two panels, and are framed with aluminium. The entrance has a concrete porch with a white painted metal handrail extending up the steps. The doorway alcove is boarded by a course of bullnose brick while the doorframe has a decorative metal fly screen cover over the exterior. Ceramic wall vents are installed along the façade, with some installed between the horizontal purple bands. The western façade has a small wall-mounted air conditioning unit and modern antenna located beneath the eave.

A concrete footpath leads from the front brick boundary fence to the porch. The front yard is neat, containing a grassed area and minimal established plantings. The property is bound along the sides by timber fencing, wire mesh rolled top fencing, and metal sheet fencing.

51 Austral Avenue
The dwelling at 51 Austral Avenue presents as a partially modified rectangular shaped Inter-War dwelling in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling faces Austral Avenue and features a moderate set back, in alignment with other dwellings on the street. The dwelling boundaries are consistent with the 1925 Tooheys Palm Estate subdivision. The street facing boundary has a low brick boundary wall with stepped brickwork patterns.

The dwelling has bi-chromatic brick walls and a tiled gable roof, with a gabled roof form. The dwelling is primarily clad in purple brick with a wide central band of red brick through the centre of the exterior. A decorative brick chimney is positioned on the western elevation of the dwelling. The chimney does not have cowls and but instead has a modern antenna mounted above it. Modern Colorbond guttering and downpipes have been installed along the edges of the roofline, though these are in a poor condition. Gable ends are clad in timber and have timber panelled vents at the apex of each gable. The front facade also has brick corbeling underneath the eastern and western ends of the front facade. Windows are aligned horizontally and have aluminium frames. The entrance has a brick and concrete porch with steps. The doorway alcove is boarded with course of rounded brick and the doorframe has a decorative metal fly screen cover over the exterior. Ceramic wall vents are installed along the façade. The western elevation also has a wall mounted air conditioning unit

A concrete footpath leads from the front brick boundary fence to the porch. The front yard is neat, containing a grassed area and minimal established plantings. The property is bound along the sides by both aluminium loop fencing and metal sheet fencing.

Condition
The buildings are well maintained and in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

45 Austral Avenue
- Wire mesh roll top fencing
- Modern antenna
- Modern Colorbond guttering

47 Austral Avenue
- Wire mesh rolled top fencing
- New Colorbond guttering
- Modern air condition unit and cabling
- Aluminium windows
- Hose reel

49 Austral Avenue
- Wire mesh rolled top fencing
- New Colorbond guttering
- Modern antenna
- Aluminium windows
- Wall mounted air conditioning unit.

51 Austral Avenue
- Wire mesh rolled top fencing
- New Colorbond guttering
- Modern antenna
- Aluminium frame windows
- Wall mounted air conditioning unit

The dwellings at 45-51 Austral Avenue have had windows and roofing elements replaced and also have had air conditioning units and antennas added to the exterior facades. Despite these minor additions and alterations, the overall form and material pallet of these dwellings has largely been retained and they have a moderate degree of integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1944

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 area governed by Cumberland City 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. The land on which the housing commission dwellings would later be located was originally granted to Nathaniel Payten on 4 July 1859. 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 Tooheys Palm Estate and Fullagar's Estate were further subdivided. Land on which the commission houses would later be located was a part of the Toohey Palm Estate and was owned by John Toohey. The estate was subdivided as early as 1914, with land sales progressively sold over the following decades, until 1940s.

Austral Avenue Commission Housing Group
In 1941, the land was purchased by the government at action prior to the establishment of the NSW Housing Commission in 1941. The planning and design of the Westmead Estate was subject to competition, open to qualified Australian and New Zealand architects. Messrs Tranter and Kemsley, were the winning architects for the area planning of Westmead Estate. This land, which consisted of approximately 53 acres, had been bought with a view to building houses for workers in the nearby factories, and their families. The houses appear to have been built in c.1944.

The Housing Commission oversaw the selection of tenants during this period. Although any person could apply to the Housing Commission for accommodation, every Sydney application was processed through a committee selection panel comprised of a member from each of the following organisations: the Returned Sailors, Soldiers and Arms' Imperial League of Australia (RSL), the National Council of Women, the Trades and Labour Council of New South Wales and the Commission itself. Later, this method would be changed so that tenants were selected by ballot.

By the late 1940s, the wider 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 1970, the Housing Commission of New South Wales became the proprietor of the residences of 45-51 Austral Avenue, with the first house being sold to Henry Brown later that year.

The dwellings remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 site is located within the area of the proposed Westmead Estate Heritage Conservation Area.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Austral Avenue Commission Housing Group	HS91
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.
- M. J. Barry, 1989, *The Role of the New South Wales Housing Commission in Post-War Reconstruction* "Australian Journal of Public Administration", Vol 38, No.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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

View to 45 Austral Avenue.

View to 47 Austral Avenue.

49 Austral Avenue.

51 Austral Avenue.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Post-War Austerity Style House		
Site Image			
Address	33 Grand Avenue, Westmead NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	45	-	13731
Heritage Study ID	HS92		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Post-War Austerity Style House at 33 Grand Avenue, Westmead is of heritage significance at the local level for its historical, aesthetic and representative values. The item historically relates to the residential subdivisions of Westmead, that followed William Fullagar's acquisition of land in 1859 Government Domain subdivision. Built in. c.1945-1950, the dwelling is historically associated with the John Toohey's 1925 subdivision, known as Toohey's Palm Estate. The property forms an intact example of that land subdivision. The house has aesthetic significance as a highly intact Post-War Austerity Style house, that retains its original form and fabric. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Post-War Austerity House built in Westmead, c.1945-1950.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item historically relates to the residential subdivisions of Westmead, that followed William Fullagar's acquisition of land in 1859 Government Domain subdivision. Built in. c.1945-1950, the dwelling is historically associated with the John Toohey's 1925 subdivision, known as Toohey's Palm Estate. The property forms an intact example of that land subdivision.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The house has aesthetic significance as a highly intact Post-War Austerity Style house, that retains its original form 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 demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Post-War Austerity House built in Westmead, c.1945-1950.

Physical Description

The dwelling at 33 Grand Avenue, Westmead is a single storey Post-War Austerity style house with cement fibre sheet walls atop a brick plinth. The roof is hipped with a small projecting hip to Grand Avenue tiled with terracotta tiles. The entry is via a recessed portico at the centre of the façade. The portico has a curved cantilevered awning on narrow metal supporting columns and is addressed by three concrete steps. The windows are arranged horizontally in a set of three double hung sashes with painted timber sills. The wider central sash is flanked by two narrower sashes. The upper sashes are fixed with convex glass windows, while the lower sashes are a single pane. The front door retains an original timber panelled door with early door hardware. This is fronted by a contemporary flyscreen door.

A concrete slab driveway extends along the west boundary and leads to a fibre-cement sheet garage with a hipped roof with terracotta tiles.

The buildings footprint has not changed and there are no extensions to the building. Aerial imagery suggests there is a shed and another small outbuilding behind the dwelling. The residence has a modest setback from Grand Avenue consistent with the other dwellings in the streetscape. The front yard has a grassed lawn with a concrete footpath from the side of the driveway to the front entrance. The front yard has one tree and is bounded by a timber acorn topped picket fence.

The building is well maintained and in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear outbuildings

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.1945-50

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 area governed by Cumberland City 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.

33 Grand Avenue
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 by Crown Grant. 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.

The subject property forms lot 45 of this subdivision. In 1942, Calvert Joseph Redmond an Auburn electrical mechanic became the proprietor of the lot under instrument of transfer. The lot contained twenty five and one half perches.

The property was transferred to William Fisher Lambert in 1945, who was paying a mortgage to the Director of War Services in 1954. The property appears to have stayed in the family as late as 1979. The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Post-War Austerity Style House	HS92
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

View northwest from Grand Avenue to front facade.

View north from Grand Avenue to garage.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Inter-War Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	4 Cotswold Street, Westmead NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	50	-	15249
Heritage Study ID	HS93		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Inter-War Bungalow at 4 Cotswold Street, 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 Nathaniel Payten. In 1921 the land was acquired by Hubert Heinrich Niesmann and formed part of the Deskford Estate subdivisions which began in 1922. The present property boundaries historically relate to the subsequent subdivisions of the Deskford Estate. The item has aesthetic significance a fine and well-preserved Inter-War Bungalow that is largely intact and in good condition. The item makes a strong contribution to the character of Cotswold Street. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Inter-War bungalow built in Westmead, c.1928.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	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 Nathaniel Payten. In 1921 the land was acquired by Hubert Heinrich Niesmann and formed part of the Deskford Estate subdivisions which began in 1922.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance a fine and well-preserved Inter-War Bungalow that is largely intact and in good condition. The item makes a strong contribution to the character of Cotswold 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 Inter-War bungalow built in Westmead, c.1928

Physical Description

The house at 4 Cotswold Street, Westmead is a single storey Inter-War Bungalow constructed of polychromatic face-brick with a Marseilles tiled hipped roof with ridge capping and a projecting gable wing to the street. The roof has broad eaves, and a single brick chimney which appears to have been extended and has a terracotta chimney cowl. On the facade, the projecting gable end has timber barge boards and the upper gable is rendered in rough cast with a small section of face-brick exposed as a diamond motif. The face brickwork on the façade has been tuck pointed.

The front verandah roof extends from the main roof and continues along the width of the building projecting just beyond the gable. It is supported by brick piers topped with rendered capping and squat pear-shaped cast concrete columns. The verandah floor is tiled with glazed, tessellated tiles as is the front path which leads to the verandah via a set of stairs. A metal palisade gate with timber beams has been added to the verandah above the stairs. The sub-base of the house is of brick, rendered at the front. The façade and gable end feature groups of two double-hung sash leadlight windows with angled face brick sills and rendered brick lintels. The front door was not visible from the public domain as a metal framed screen door has been attached to it.

The house has been extended to the rear with a fibre cement battened addition with a corrugated iron skillion roof. A concrete slab driveway along the western boundary leads to a fibre cement battened garage with gable roof at the rear. A contemporary metal panel gate is located midway down the driveway.

A low brick boundary fence with expressed brick details is located across the front of the property. There is an informal garden area with established plantings and a garden bed with a stone retaining wall in front of the house. It appears that the bungalow retains its early subdivision boundaries.

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

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Fibre cement battened addition with skillion roof
- Fibre cement clad garage
- Metal palisade gate across verandah

The house remains relatively unchanged and retains most of its original form, fabric and detail. It 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	c.1928

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 area governed by Cumberland City 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.

4 Cotswald Streed

The house at 4 Cotswold Street is located on land which originally formed part of the Government Domain. Following the subdivision of the Government Domain in 1859, the land granted to Nathaniel Payten by Crown Grant and formed a part of the Deskford Estate. The Deskford Estate was sold in 1921 and subdivided in 1922 by Hubert Heinrich Niesmann, a gentleman from Westmead. This first subdivision consisted of land on the fringe of the estate, with frontages to Hawkesbury Road, Amos Street and Houison Street. The subject site formed a part of later subdivisions of this estate and was purchased by Walter George in 1928. It is likely that the property was built at this time.

The house continued to change hands and remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Inter-War Bungalow	HS93
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

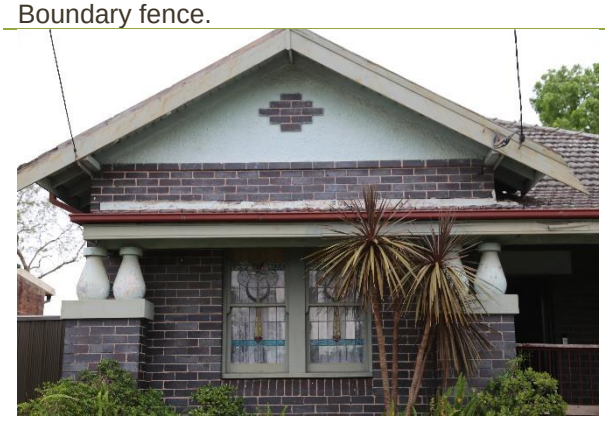
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Boundary fence.

Leadlight windows.



Projecting gable wing.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Inter-War Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	6 Cotswold Street, Westmead NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	49	-	15249
Heritage Study ID	HS94		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The house at 6 Cotswold Street, Westmead does not meet the threshold for local or State heritage listing under the NSW Heritage Criteria. Although the site has historical significance, as outlined below, it has been undergone several modifications, is missing some original fabric. The house is not the best example of an Inter-War Bungalow within Westmead and is not rare within the LGA.

The building has some historic significance as a house built in c.1929 and relates to the significant residential subdivisions of Westmead. The property was formerly part of the Government Domain subdivided in 1859 and acquired by Nathaniel Payten. In 1921 the land was acquired by Hubert Heinrich Niesmann and formed part of the Deskford Estate subdivisions which began in 1922. The present property boundaries historically relate to the subsequent subdivisions of the Deskford Estate.

The building has some aesthetic significance as a modest, simple Inter-War Bungalow; however is not a model example of this architectural style. The item is not a good, intact representative example of its type. The representative qualities of the building are compromised by the rear extension, removal leadlight windows, and the addition of contemporary front fence and landscaping. The building is therefore not considered to be a good representative example of the Inter-War Bungalow style in the Cumberland LGA. The building is not rare, with many better representative examples that are more intact located nearby in Westmead, particularly at No. 4 Cotswold Street.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built in c.1929, 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 Nathaniel

	Payten. In 1921 the land was acquired by Hubert Heinrich Niesmann and formed part of the Deskford Estate subdivisions which began in 1922. The present property boundaries historically relate to the subsequent subdivisions of the Deskford Estate.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has some aesthetic value as a modest, simple Inter-War Bungalow however; is not a model example of its type. The aesthetic values are compromised by the removal of two leadlight windows along the façade, rear extension and modern fencing and landscaping.
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 therefore not considered to be a good representative example of the Inter-War Bungalow style in the Cumberland LGA. There are better representative examples that are immaculately intact located nearby in Westmead, particularly at No. 4 Cotswold Street.

Physical Description

The house at 6 Cotswold Street, Westmead is a single storey Inter-War Bungalow constructed of polychromatic face-brick with a Marseilles tiled hipped roof with ridge capping and a projecting gable wing to the street. The roof has broad eaves, exposed timber rafters and a single metal flue and whirly bird. On the façade, the projecting gable end has timber bargeboards and features a rendered upper gable with a half-timbered effect in the gable.

The front verandah roof extends from the main roof and continues along the width of the building projecting just beyond the gable. It is supported by brick piers connected by a brick balustrade. The capping on the top of the piers and balustrade rendered. A timber post appears to be supporting the verandah roof. The sub-base of the house is of brick which has been rendered at the front. The projecting gable wing features a bay window with four timber-framed fixed leadlight windows, two of which have been removed and replaced with timber boarding. Google Streetview indicates these windows panes have been missing since 2018. The front door was not visible from the public domain as a metal-framed screen door has been attached to it.

The house has a hipped roofed extension to the rear which is tiled in Marseilles tiles. A concrete driveway with a central grassed strip is located along the western boundary and leads to modern, sympathetic carport at the rear A Garage constructed of face-brick with a tiled roof is located behind the carport. A contemporary metal palisade gate is located midway down the driveway.

A metal palisade fence painted whites is located across the front of the property. There is an informal raised garden area with established plantings and a garden bed in front of the house. The plantings relate to the modern landscaping of the property and are not original. The western edge of the grassed area is support by a brick retaining wall. It appears that the bungalow retains its early subdivision boundaries.

Overall, the house is in a fair condition. Two of the leadlight windows that form the bay window have been removed and are boarded up with timber. There is paint peeling to some of the timber elements on the façade, the verandah appears to be collapsing with and extra timber post providing additional support to the verandah roof.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear extension
- Garage
- Carport
- Metal palisade fence
- Removal of leadlight windowpanes to bay window*
- Timber post supporting verandah*

The house is considered to be of moderate integrity. Some original detailing such as the leadlight windows are missing, and the structural integrity of the verandah appears to be compromised.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1929

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 area governed by Cumberland City 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.

6 Costwold Street

The house at 6 Cotswold Street is located on land which originally formed part of the Government Domain. Following the subdivision of the Government Domain in 1859, the land granted to Nathaniel Payten by Crown Grant and formed a part of the Deskford Estate. The Deskford Estate was sold in 1921 and subdivided in 1922 by Hubert Heinrich Niesmann, a gentleman from Westmead. This first subdivision consisted of land on the fringe of the estate, with frontages to Hawkesbury Road, Amos Street and Houison Street. The subject site formed a part of later subdivisions of this estate and was purchased by John Davey Shepherd in 1929. It is likely that the property was built at this time. Shepard remain at this residence until 1987.

The house continued to change hands and remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	**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:

- It is not recommended that this building be listed as a local or state heritage item on the Cumberland LEP. Although it retains some heritage fabric and has historical value, it is missing some original detailing, is no longer representative of its type, and is not rare within the municipality.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Inter-War Bungalow	HS94
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Overview of house.

View to bay widow with missing leadlight glass panels.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	‘Deskford’ - Victorian Gothic Residence		
Site Image			
Address	41 Hawkesbury Road, Westmead NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	**Existing heritage curtilage**		
	6 - 7	-	15726
	Curtilage extension (recommended for listing)		
	1-5	-	15726
Heritage Study ID	HS95		
LEP ID	This listing sheet addresses the recommended curtilage extension for ‘Deskford’ - Victorian Gothic Residence, I152 (Cumberland LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

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 Local Government Area. The building is a representative example of a substantial gentlemen's estate constructed in Westmead in c.1870s.

The land north of the main residence contributes to the historic and aesthetic significance of Deskford. The subdivision pattern of the subject property, which includes of Lots 1-7 of DP15726, originally formed a part of Nathaniel Payten's land received by Crown Grant following the subdivision of the Government Domain in 1959, and Andrew Payten's Deskford Estate. Deskford Estate was subdivided in the early 1920s and was developed for residential use between the 1930s and 1950s. The removal of these dwellings along Cotswold Street has enabled the continued appreciation of Deskford from the public domain and re-established a historic link to the early subdivision of Westmead and Deskford Estate. The extended curtilage celebrates the history of Deskford and contributes to the interpretation of the site as a gentlemen's estate in a rural setting.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Deskford was built in 1874, the building and surrounding land is historically linked to the early subdivision of the Government Domain that facilitated the subdivision and development of Westmead. The

	subdivision pattern of the subject property, which includes of Lots 1-7 of DP15726, originally formed a part of Nathaniel Payten's land received by Crown Grant following the subdivision of the Government Domain in 1959, and Andrew Payten's Deskford Estate. Deskford Estate was subdivided in the early 1920s and was developed for residential use between the 1930s and 1950s.
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's estate and residences left in Cumberland LGA. The surrounding landscape retains a substantial portion of the original estate and contributed to the interpretation of the site's historical use as a 19th century gentlemen's estate. The removal of some of these dwellings along Cotswold Street has enabled the continued appreciation of Deskford from the public domain and re-established a historic link to the early subdivision of Westmead and Deskford Estate. The extended curtilage celebrates the history of Deskford and contributes to the interpretation of the site as a gentlemen's estate in a rural 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 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 projecting gables 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 timber bargeboards and finial detailing characteristic of Victorian "Gothic" style.

The wrap-around verandah on the second storey of the north and east elevation has a bullnose verandah roof. This roof is sheeted with corrugated iron and is supported on decorative cast iron pilasters with a decorative cast iron balustrade. The upper level verandah is supported on a timber perimeter beam which sits on stop-chamfered timber posts on the ground floor verandah. The gabled end to the north wing features a small cantilevered balcony at first floor level with a hipped concave corrugated iron roof. The roof is 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 an angled 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 boundary seen in 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 proposed expansion of the curtilage includes a large area to the north of Deskford which consists of a large, grassed landscape which contains several palm trees.

The residence retains a prominent position within the landscape as viewed from the north from Hawkesbury Road and Cotswold Street, while the south is heavily modified owing to 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, c2008.
- Removal of building along Hawkesbury Road
- Air conditioning units*
- New paint scheme.
- Removal of buildings along Cotswold Street, c.2002-2008

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

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 area governed by Cumberland City 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
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, who passed away in 1904.

The Deskford Estate was subdivided in 1922 by Hubert Heinrich Niesmann, a gentleman from Westmead. This first subdivision sold off land on the fringe of the estate, with frontages to Cotswold Street, Hawkesbury Road, Amos Street and Houison Street. Deskford formed part of lot 46, which was purchased by Alfred Charles Willis and John Herbert Willis in 1930.

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.

Landscape
The landscape surrounding Deskford is the result of several land sales undertaken in the early twentieth century by Hubert Henrich. The subject property (lots 1-7, DP15726) was purchased by Alice Slack, wife of journalist, William Frederick Slack. The 1923 purchase followed Henrich's 1922 auction which advertised 35 buildings sites with residence and grounds.

Following Slack's acquisition of the land encompassed in Lots 1-7, DP15726, the land along Cotswold Street and Hawkesbury Road was subdivided into five lots. By 1943, only lots 2, 3 and 4 of DP 15726 contained residential properties. By 1970, all allotments had been developed with single storey residential buildings. Residential buildings remained on site until the early 2000s, when by c.2008 they were demolished, and the site was established as Cabrini Nursing Home.

The removal of residential houses along Cotswold Street opened up views to the main residence, previously not seen for several decades.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 sheet addresses the recommended curtilage extension for 'Deskford' - Victorian Gothic Residence. The current curtilage for Deskford relates a residential subdivision that occurred c.1920s, visible in a 1943 aerial. Historical research shows that there is the opportunity to revise the curtilage to reflect a more historically accurate representation of the original c.1860s allotments, purchased by Nathanial Payten after the 1859 subdivision of the Government Domain. There is the opportunity to extend the curtilage to include Lot 1-5, of DP15726, reflecting the original Deskford Estate, prior its subdivision in 1920s.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	'Deskford' - Victorian Gothic Residence	I152
Cumberland Heritage Study	'Deskford' - Victorian Gothic Residence	HS95
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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

Recommended Name	The Oakes Centre		
Site Image			
Address	74 Hawkesbury Road, Westmead 2145 NSW		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	SP44805
Heritage Study ID	HS96		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included in a proposed HCA, Westmead Estate.		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial/Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Oakes Centre at 74 Hawkesbury Road, Westmead is of local significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic, and representative values. The item is historically significant as a planned shopping centre built by the Housing Commission of NSW during the Post-War period to service the growing local community placed in housing commission residences, collectively known as Westmead Estate. The Oakes Centre is a central component of the Westmead Estate and forms a unique element within the landscape. The building is associated with renowned architect, Emil Sodersten who was known as one of Sydney's leading Art Deco architects during the 1920s and 1930s. The building has aesthetic significance as a highly intact brick Post-War Austerity building, constructed in brick with subtle modern detailing in the brickwork and windows. The building demonstrates the ideals of the Housing Commission which was established to build comfortable and well-appointed dwellings within the resources and capacity of the state during the 1940s. The item is a good representative example of early Housing Commission buildings constructed of brick, c.1948.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is historically significant as a planned shopping centre built by the Housing Commission of NSW during the Post-War period to service the growing local community placed in housing commission residences, collectively known as Westmead Estate. The Oakes Centre is a central component of the Westmead Estate and forms a unique element within the landscape.
b) Associative	The item is associated with renowned architect, Emil Sodersten who was known as one of Sydney's leading Art Deco architects during the 1920s and 1930s.

c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building has aesthetic significance as a highly intact brick Post-War Austerity building, constructed in brick with subtle modern detailing in the brickwork and windows.
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 the ideals of the Housing Commission which was established to build comfortable and well-appointed dwellings within the resources and capacity of the state during the 1940s. The item is a good representative example of early Housing Commission buildings constructed of brick, c.1948.

Physical Description

The complex at 74 Hawkesbury Road, Westmead comprises of two symmetrical Post-War brick austerity buildings, three-storeys high with commercial use along the ground floor and residential apartments above. The roof is hipped with terracotta tiles, Colorbond guttering and boxed eaves. The brickwork is laid in courses of stretcher bond with expressed header courses surrounding windows above the entryway, and glazed bricks along the lower facade. Windows are a mix of fixed and casements with multipaned metal frames and brick sills. The front façade features metal lettering that reads 'OAKES CENTRE'.

A cantilevered awning with tensile bracing extends along the front façade, above the ground floor to adjoin the two buildings. The awning has a metal fascia with contemporary signage and ceiling constructed of fibre-cement sheets with timber battens. The lower façade retains original brickwork and resident entry doorways. Original doors are timber, painted green with four rectangular glass panels in each door. The shop fronts are contemporary with modified metal framed windows and doorways.

There are some rear, single storey extensions constructed of brick that are a discreet addition to the building.

The building has a deep setback from Hawkesbury Road with a small carpark bay fronting the building. Between the building and the roadway there are concrete slabbed pedestrian areas with seating, play equipment, garden beds and a pavilion. The pavilion is constructed in face brick with half height walls which extend to full height walls at each corner. It has a hipped roof with Marseilles tiles, Colorbond guttering, boxed eaves, and a fibre-cement sheet ceiling. The roof is supported on the full height brick walls at the corners as well as square timber posts either side of the entry points in the middle of the pavilion on the street frontage and the shop side frontage. The shop side entry is addressed by four brick steps and a metal handrail, while the street side entry is level with the footpath. On the street side of the pavilion is a bronze plaque set flush with the brickwork that reads:

Westmead Shopping Centre
This stone was unveiled by Mrs Clive R. Evatt
2nd October 1948
Emil Sodersten F.R.A.I.A Architect
John Stubbs and Sons Pty Ltd Builders

The landscape of the Oakes Centre consists of a number of low-lying plants with some palms and deciduous trees located immediately in front of the building. There are several deciduous trees planted along the pedestrian footpath above the parking bay. A grassed lawn is located to the south of the building to front Nolan Crescent.

The building is well maintained and in good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Contemporary shopfronts
- Upgraded roadway c.1999-2000s
- Rear extension.

The Oakes Centre retains a high level of integrity with much of its original fabric and form intact.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1948

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 area governed by Cumberland City 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.

Westmead Housing Estate

The Post-War period presented a crisis for Australians as there had been limited building during the war time and there was a considerable shortage of housing. By the mid-1940s it was evident that creating new housing was of paramount importance and the quicker new houses could be erected the better. In the 1940s the Housing Commission of NSW was established, along with the first Commonwealth/ State Government Housing Agreement. Statistics from the time indicated that there were over 80,000 families requiring urgent housing. According to an article from 10 September 1944, it was estimated that by 1945 there would be a need for up to 300,000 homes in order to adequately address the housing shortage issue.

The Housing Commission acquired land throughout NSW for the establishment of new homes to alleviate the housing crisis and by the end of the 1940s, more than 12,000 houses had been constructed in addition to 10,000 that were either in the process of being developed or planned. At the time, Westmead remained relatively undeveloped and was noted to consists of 'barren paddocks' that could serve as 'the foundations of a modern, well-planned garden suburb'.

The Westmead Housing Commission Competition was held in June 1944 where qualified personnel from around the world were invited to create designs for the planning of a 36 acre allotment of land, on the former Toohey Palm Estate which had been acquired by the Housing Commission. The designs were to accommodate 183 houses within the 36 acre allotment. In regards to the architectural designs, three concepts were required for the following:

Type A House - to accommodate a man, wife and their two children and to the cost of no more that £800;

Type B House - to accommodate a man, wife and their four children to the cost of no more than £900;

Type C House - to accommodate a man, wife and their six children to the cost of no more than £1000.

The NSW Housing Commission received 97 submissions for the planning of the area which included 15 differing architectural housing designs. The architectural section of the competition required that five designs be submitted that covered the three different types of homes. The winner of the NSW Housing Commission's Westmead building scheme was architect Albert HA Hanson who completed the designs in conjunction with architecture student LW Jackson of Melbourne University. According to Hanson, the cost limitations (which dated from 1939) meant that concessions had to be made and rooms downsized below the minimum Sydney building approved regulations, which stipulated 80 square ft as a minimum.

A variety of responses were received regarding the unsuitability of the winning architectural design specifically owing to the size and lack of natural light in the house. In November 1944, it was revealed that the original winning design was not used in the final cottages. The final designs were completed by the Commission's architects and consisted of approximately nine varying designs. It also included the construction of low brick fences and concrete foot paths.

Construction of the Westmead Housing Estate

On Wednesday 5 July 1944, the State Housing Commission began construction of 21 brick buildings on the former Toohey Palm Estate. However, these houses were not part of the "model suburb" the competition sought to create, even though they were located in close proximity to the Westmead Estate zoned area, along Austral Avenue.

Work began on the Westmead Housing Development on 28 July 1944 including surveying, the drafting of architectural plans, excavation, the laying of foundations and connection of water and telephone lines. By 23 August 1944 it is reported that the Commission had begun working on the eastern section of the Toohey Palm Estate, which was to be an extension of the main development located within Austral Avenue. Towards the end of 1944 questions were being raised as to who would benefit from the new housing development in Westmead. In an article dating from 12 October, it is noted that the houses would be open to tenants by ballot. Two separate ballots were to be conducted in order to appropriately divide housing between Servicemen and civilians.

According to an article from 1947, the new housing in Westmead had resulted in a 50% increase in school attendance but appropriate facilities had not been provided to accommodate this increase. As one of the first mass housing commission projects, the Westmead Estate was considered largely successful and building activities continued to occur well into the late 1940s.

The Oakes Centre

The subject site is located on land which formed a part of the Government Domain which was subdivided in 1859. The land was acquired by William Roberts. The land remained undeveloped until the 1940s when the Housing Commission developed the Westmead Estate. The Westmead Housing Commission Estate comprised of 300 brick houses as well as a retail strip with 12 shops and a block of flats. It was the intention of the Housing Commission to make Westmead a ‘model village’. The Oakes Centre formed an important part of this development which provided community shops. The building was designed by renowned Sydney architect Emil Sodersten and built by John Stubbs and Sons Pty Ltd in c.1948.

Emil Sodersten was one of Sydney's two leading architects of Art Deco buildings during the 1930s – noted especially for apartment buildings around Elizabeth Bay. He also designed interiors and furniture for some of his commissions, including the Australia Hotel and the City Mutual Life Assurance building.

As part of the development works a shopping centre was designed and was to be constructed along Hawkesbury Road. In an article from May 1946 the shopping centre is described as follows:

> The erection of this shopping block will be the central and culminating feature of the Westmead plan, and it will add the finishing touch to what is already one of the Housing Commission show projects.
>
> To be erected in a central position on the main arterial highway the building will comprise 12 shops with 16 flats occupying the upper portion of the block. Plans provide for a grocery, bakery and a cake shop, butchery, green grocery, delicatessen, chemist, newsagent, barber, beauty parlor [sic], library, book repairer and hardware store.
>
> An architectural feature of the design is the ornamental treatment of the space allotted to essential facilities such as public telephones. These will be located in the two small rotundas, whilst the larger rotundas will house a bus waiting room on the left and a florist's kiosk on the right.

While the description that appeared in the aforementioned newspaper article does not directly correlate with the final shopping centre design, it provides an indication of the significance the shopping centre development had in relation to improving the amenities of the area.

The building remains in use a commercial centre with apartment blocks above.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	The Oakes Centre	HS96
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

View from parking bay to front façade.

Middle of buildings, adjoined by awning.

View of commercial shops occupying the ground floor.

View of commercial shops occupying the ground floor.

Detail of front façade with metal lettering.

Detail of shopfront at the northern end of the building.

View south from northern end to building.

Overview of building.

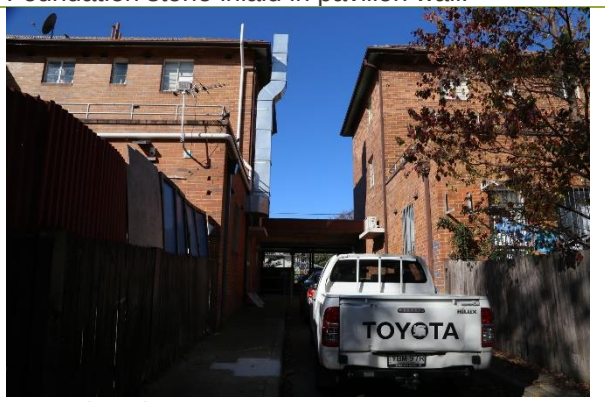
View along parking bay.

South elevation of building.

Pavilion.

Foundation stone inlaid in pavilion wall.

Rear elelvation with discreet brick single story addition.



Rear elevation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	St Barnabas Anglican Church		
Site Image			
Address	75 Hawkesbury Road, Westmead NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	B	-	334311
Heritage Study ID	HS97		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built, Archaeological- Terrestrial	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

St Barnabas Anglican Church is significant at a local level for its historic, associative, aesthetic, social, scientific, rarity and representative values. The Church was constructed in 1954 for the Anglican community of Westmead and utilised sandstone blocks from James Houison's Nairn Villa which previously stood on the site. The Church provides evidence for the development of the Anglican congregation in Westmead which accompanied the residential growth of Westmead during the Post-War period. The site is associated with James Houison, Parramatta architect and builder, who constructed and resided at the Nairn Villa that previously existed at this location. The site has scientific value as it has the potential to reveal archaeological evidence for James Houison's Nairn Villa, constructed in c.1862 and demolished in 1952 to make way for the present St Barnabas' Church.

The Church is socially significant as a continuous focal point of religious activity for people in the community who have practiced worship here since 1936 when the Anglican church purchased Nairn Villa, and constructed the Church in 1954. The Church is aesthetically significant and intact as a unique Post-War Ecclesiastical style Church constructed using sandstone blocks from the Nairn Villa. The Church appears to retain much of its original character and fabric and is a good representative example of its type in the local area. It is considered rare within the area.

The site also contains a relocated soldier's hut. The soldier's hut is historically significant as a purpose-built hut by the Parramatta Mayoral Patriotic Committee in 1940. The hut was originally located along Church Street in Parramatta and used as a serviceman's canteen during the World War II, was relocated to the subject site to function as a Church hall in 1946. The soldiers hut has aesthetic significance as a modest, utilitarian building with vernacular architecture.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The Church was constructed in 1954 for the Anglican community of Westmead and utilised sandstone blocks from James Houison's Nairn Villa which previously stood on the site. The Church provides evidence for the development of the Anglican congregation in Westmead which accompanied the residential growth of Westmead during the Post-War period. The relocated soldier's hut is historically significant as a purpose-built hut by the Parramatta Mayoral Patriotic Committee in 1940. The hut which was originally located along Church Street in Parramatta and used as a serviceman's canteen during the World War II, was relocated to the subject site to function as a Church hall in 1946.
b) Associative	The site is associated with James Houison, Parramatta architect and builder, who constructed and resided at the Nairn Villa that previously existed at this location.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Church is aesthetically significant and intact as a unique Post-War Ecclesiastical style Church constructed using sandstone blocks from the Nairn Villa. The Church retains much of its original character and fabric. The Soldiers hut has aesthetic significance as a modest, utilitarian building with vernacular architecture.
d) Social	The Church is socially significant as a continuous focal point of religious activity for a group of people in the community who have worshipped here since 1936 and constructed the Church on this site in 1954.
e) Scientific	The site has scientific value as it has the potential to reveal archaeological evidence for James Houison's Nairn Villa, constructed in c.1862 which was demolished in 1952 to make way for the present St Barnabas' Church.
f) Rarity	St Barnabas' Church is considered rare as a unique style of Church constructed in the Post-War period utilising salvaged materials from Housion's former residence.
g) Representativeness	The church is a good representative example of a Post-War Ecclesiastical style Church in the local area.

Physical Description

The St Barnabas Church at 75 Hawkesbury Road, Westmead is a unique Post-War Ecclesiastical style Church of the Post-War period constructed from sandstone blocks from James Houison's former country residence named 'Nairn Villa' constructed c. 1862. The Church is T-Shaped with a gabled shingled roof and clerestory running the entire length of the central nave. A central tower with central arched window and timber-panelled double doors, feature on the primary western façade. On either side of the door are lanterns and carved in sandstone above the door are three shields representing, St. Stephen, the Chi Rho, and St Barnabas. Two metal-framed, eight-panelled, glazed windows are located either side of the central tower. A plaque is inset in the northernmost wall of the façade. The plaque reads:

TO THE GLORY OF GOD
This stone was laid by
He most reverend H.W.K MOWLL.C.M.G.D.D
Archibishop of Sydney
26th December, 1954
RT. REV. W.G. Hilliard. MA.,TH. D.Rector

The accompanying Hall, constructed in the 1990s, lies directly to the south of the church, and mimics the basic form of the Church building. The building is constructed of face brick with a gabled roof sheeted in corrugated iron with wide brick piers projecting from each gable end. The Church and Hall are connected by a modern brick path which is bound by a metal palisade pool fence.

The front of the Church is bound by a wrought iron fence set on a sandstone base. A sandstone path leads to the front entrance of the church. It is possible that this is the original boundary fence for the 'Nairn Villa' which was previously located on this site. A gravel driveway on the northern side of the building leads to the rear of the property. To the rear of the church there are several buildings including a soldiers hut which was relocated to the site in 1946, an L-shaped building and a small shed. Aerial imagery shows that the shed and L-shaped were extant by the 1965. These buildings were not visible from the public domain however, aerial imagery shows that the shed and easternmost buildings have gabled roofs sheeted in corrugated iron and the other L-shaped building has tiled roof material.

There is minimal landscaping around the property. A mature Port Jackson Fig Tree (*Ficus rubiginosa*) is located at the front of the property, otherwise there are no other plants of significance within the landscape. The Port Jackson Fig Tree possibly dates to the same time as the 'Nairn Villa'.

The site has the potential to reveal archaeological evidence for James Houison's Nairn Villa, constructed in c.1862 and demolished in 1952 to make way for the present St Barnabas' Church.

The Church and Hall have been well-maintained and are in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Shed to the rear visible in 1965 aerial
- Soldiers hut – relocated in 1946
- 1912 Church hall demolished and new Church Hall added in c.1990s.
- New roof to easternmost building at the rear.

Overall, the item 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	Soldiers Hut 1946; Church 1954; Church Hall c.1990s

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 area governed by Cumberland City 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.

St Barnabas' Anglican Church
St Barnabas' Anglican Church is located on a portion of land along the eastern side of Hawkesbury Road that originally formed a part of the Government Domain and was then subdivided and sold in 1859 to James Housion, prominent Parramatta architect and builder. On this block he constructed his country residence c.1862, known as Nairn Villa, the name referring to his birthplace in Scotland. Houison also grew crops of oats on his Westmead Estate, having delivered samples of his products to the Cumberland Argus Office, which displayed it in their office window. The residence then passed to Houison's son Richard following his death in c.1880.

Christian worshipping within the suburb of Westmead began in a purpose-built house located in Hassall Street and by 1914 had moved into a purpose-built hall located north of the subject site at 22 Railway Parade, Westmead. In 1936, worship moved to the subject site, after Parramatta Anglican Church acquired these premises. Housion's Nairn Villa remained at the subject site and was used as the residence of the rector. In 1946, a soldiers hut was relocated to the subject site to function as a hall for the Church. The soldiers hut was built by the Parramatta Mayoral Patriotic Committee in 1940 and was originally located along Church Street in Parramatta and used as a serviceman's canteen during the World War II.

The Nairn Villa was demolished in 1952 to make way for the construction of a new Church. The sandstone from Nairn Villa was salvaged and used in the construction of the church. The foundation stone was laid in December 1954 and the Church was dedicated by Archbishop Mowll in May 1956. The original St Barnabas Hall that had been constructed at 22 Railway Parade was also relocated to the new site at this time. The hall located adjacent to the Church building was constructed in the early 1990s following demolition of the original 1914 St Barnabas Hall.

The item remains in use as an Anglican Church and Hall and also contains a residence for the rector at the rear.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**

4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 a historical archaeological assessment be carried out to determine the archaeological potential of the site. In particular, the likelihood for ground floor deposits beneath the church.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	St Barnabas Anglican Church	HS97
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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
- *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate,* 1914, 'Westmead, 20 June, 11.
- *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate,* 1946, 'Pulling down the soldier's hut" 27 February, 1.

Limitations

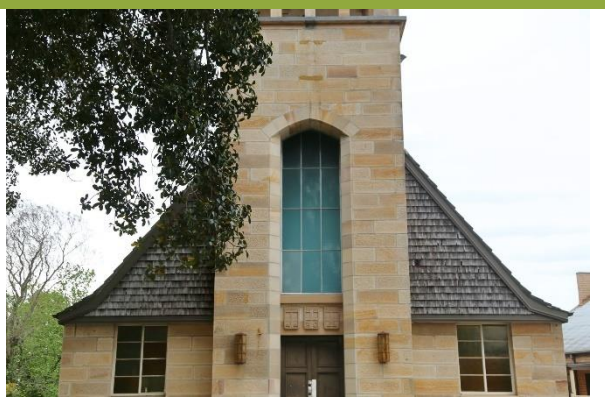
1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

View along church driveway to Soldier's Hut



View to the façade of the church.

Church Hall.

Wrought iron fence on sandstone base.

Mature Port Jackson Fig Tree (*Ficus rubiginosa*)

Detail of window and plaque on Church.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Inter-War Corner Shop		
Site Image			
Address	143 Hawkesbury Road, Westmead NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	1	A	1409
Heritage Study ID	HS98		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Inter-War corner shop at 143 Hawkesbury Road, Westmead is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. The building was constructed in 1934 for Peter Guido Vanzino as a shop with a residence to the rear and functioned as a newsagency until 1955. The shop has aesthetic significance as an Inter-War period corner shop that has a residence attached to the rear. The shop is relatively intact and has a visible presence within the streetscape of both Hawkesbury Road and Alexandra Avenue. The item is one of the few remaining shops in the Westmead area dating to the Inter-War period and is a representative example of the commercial development that occurred as a development of the Westmead Housing Commission Estate.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The building was constructed in 1934 for Peter Guido Vanzino as a shop with a residence to the rear and functioned as a newsagency until 1955.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The shop has aesthetic significance as an Inter-War period corner shop that has a residence attached to the rear. The shop is relatively intact and has a visible presence within the streetscape of both Hawkesbury Road and Alexandra Avenue.
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 one of the few remaining shops in the Westmead area dating to the Inter-War period and is a representative example of the

	commercial development that occurred as a development of the Westmead Housing Commission Estate.

Physical Description

The building at 143 Hawkesbury Road is a late Inter-War period corner shop with a small residence attached to the rear. The residential portion of the building is constructed of face-brick and abuts the shop which addresses the corner of Hawkesbury Road and Alexandra Avenue . The building has a half-hipped roof which terminates with a parapet at the shop front along Hawkesbury Road. The parapet above the shop is a rendered wall and finishes in a subtly articulated arch. The upper section of the parapet is cracking and has metal bracing attached along the inner wall. The shop front features a cantilevered awning with a fibre cement panelled ceiling with old surgery light suspended from above. The windows to the shopfront have been modified with new fixed glass single-pane, metal-framed windows. The two primary northern and western facades of the shopfront have also been modified, with interpretative tiles set along the ground floor façade.

The remaining northern façade, where the former residence was located features original detailing, including exposed rafters and bargeboards, as well as timber framed eight-pane double hung sash timber windows. A small weatherboard enclosure with modern windows has been added to the rear of the former residence. This may have originally been an open porch which was later infilled.

A garden bed traverses along the length of the northern side of the building and extends along the rear of the building. The garden bed is bounded by a fence constructed of timber logs. A carpark is located at the rear of the building.

Overall the item is in a fair condition. There are some tiles along the side walls of the building that have been graffitied and there is some structural movement in the upper section of the parapet façade.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- New windows along shopfront
- New entrance doors
- Modern signage along awning
- Weatherboard infilled porch
- Carpark

There building has had several modifications to the detailing of the building including the replacement of some original windows and the infilling of the rear porch. 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	c.1934

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 area governed by Cumberland City 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.

143 Hawkesbury Road
The corner shop at 143 Hawkesbury Road is located on land originally granted to George Oakes in 1861. The corner shop and the residence were constructed in c.1934 when Peter Guido Vanzino purchased the land and constructed the shop and residence. The shop operated as a newsagency by Peter Guido Vanzino from 1936 onwards after relocating from his previous newsagency at located at 11 Railway Parade. Vanzino maintained ownership of the property until 1955 when Giro Gaetano Favaloro purchased the property. It is likely that this shop and residence relate to the development of the Westmead Housing Commission Estate which occurred during this period.

The shop is currently in use as Westmead Family Medical Practice.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			

5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Inter-War Corner Shop	HS98
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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

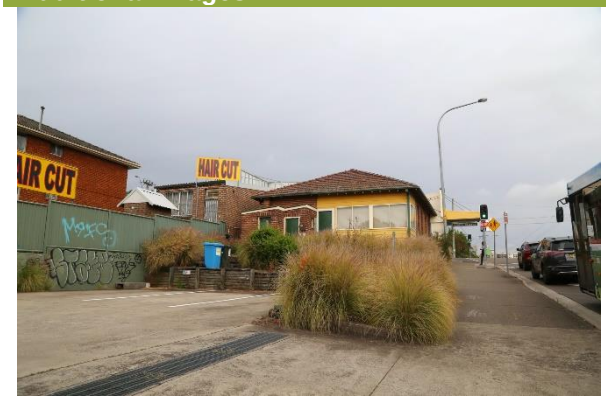
Limitations

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



View to rear of shop.

Rear and side elevations of shop.

Tensile bracing on awning.

View to surgery light on underside of awning.

Graffiti on side of shop.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Group of Post-War Bungalows		
Site Image			
Address	152-156 Hawkesbury Road, Westmead NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	1A,1B,1C	-	18901
Heritage Study ID	HS99		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The group of three Post-War houses at 152-156 Hawkesbury Road, Westmead are of local significance for their historic and 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 c.1940, the group of houses directly relate to the 'Toohey's Palm Estate' subdivision, purchased by John Toohey in 1911 and subdivided in 1925. The group was built as part of the planned subdivision of 'Toohey's Palm Estate' and provide evidence of the pattern of residential development in the suburb of Westmead and within the broader Cumberland LGA. The item is of aesthetic significance as a group of highly intact Post-War bungalows 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'.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	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 c.1940, the group of houses directly relate to the 'Toohey's Palm Estate' subdivision, purchased by John Toohey in 1911 and subdivided in 1925. The group was built as part of the planned subdivision of 'Toohey's Palm Estate' and provide 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 group of highly intact Post-War bungalows 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 the architectural style of dwellings constructed as part of the 'Toohey's Palm Estate'.

Physical Description

The item consists of a group of three Post-War houses located at 152-156 Hawkesbury Road, Westmead. The group developed during the mid-20th century as part of the subdivisions of the Toohey Palm Estate.

No. 152
The house at 152 Hawkesbury Road is a single storey Post-War Bungalow constructed of red toned face-brick with a main hipped roof with a projecting hipped roofed wing to the front and rear. The house features a moderate set back. The roof is tiled in Marseilles tiles and has a single brick chimney with a horizontal capping and open side flue vents. Solar panels have been added to the roof.

The house features Functionalist style brick detailing around front verandah which has been enclosed. A projecting bay window is located on the northern end of the façade. Security screens are attached to all windows. A small building is located at the rear of the building that has gabled roof tiled in Marseilles tiles. The house is bound by a timber post and panel fence with steel gate. A high metal sheeted fence encloses the property along Grand Avenue. The property features a well-maintained lawn which has a concrete paved path that leads to the entrance to the house.

The house is well-maintained and is in a good condition.

No. 154
The house at 154 Hawkesbury Road is a single storey Post-War Bungalow constructed of red toned face-brick with a main hipped roof with a projecting hipped roofed wing to the front and rear. The dwelling faces Hawkesbury Road and is partly obscured by high hedging that spans along the front of the property. The house features a moderate set back. The roof is tiled in Marseilles tiles and has a single brick chimney with an oversailing course at the top. Solar panels have been added to the roof.

The house features Functionalist style brick detailing around a front verandah which has been enclosed. The house has a prominent front entryway that features a rectangular brick, parapet styled porch that has expressed brick details with a central vertical feature and a tiled floor. Security screens are attached to all windows. The house has a corrugated iron roofed extension to the rear as well as a garage and a with a modern carport addition.

The house is bound by a low brick fence that features an unusual upper course of straight-edged and curved brick. New metal inserts have been added to the brick fence and a new metal gate encloses a paved concrete driveway. The property features a well-maintained lawn with several established planting. A concrete paved path that leads to the entrance to the house.

The house is well-maintained and is generally in a good condition, although there is some visible structural movement and cracking to the brick at the front parapet-styled entryway.

No. 156
The house at 156 Hawkesbury Road is a single storey Post-War Bungalow constructed of red toned face-brick with a main hipped roof with a projecting hipped roofed north wing. The house has a curved façade which addresses its location on the corner of Hawksbury Road and Alexandra Avenue. The house features a deep set back. The roof is tiled in Marseilles tiles and has a single brick chimney.

The house features Functionalist style brick detailing and has a prominent front entryway with bullnose brick columns set either side of the front entrance. There is a shallow curved awning which displays the soldier coursing of the bricks brick. A projecting bay window is located on the northern end of the façade and features three timber-framed double-hung sash windows. Security screens are attached to the front door. The house has a small weatherboard extension added to the rear of the building.

The house is bound by a low brick fence that features faceted brick coping and a dentil brick course. A new gate has been installed between the brick pillars of the fence and provides access to the property. The property features an overgrown lawn with several established trees, including several bottlebrushes. A concrete paved path leads to the front entrance to the house.

A garage is located at the rear of the property with a driveway accessed from Alexandra Avenue. The garage has a gabled roof with corrugated metal sheets, fibre-cement clad walls and two timber leaf doors. This is addressed by a concrete strip driveway. The north boundary of the property is enclosed by a tall timber panel fence with sheet metal gates. The gates do not contribute to the setting.

The house is well-maintained and is generally in a good condition, although there is some visible structural movement and cracking to the brick boundary fence.

Overall, the group of houses are considered to be in a good condition although there is some evidence of structural movement and cracking to the brickwork.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

No. 152
- Solar panels on roof
- Enclosed verandah*
- Security screens added to windows and doors*
- High hedging along boundary of property

No.154
- Solar panels on roof
- Enclosed verandah*
- Security screens added to windows*
- Metal inserts to fence

No. 156
- Rear weatherboard addition
- Metal gate*

As a group, the item is considered to have high integrity with the form and materials of each house remaining intact. The enclosed verandahs to Nos 152 and 154 are considered detracting.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1940

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 area governed by Cumberland City 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.

Post-War Bungalows

The subject site is located on Portions 313 granted to 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. 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.

The subject site formed part of Lot 1 of the Toohey Estate subdivision that was purchased by Cecil Hay in 1930. The land was further subdivided into 5 allotments from 1A to 1E. Lots 1A, 1B and 1C form 156, 154 and 152 Hawkesbury Road respectively.

No. 152 (1C)

Adelaide Mary Coffey, (motor driver) purchased Lot 1C (now 152 Hawkesbury Road) in 1940. It is likely that the house that now stands at this site was built around this time. The property passed to Joan Carmen Coffey in 1968 and was later purchased by George and Soula Moros in 1982. The house continued to change hands and remains in use as a private residence.

No. 154 (1B)

Daniel Currie, a dairy inspector purchased Lot 1B (now 154 Hawkesbury Road) in 1940 when it is likely that the property that now stands was built. In 1968 the property was sold to Dimitrios Prinaris, Hirisanthi Prinaris, George Moros and Soula Prinaris in 1968 as tenants in common. The house continued to change hands and remains in use as a private residence.

No 156 (1A)

Godfrey Whitford, a telephone engineer, purchased Lot 1 A (now 156 Hawkesbury Road) in 1940 when it is likely that the property that stands on this land was built. Ownership was the transferred to Ruby Jane Whitford in 1956 following the death of her husband. In 1976 the property was purchased by Moira Lee. The house continued to change hands and remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- All three properties are experienced some signs of damage to brickwork including structural movement and cracking. It is recommended that these be rectified by a suitably qualified heritage tradesperson.
- Should the opportunity arise, the verandahs to Nos 152 and 154 should be reinstated to their original form.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Group of Post-War Bungalows	HS99
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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

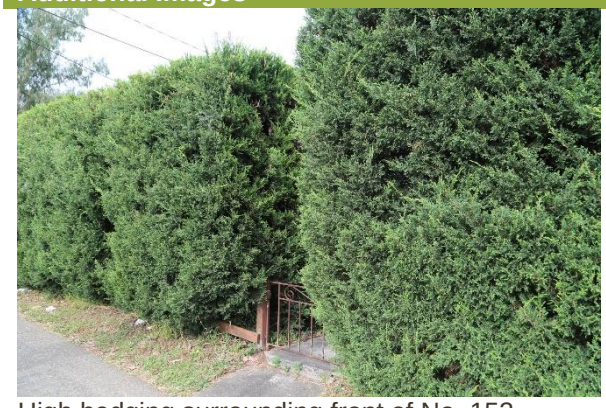
Limitations

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



High hedging surrounding front of No. 152.

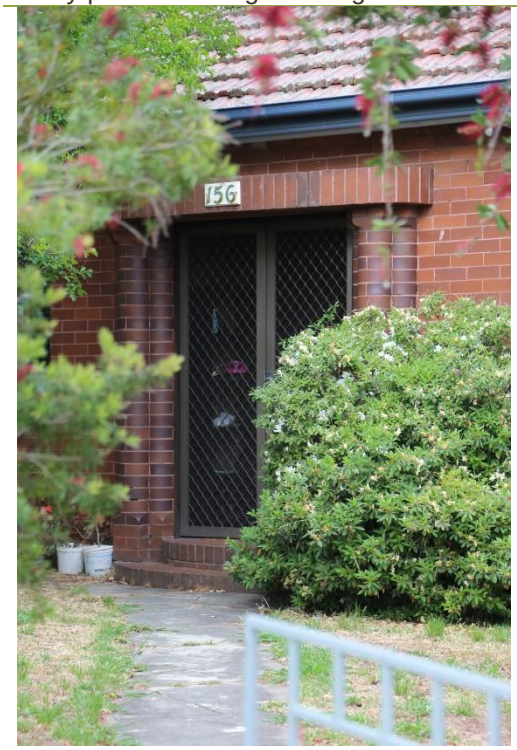
No.152 viewed from Grand Avenue.

No.154.

No. 154.

Entry portio showing cracking brickwork.

No. 156,.



Entrance to No.156.

Brick fence showing signs of movement and cracking at No. 156.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Inter-War Bungalow		
Site Image			
Address	74 Houison Street, Westmead, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	183429
Heritage Study ID	HS100		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Inter-War bungalow at 74 Houison Street, Westmead is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1928, the item relates to the significant residential subdivisions in Westmead. The property was formerly part of the Old Government Domain, which was subdivided and acquired by James Houison in 1856. The house that now stands at this site was likely constructed in 1928 for Elma Alice Gazzard and formed a part of the second subdivision of this area. The item has aesthetic significance as a well-maintained and intact example of an Inter-War style bungalow, uncommon in the area due to its large setback, garden setting and prominent double gable with deep front verandah. The item makes a strong contribution to the character of Houison Street owing to its size, form, design, and materiality. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an Inter-War Bungalow built in Westmead in the late 1920s into the early 1930s.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built c.1928, the item relates to the significant residential subdivisions in Westmead. The property was formerly part of the Old Government Domain, which was subdivided and acquired by James Houison in 1856. The house that now stands at this site was likely constructed in 1928 for Elma Alice Gazzard and formed a part of the second subdivision of this area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as a well-maintained and intact example of an Inter-War style bungalow, uncommon in the area due to its large setback, garden setting and prominent double gable with deep front verandah. The item makes a strong contribution to the

	character of Houison Street owing its size, form, design, and materiality.
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, c.1930s.

Physical Description

The house at 74 Houison Street, Westmead is an asymmetrical, double fronted, Inter-War style bungalow constructed of polychromatic face brick. The house is designed to an L-shaped plan with a transverse gabled main roof and with a prominent projecting double gable to the front. The roof is tiled in dark brown Marseilles tiles.

The two projecting gables are a prominent element of the façade and feature timber barge boards and a half-timbered effect in the gable. The house has a deep front verandah with broad eaves. The verandah is located beneath the smaller gable and is supported by brick piers and squat tapered cast concrete columns. A projecting window frame with original leadlight casement windows is featured on the primary façade. Beneath the verandah, lightweight security grilles have been added to original leadlight casement windows. The front entry door was not visible from the public domain.

A garage has been added immediately adjacent to the northern side of the building and is constructed using sympathetic forms and masonry materials to match the existing house. A terracotta coloured concrete stamped driveway leads to the garage. The house has a corrugated iron, skillion extension to the rear, which likely forms a verandah. Aerial imagery also shows that a small shed with a gabled roof sheeted in corrugated iron has been added to the rear.

The building retains its original allotment and has a substantial setback from the street. This has allowed for large front garden which is currently sympathetically landscaped. A terracotta coloured concrete stamped pathway leads to the front verandah via a set of newly tiled steps. The property is surrounded by a low face-brick fence which appears to have been partially restored and is missing most of the original metal railing. There is low hedging along the inside of the fence and high hedging in front of the verandah.

The item is in a good condition with some paint peeling from the timber barge boards.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Rear extension
- Sympathetic garage addition
- Modern concrete stamped driveway
- Lightweight security grilles attached to windows
- New concrete paved driveway and pathway*

Although the building has been modified, most modifications are sympathetic to the original form and design 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	c.1928

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 area governed by Cumberland City 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.

74 Houison Street
The Inter-War Bungalow at 74 Houison Street is located a portion of land that originally formed a part of the Old Government Domain that was later granted to James Houison in July 1856. William Henry Lathan Hayes purchased the portion of Houison's land between Houison Street and Hawkesbury Road in 1925 which was then further subdivided by Lathan.

In 1928, the land that is now known as 74 Houison Street was purchased by Elma Alice Gazzard. It is likely that the house that now stands at this site was constructed at this time.

The building continued to change hands and remains in use as a private residence.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	**X**
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Inter-War Bungalow	HS100
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

House frontage to Houison Street.

View alongside of house.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Sacred Heart Primary School and Church		
Site Image			
Address	14 Ralph Street, Westmead, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	1-7	-	35147
Heritage Study ID	HS101		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Education	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

Sacred Heart Primary School and Church are of local significance for their historic, social and representative values. Historically, the earliest portion of the existing Sacred Heart School is the Church, built in 1954 in response to the population growth encountered within the suburb of Westmead. The first permanent school building was constructed in 1975 which continued to expand with the growth of the suburb of Westmead. The Church and School provide evidence for the development of the Westmead Catholic community and is linked to growth of Westmead following the construction of the Westmead Housing Commission Estate.

The item has social significance as a School and Church that has remained a continuous focal point of religious and educational activity for the Catholic community in Westmead from the 1950s onwards. Both the School and the Church remain good examples of a Post-War period Catholic School building and a Church in the local area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically, the earliest portion of the existing Sacred Heart School was built in 1954 in response to the population growth encountered within the suburb of Westmead. The first permanent school building was constructed in 1975 which continued to expand with the growth of the suburb of Westmead. The Church and School provide evidence for the development of the Westmead Catholic community and is linked to growth of Westmead following the construction of the Westmead Housing Commission Estate.
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 School and Church that has remained a continuous focal point of religious and educational activity for the Catholic community in Westmead from the 1950s onwards
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	Both the School and the Church remain good examples of a Post-War period Catholic School building and a Church in the local area.

Physical Description

Sacred Heart Church and Primary School are located on sloped landscape along Ralph Street. Sacred Heart Church is a simple split-level, rectangular shaped church hall constructed of polychromatic face-brick with a gabled roof tiled in Marseilles tiles. This section was constructed in 1955 and forms the earliest component of the wider School precinct. The building features large, metal framed, four-paned windows which appear to be replacement of the original church windows. The doors to the church are not visible from the public domain as they are concealed by metal screen doors. Entrance to the church is beneath a smaller projecting gable that is located at the centre of the western façade. This smaller gable creates a portico which provides access to the church. A cross is located on the wall of the church at the front of the building with the words 'Sacred Heart Church' attached in metal lettering. Services and Mass times are displayed and timber boards beneath this sign.

Permanent school buildings were constructed on the site since 1975 with building continuing over time as the school has expanded. The main school building at Sacred Heart Primary School is located immediately to the west of the church. The building is a face brick two-storey structure with an area of the ground level supported by rendered brick columns and the ground level used as a car park. The building has metal-faced multi-paned windows. The portion of this building that is visible from the public domain forms an extension of the original school building constructed at the site in 1975. The original portion of this building is not visible from the public domain.

To the rear of the church is a smaller building with a gabled roof tiled in Marseilles tiles and with a projecting gable on its eastern elevation. This building is not visible from the public domain although aerial imagery shows the structure was likely built during the c.1960s. This is the second structure built within the boundary of the school. A large shade cloth is located between this structure and the main school building.

The school and church are enclosed by a tall metal palisade fence. The landscape within the boundary is partly grassed with concrete footpaths and driveways. There are several mature trees within the boundary of the church and school including species of eucalyptus, paperbark and London plane trees. The footpath has bottlebrush trees spaced along Ralph Street.

The school and church are well-maintained and are in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Windows replaced on Church building*
- Security screen doors to Church
- School buildings added from 1975 onwards
- Metal palisade boundary fence

The church and school have been modified over the years with elements such as windows and doors replaced. 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	Church 1954; School 1975

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 area governed by Cumberland City 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.

Sacred Heart Primary School

Prior to Sacred Heart Primary School being established, the Parish of Sacred Heart was founded on 1 February 1951 and was headed by Parish Priest Reverend James Collins who remained with the Parish until 1963. From the outset, Mass was celebrated in Westmead Boys' Home until a church was built at its present location and opened on March 28, 1954. The church and primary school building is located along Ralph Street. The establishment of the church is attributed to the growing housing commission development, which had rapidly resulted in an increase in the local population, and the need for a local parish.

The Sacred Heart School was founded in 1955 and was operated by the Sisters of Mercy. The Sisters of Mercy who staffed the school were based in Parramatta. The Mercy tradition continued until 1993, when Mrs Sattler was appointed the first lay Principal of the school.

The School building has been extended several times since then. In 1975, the first permanent school building was constructed as the result of a Government Grant. In 1999, Sacred Heart School was extended and improved by the Catholic Education Office, increasing the enrolment of the school to over 200 students.

From December 2002 to early 2015 the care of both the parish and school was transferred to the Camillians (Ministers of the Infirm). Fr Walter Fogarty is the current Parish Priest. The school buildings continue in use as a primary school and the church is still in use by the Sacred Heart Parish.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	**12.** Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Sacred Heart Primary School and Church	HS101
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

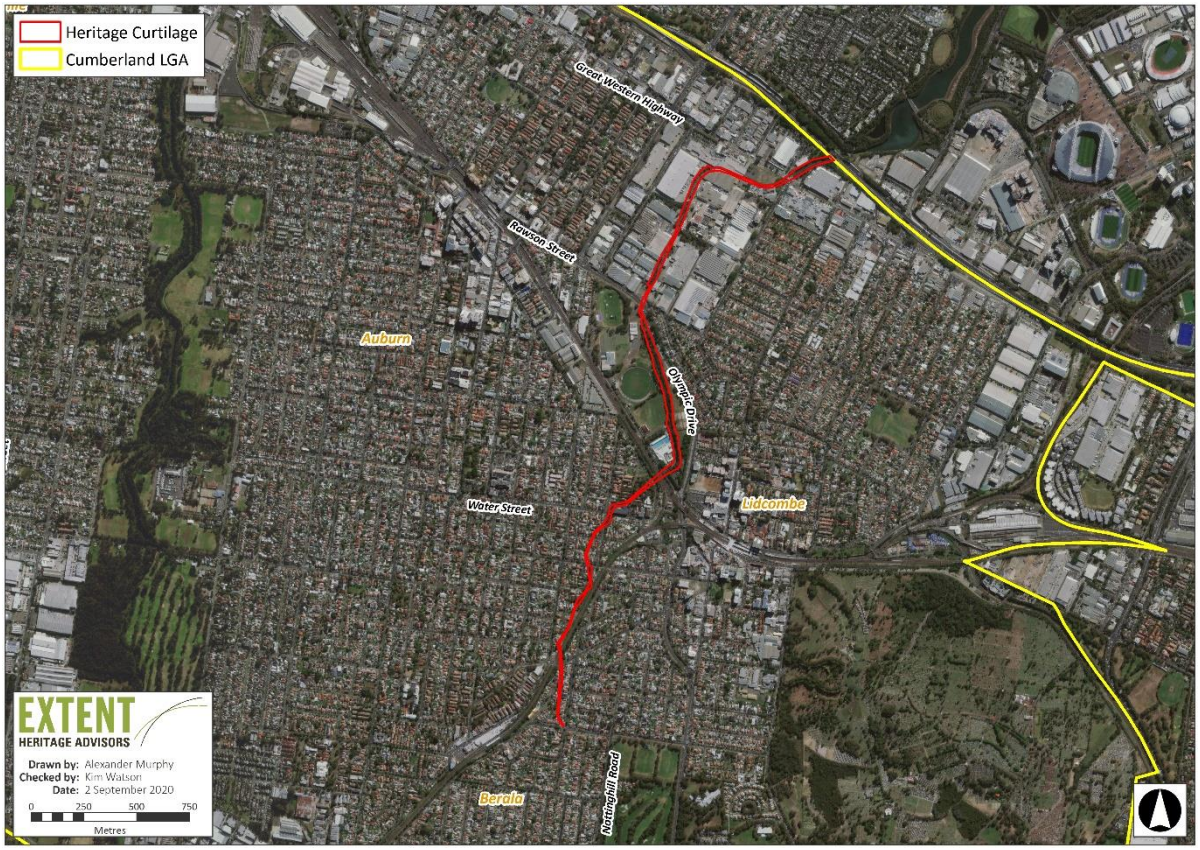
Overview of Church.

View of School buildings.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Haslams Creek Canal		
Site Image			
Address	Haslams Creek between Parramatta Road, Lidcombe NSW 2141 and London Road, Berala NSW 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	-
Heritage Study ID	HS102		
LEP ID	Extension of curtilage of listed item, I173 (Cumberland LEP); A55 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Utilities - Water	

Curtilage Map



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.

The current listing of the Haslams Creek Canal (Item No. I173, Cumberland LEP; A55, Parramatta LEP) has only identified a portion of Haslams Creek Canal between Parramatta Road and Boorea Street, Lidcombe. As the canal extends much further through the Cumberland LGA, this listing sheet recommends that the heritage curtilage should be revised for the new Cumberland LEP to reflect Creek Haslams Canal in its entirety. It is recommended that the curtilage be extend from south from Boorea Street, Lidcombe to the north of London Road Berala, where the Haslam Creek Canal terminates.

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 London Road, Berala. 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 Heritage NSW, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Haslams Creek Culvert', dated April 2009. This following refers to the history of Haslams Creek however, does not cover the land which this assessment sheet addresses.

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 (sic) 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. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**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 current listing of the Haslams Creek Canal (Item No. I173, Cumberland LEP; A55 Parramatta LEP) has only identified a portion of Haslams Creek Canal between the Parramatta Road and Boorea Street, Lidcombe. As the canal extends much further through the Cumberland LGA, the heritage curtilage should be revised for the Cumberland LEP to reflect Creek Haslams Canal in its entirety.
- It is recommended that the curtilage be extend from south from Boorea Street, Lidcombe to the north of London Road Berala, where the Haslam Creek Canal terminates.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Canalisation of Haslams Creek south of Parramatta Road	A55
Cumberland Heritage Study	Haslams Creek Canal	HS102
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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 Heritage, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register, *'Haslams Creek Culvert'*.

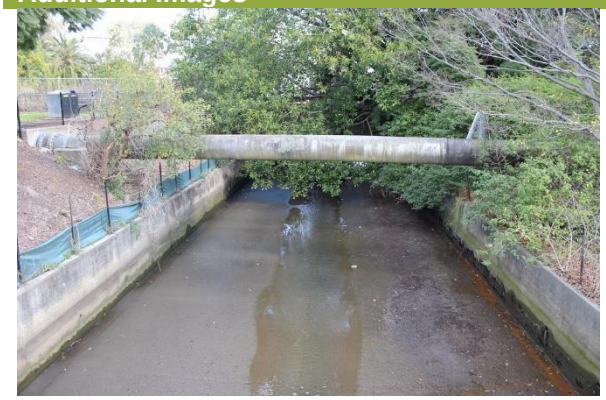
Limitations

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



View along canal.

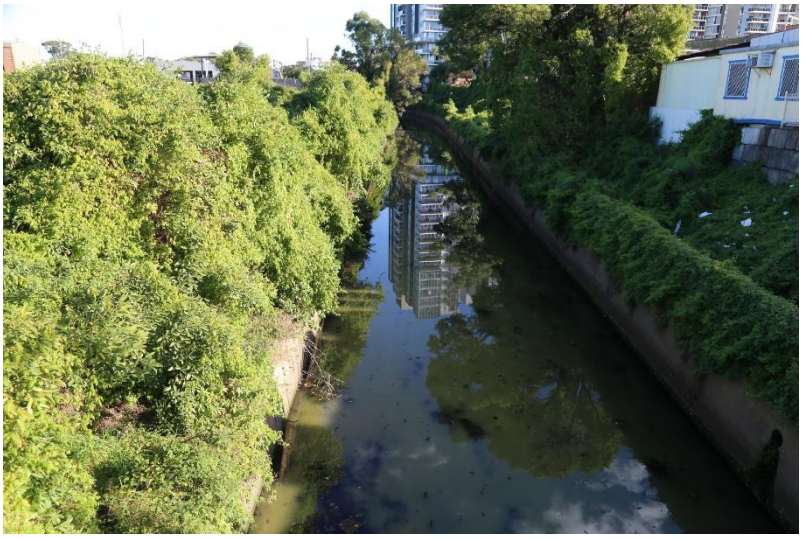
View along canal showing the vertical concrete walls.

View along canal showing structural props.

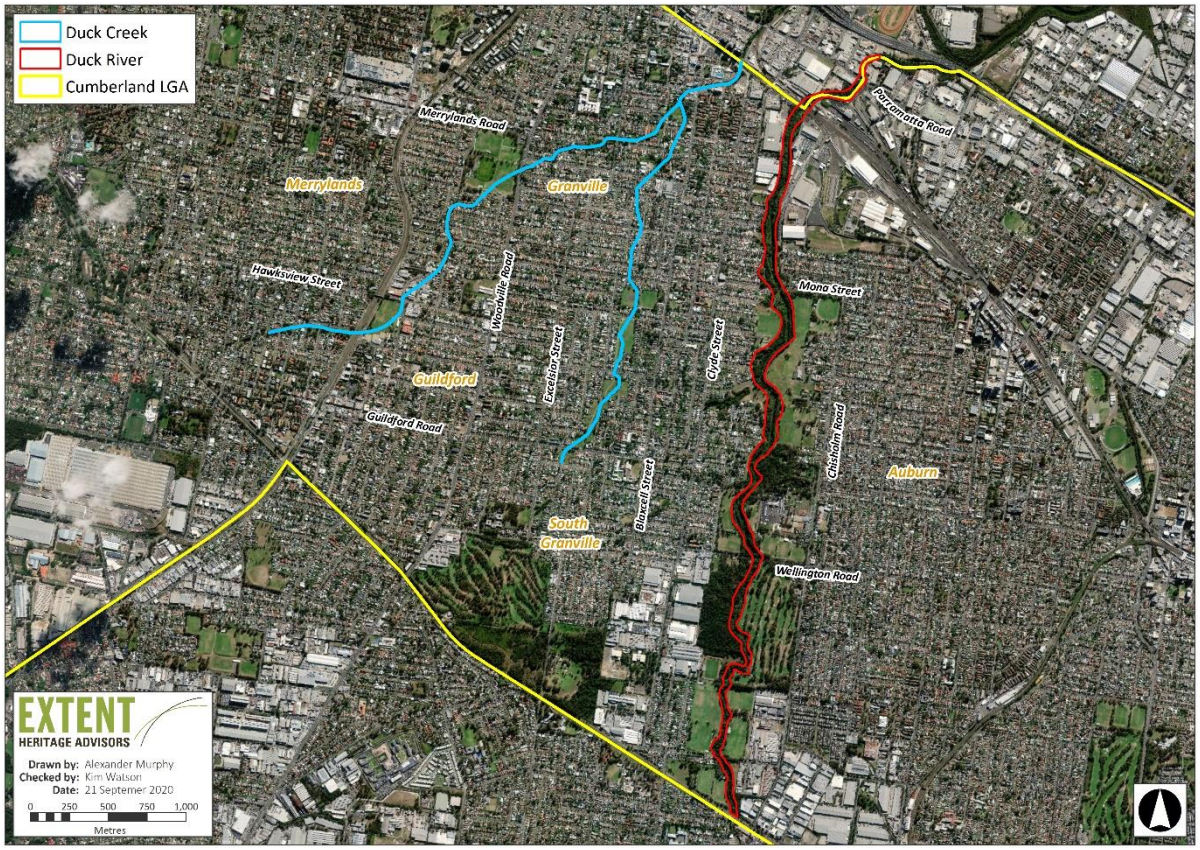
View along canal.

View along canal from Boorea Street, Auburn.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Duck Creek		
Site Image			
Address	Duck Creek, extends from Granville to South Granville/Guildford, NSW.		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	-
Heritage Study ID	HS103b		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	None		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Landscape –Natural	

Curtilage Map



*Duck Creek is marked in blue.

Statement of Significance

Duck Creek does not meet the threshold for local or State heritage listing under the NSW Heritage Criteria. The item has insufficient historic significance as a creek that was channelised in the c.1930s. Duck Creek is in a fair condition. It is heavily polluted and has significant cracking along the concrete lined floor. The creek is not considered to be a good representative example of a channelised creek within the Cumberland LGA. The channelised section of the creek also does not exhibit any technical significance for its design and engineering.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item has insufficient historic significance as a creek that was channelised in the c.1930s
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

Duck Creek is a small creek that flows from the Duck River which is a tributary of the Parramatta River. Duck Creek runs from Guildford West through Granville and terminates at Clyde. Duck Creek was dammed in the late nineteenth century and sections of the upper reaches of the creek in Guildford and Merrylands have been channelised and piped underground as it passes under roads, playing fields and through residential development. The channelised sections of the creek are lined with either concrete or brick. The canal flows through the suburbs of Granville and Clyde where it joins with A'Becketts Creek and itself flows into Duck River. In its lower reaches it is a tidal creek.

Along the canal are a variety of established native and European plantings including palms, figs, willow trees and many other plantings.

Duck Creek is in varying conditions across its length. Most areas are considered to be in a fair condition with small pockets in a poor condition. On inspection the water level in the creek was very low and there was some visible cracking in the canal wall and floor.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

Duck Creek is considered to be of moderate integrity and has undergone a series of upgrades and general maintenance. There is a high level of pollution which affects the water quality and function of the Creek.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	Channelised c.1930s

Duck Creek is a small creek that flows from the Duck River which is a tributary of the Parramatta River. Duck Creek runs from Guildford West to Granville through to Clyde. In the late nineteenth century, Duck Creek was dammed with a Hudson Brothers dam. There had been proposals to deepen the creek in the 1880's, but they did not eventuate because of the significant price associated with breaking through sandstone. This was later approved in 1898 when it was established that the creek could be deepened for a more manageable price.

In 1928, in an effort to beautify the creek, Auburn Council undertook a scheme of willow planting to elevate the creek from a 'filthy swamp'. Despite this attempted beautification the creek continued to be a natural drain for the unsewered suburbs of Granville, Auburn and Parramatta South. The pollution and water quality in Duck Creek was worsened by the presence of several chemical factories which dumped their waste in the river. These conditions worsened until Duck Creek was called a "menace…and a breeding ground for rats and mosquitoes" in a 1937 article. Aerial imagery indicates Duck Creek was channelised in the 1930s.

Over time, Duck Creek has consistently had issues with water quality and pollution which continue today.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	**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:

- It is not recommended that this item be listed as a local heritage item on the Cumberland LEP. It has minimal heritage significance and is in a fair to poor condition being heavily polluted and experiencing cracking to the canal floor. There are better examples of canals that are of historic significance and retain their cultural and natural values within the Cumberland LGA.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Duck Creek	HS103b
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers, 1937,'Dirty Duck Creek' 25 March p.11.
- Evening News, 1889, 'Pipes at Duck Creek', 7 February, 5.
- Evening News 1898, 'Deepening Duck Creek', 8 July,
- The Sydney Morning Herald, 'Beautifying Duck Creek', 21 May 1928, 5.

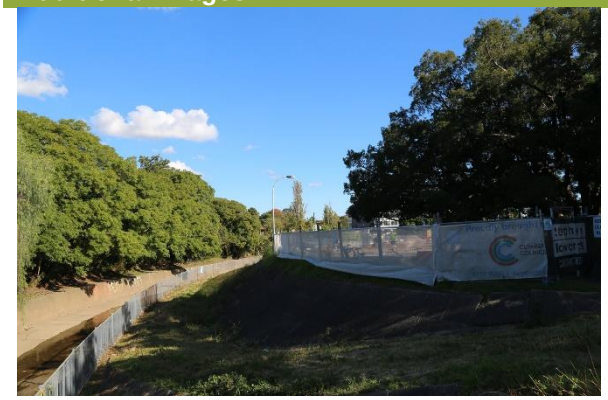
Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



Duck Creek as viewed from Memorial Drive Granville.

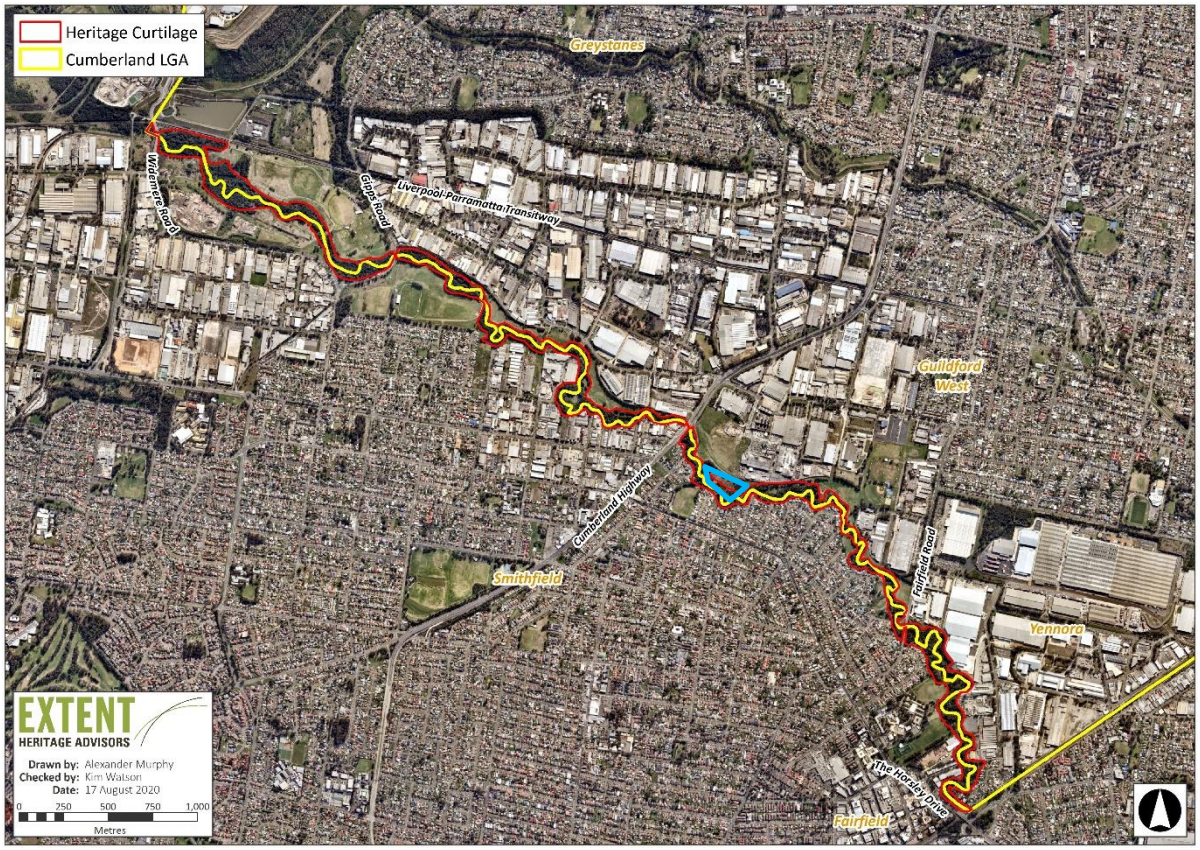
Duck Creek as viewed from Memorial Drive Granville.

Duck Creek viewed from the corner of Enid Avenue and William Street, Granville.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Prospect Creek		
Site Image			
Address	N/A		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	-
Heritage Study ID	HS104 and HS130		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Landscape - Natural	

Curtilage Map



*Area outlined in blue indicates location of Smithfield Coastal Floodplain Wetlands.
Note that only half of the creek is located within the Cumberland LGA boundary.

Statement of Significance

Prospect Creek is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, scientific, rarity and representative values. Prospect Creek is historically significant as an important waterway used for trade and travel routes by the local Aboriginal groups. The area is also historically associated with early European exploration in the area. The creek retains some remnant vegetation and formation that parallels what the landscape would have looked like prior to European colonisation of the land. It is aesthetically significant as green corridor retained between the highly urbanised areas of western Sydney.

Prospect Creek is a prominent natural landscape that is of scientific significance for its natural heritage values, that retains valuable strands of vegetation associated with the coastal floodplain wetlands. The area retains a number of plant and tree assemblages of regenerated vegetation that assists the conservation of threatened species and ecological communities crucial to maintaining the unique biodiversity of the Cumberland Plain. The area contains an assemblage of native species that are representative example of a Coastal Floodplain Wetland. This is an increasingly rare landscape due to historical disturbances associated with farming and grazing and contemporary development pressures.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Prospect Creek is of historically significant as an important waterway used for trade and travel routes by the local Aboriginal groups. The area is also historically associated with early European exploration in the area. The creek retains some remnant vegetation and formation that parallels what the landscape would have looked like prior to European colonisation of the land.

b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Prospect Creek is aesthetically significant as green corridor retained between the highly urbanised areas of western Sydney.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	Prospect Creek is a prominent natural landscape that is of scientific significance for its natural heritage values, that retains valuable strands of vegetation associated with the coastal floodplain wetlands. The area retains a number of plant and tree assemblages of regenerated vegetation that assists the conservation of threatened species and ecological communities crucial to maintaining the unique biodiversity of the Cumberland Plain.
f) Rarity	The item is an increasingly rare landscape due to historical disturbances associated with farming and grazing and contemporary development pressures.
g) Representativeness	The area contains an assemblage of native species that are representative example of a Coastal Floodplain Wetland.

Physical Description

Prospect Creek is 26 kilometres long watercourse that forms a part of the Georges River catchment, located on the southern border between Cumberland LGA and Fairfield LGA. Prospect Reservoir is located at the top of the catchment, where the watercourse then flows generally southeast by east direction through the Holroyd, Fairfield, Liverpool and Bankstown areas before its confluence with Georges River at Georges Hall.

The underlying geology is described as quaternary alluvium derived from Wiannamatta shales and Hawkesbury Sandstone, which the majority of the catchment consisting of Wiannamatta shale-based clay soils. Topographically the catchment is characterised by gentle undulating terrain with almost level floodplains.

A number of vegetation communities have been identified in the area including Grey Box Woodland, Spotted Gum Forest, Grey Box-Ironbark Woodland, Shale / Gravel Transition Forest, Dry Rainforest, River Flat Forest, Riparian Complex, and Freshwater Reed Swamp. The entire length of Prospect Creek within the Cumberland LGA is zoned for Environmental Conservation under the Holroyd LEP 2013 and is identified as Riparian Lands and Watercourses.

Utilising the 2016 government dataset “Native vegetation of the Sydney Metropolitan region”, Extent Heritage mapped the identified areas of native vegetation in the Cumberland LGA. To reduce the total number and account for areas which are likely to be more significant, the following areas were removed:

- Any area that the vegetation researchers for the dataset didn’t assess via site visit or checking the aerial imagery;
- Any area that had been cleared in the 1943 aerial imagery;
- Any area that had high and very high disturbances noted (broadly speaking, over 30% of the area disturbed).

The map identifies a small section in Smithfield as remnant Coastal Floodplain Wetlands within the curtilage of Prospect Creek. The structure of a Coastal Floodplain Wetlands is a mosaic of open forests with an open graminoid understorey and closed sedgeland. The community also includes all eucalypt trees. A number of native Australian vulnerable or endangered species are present within Coastal Floodplain Wetlands.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- N/A

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	N/A

In 1877, the Cumberland Plain Woodlands covered 107,000 hectares occupying approximately 30 per cent of the Sydney Basin. This community type was once widespread in the Plains but has been reduced to a few fragmented stands by human use for farming, industry and housing. Today less than six per cent remains in small fragments scattered across the western suburbs of Sydney and the remaining fragments occur in areas subject to intense pressure from urban development.

The area of Prospect 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.

Prospect Creek was the name given to the area through which the creek flows by Captain Watkin Tench in 1789 whilst exploring, searching for good farming land. Vegetation along Prospect Creek was heavily impacted by agricultural grazing and European development from the nineteenth century, especially with the construction and operation of Prospect Reservoir.

The head waters of Prospect Creek were dammed in 1888 for the construction of the Prospect Reservoir. Prospect Reservoir continues to play a major role in the distribution of water to Sydney since its commissioning in 1888. The essential feature of that scheme was, and still is, the diversion of the flow of the Nepean River (below its junctions with the Avon and Cordeaux Rivers) by a weir at a point on the Nepean known as Pheasants Nest, near the township of Hilton, through a 7 km long tunnel to the Cataract River at Broughtons Pass, near the township of Appin, where a similar weir on that river diverts the combined flow of the four rivers through a 58 km system of tunnels, aqueducts and open channels to Prospect Creek on which the Prospect Dam earthen wall was built.

When completed in 1888, the Upper Nepean Scheme depended for water entirely on "the run of the rivers", because virtually no storage is provided by the Pheasants Nest and Broughtons Pass Weirs, so Prospect Reservoir provided the storage component of the scheme to tide over periods of low river flow. Prior to the construction of Prospect Reservoir, the land was used for grazing and agricultural purposes.

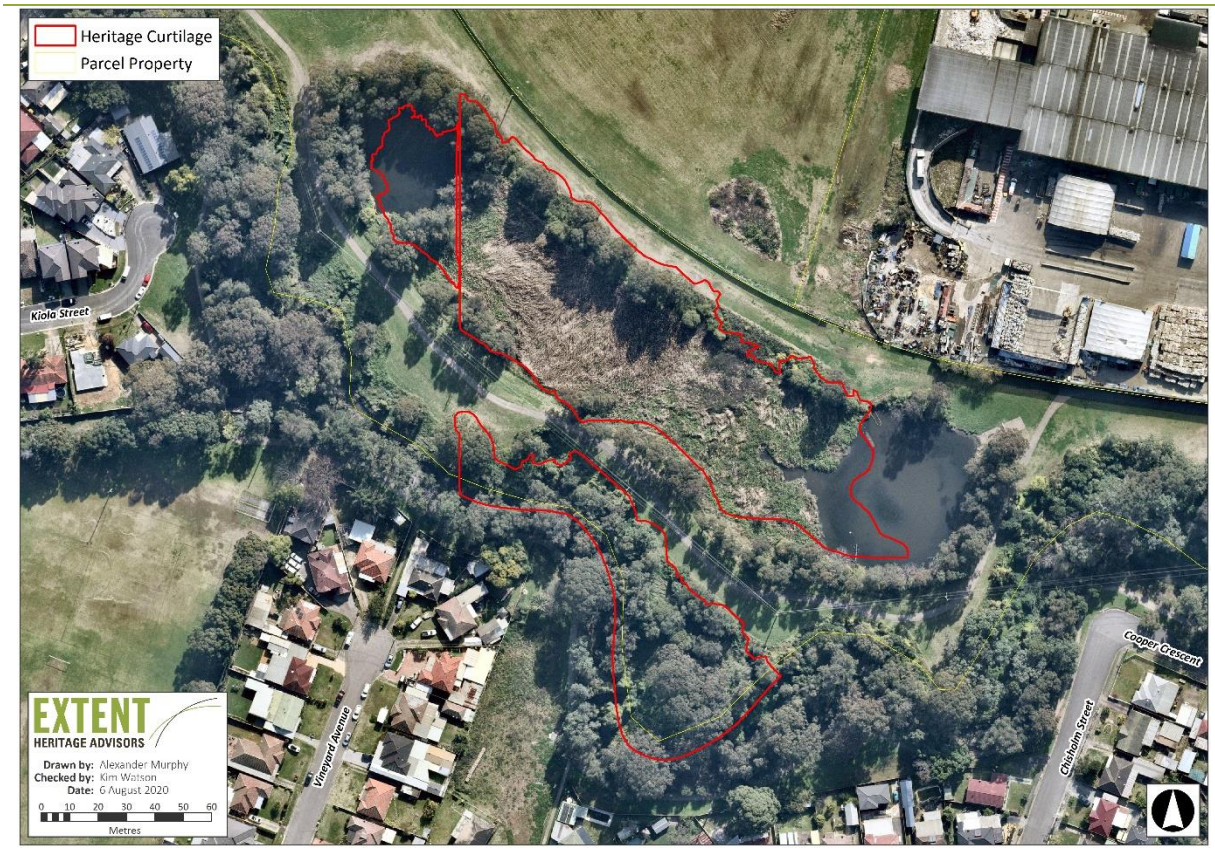
As urban development encroached Prospect Creek, the creek became more heavily polluted. Complaints made to the Councillors in the 1930s note that natural beauty of the creek was unappreciated and polluted by offensive matter and dead animals. The Prospect Creek drew many visitors in the warmer months, and it was feared the water source would become a sewer if measures were not implemented to address the pollution. It was proposed that the Water and Sewerage Board discharged scour waters into Prospect Creek.

Prospect Creek remains accessible to the public and features a number of parks located along its course. It is a recreational space that features walking paths and Aboriginal interpretation. The landscape remains a green space between the highly urbanised suburbs of Western Sydney that is undergoing rehabilitation. Rehabilitation of Prospect Creek has included activities such as weed identification and removal, planting native trees and shrubs, habitat improvement and monitoring water quality.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**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:

- Information provided on the archived OEH website, noted that remnants are small patches and isolated trees typically suffer acute weed problems. It is recommended advice is sought from an environmental specialist on the best-practice approach to conserving this natural landscape.
- Encourage a consistent approach to bushland and vegetation conservation management that aims to conserve biodiversity and heritage values.
- Proactively manage and conserve native trees, shrubs and grasses in natural bushland and woodland areas to retain and enhance the cultural landscape significance.



Location of Smithfield Coastal Floodplain Wetland along the banks of Prospect Creek.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Prospect Creek	HS104
	Smithfield Coastal Floodplain Wetlands	HS130
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- A.M Cullen, *Prospect Reservoir CMP*, 1995. Accessed via: http://heritagensw.intersearch.com.au/heritagenswjspui/handle/1/6525

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Prospect Creek at Gipps Road

Gipps Road Bridge over Prospect Creek

View to Gipps Road Bridge over Prospect Creek.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Water supply pipelines, Prospect Reservoir to Pipehead		
Site Image			
Address	From Prospect Reservoir, Prospect to Pipe Head, 27 Frank Street, Guildford West, NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	614370
	A	-	186380
	6	-	1069482
	1	-	186160
	10-14; 17-23; 36-37; part lot 40	-	1038086
	1	-	450178
	1-2;	-	181595
	B	-	335957
	8-9; 11; 14; 16-19	-	1037650
	106	-	1173277
Heritage Study ID	HS105		

LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP	
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included	
Date Updated	February 2021	
Significance Level	LOCAL	
Site Type	Level 1	Built
	Level 2	Utilities - Water

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Water supply pipelines, that span from Prospect Reservoir to Pipehead are of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, social, scientific, rarity and representative values. The significance attached to these pipelines stems from their association as an integral element with the Upper Nepean Scheme, Sydney's first reliable water supply. The scheme was the first of its kind in NSW. It involved the harvesting of water in the Southern Highlands and major transportation to Sydney via canals, aqueducts and pipelines. The storage was initially only at Prospect Reservoir, but years later major storages were added at Cataract, Cordeaux, Avon and Nepean. There had been a similar scheme in Yan Yean outside Melbourne in 1856, as well as others at Bendigo and Ballarat. The scheme was the first of its kind in Australia and involved the harvesting of water in the Southern Highlands, storage thereof and then major transport to Sydney via canals, aqueducts and pipelines.

The Prospect Reservoir to Pipehead Water Supply pipelines consists of two pipelines, the first built in 1927 (replaced in 1937) and another in 1958. The pipelines demonstrate a significant response to the requirement for amplification of the Upper Nepean Scheme due to Sydney's increasing water demands. Now, over 130 years since the Upper Nepean Scheme was commissioned, the pipelines have not become obsolete, but by virtue of boosters, are still key components of Sydney's water supply system. In addition, the pipelines display superb late 20th century hydraulic construction techniques which were state-of-the-art technology of the time in Australia.

The two pipelines run parallel together, supported on their own easements. Laid side by side they provide a graphic display of the technical developments in pipeline construction during the mid-20th century. The pipes are a visual feature of the landscape along which they run. The pipelines are representative of the amplification of the early water supply system in the mid-20th century. They were built as part of the amplification of the Upper Nepean Scheme, Sydney's first reliable water supply. They are therefore representative of hydraulic construction techniques of the late 20th century. The physical curtilage of the Prospect Reservoir to Pipehead Pipelines extends to the boundary of Sydney Water Corporation (SWC) land along the route of the pipelines. The curtilage includes the pipelines and all infrastructure associated with the pipelines such as valve houses, flow metres, cross-connections and pumping stations. In addition to the pipelines from Pipehead to Potts Hill, these pipelines demonstrate the evolution of pipeline technology in the SWC system and are rare on this basis.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The historic significance of these pipelines stems from their association with the Upper Nepean Scheme, Sydney's first reliable water supply. The two pipelines demonstrate a significant response to the requirement for amplification of the Upper Nepean Scheme.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The two pipelines run parallel together, supported on their own easements. Laid side by side they provide a graphic display of the technical developments in pipeline construction during the mid-20th century. They are a significant feature of the landscape and are readily visible from many public reserves and parks, and from many major roads that are constructed above the pipeline.
d) Social	Over 130 years since the Upper Nepean Scheme was commissioned, the pipelines have not become obsolete, but by virtue of boosters, are still key components of Sydney's water supply system.
e) Scientific	The pipelines demonstrate a significant response to the requirement for amplification of the Upper Nepean Scheme. In addition, the pipelines display superb late 20th century hydraulic construction techniques which were state-of-the-art technology of the time in Australia.
f) Rarity	In addition to the pipelines from Pipehead to Potts Hill, these pipelines demonstrate the evolution of pipeline technology in the SWC system and are rare on this basis.

g) Representativeness	The pipelines are representative of the amplification of the early water supply system in the mid-20th century. They were built as part of the amplification of the Upper Nepean Scheme, Sydney's first reliable water supply. They are therefore representative of hydraulic construction techniques of the late 20th century.

Physical Description

The Water Supply Pipelines from Prospect Reservoir to Pipehead consists of two pipelines that run parallel to each other along the southern side of Prospect Reservoir and alongside the Liverpool-Parramatta Transitway. The earliest pipeline constructed in 1937 is a 72 inch (1,800 mm) diameter steel main laid between the Upper Canal, from just before its discharge into Prospect Reservoir, and Pipe Head. This main could also be fed directly from Prospect Reservoir. It has a capacity of 84 million gallons per day under Upper Canal head and 45 million gallons per day (later 60 million gallons per day) under Prospect head. The second pipeline, constructed in 1958, when Warragamba water became progressively available to Prospect Reservoir, is an 84 inch (2,100 mm) diameter steel pipeline that runs between Prospect and Pipehead with a capacity of 90 million gallons per day.

In more recent years, pumping stations have been constructed to boost the flow through these conduits.

The Prospect Reservoir to Pipehead pipelines are an operational asset, owned, managed and maintained by Sydney Water. They are in a good condition, although they show signs of age and use.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Original 54 inch diameter woodstave main (completed 1927) replaced in 1937
- Western end of main removed

All the 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.

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 likely modified in line with operational standards, the item retains high integrity.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	1927, and replaced in 1937 and 1958

The water supply pipelines are part of the Upper Nepean Scheme. The following historical overview of the Upper Nepean Scheme has been quoted in part from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Upper Nepean Scheme' (2016).

In 1867, the growth of Sydney coupled with recurring dry seasons, brought into sharp focus the pressing need for a water supply, which was larger and more reliable than the existing Botany Swamps source. This led the Governor (Sir John Young) to appoint a special Commission to investigate how an adequate long term supply might be achieved.

The Commission reported in 1869 and recommended the Upper Nepean Scheme whereby water from the head waters of the Upper Nepean River and its tributaries, the Avon, Cordeaux and Cataract Rivers, would be conveyed by canal, tunnel, pipe and aqueduct to a storage reservoir to be built at Prospect. From there another canal would carry the water to a basin at Guildford from where it would be piped to a smaller service reservoir at Potts Hill for distribution to Sydney.

After a lapse of six years during which no decision was made, and a number of alternative proposals were circulated, the government decided to engage an eminent English civil engineer, W. Clark, M.I.C.E., to review the various proposals. Clark arrived in November 1876 and, in May 1877, after reviewing eight schemes, strongly endorsed the Upper Nepean Scheme.

An Appropriation Act was passed in July and work commenced in 1880. Construction was carried out by contractors under the direction of the Harbours and Rivers Branch of the Public Works Department. The head of that branch was Edward Orpen Moriarty, who contributed a great deal to public engineering works of the time. He was responsible for both the design and execution of the works and had a number of site engineers under him. His signature appears on most of the plans of the Scheme.

When the Scheme had initially been proposed in 1869, Moriarty had then drawn up plans for parts of the system, such as weirs and aqueducts. Between 1869 and when work actually commenced in the 1880s, alterations had been made to the initial plans. In 1869, Moriarty had proposed to bridge the creeks, which the Upper Canal would cross by means of aqueducts with approaches built on top of dry rubble stone walls. When the Scheme was finally under construction in 1884, he drew up new plans to cross these creeks with wrought iron inverted syphons.

Work proceeded as rapidly as possible once contracts were let, but by June 1885, because of continued dry seasons, there were only about ten days supply remaining in the Botany Swamps. In response to urgent demands for relief, the government of the day accepted an offer made by the Sydney engineering firm of Hudson Brothers (later to be incorporated as Clyde Engineering) to provide a temporary supply by bridging the gaps in the Upper Canal where creeks remained to be crossed, and, also, carrying the water from Pipe Head by elevated temporary fluming to the Botany Swamps.

Matters proceeded rapidly and, when a bond to commence the work was signed on 3 September 1885, work was already underway. Maximum use was made of the firm's workshops at Redfern and Granville to fabricate the various components, including the manufacture of 1200 cast iron pipes. Many of these 36 inch diameter pipes were laid to operate as inverted syphons, supported on timber trestles above flood level, over the creeks intersecting the route of the Upper Canal.

Hudson's Emergency Scheme delivered its first water in January 1886 and functioned until the Upper Nepean Scheme was commissioned in 1888, after which it was dismantled and sold.

Construction and Operation of the System

The great merit of the Upper Nepean Scheme is that it was, and still is, a gravity one. Water harvested in the Southern Highlands, when diverted by the Pheasants Nest and Broughtons Pass weirs, flowed all the way down the Upper Canal into Prospect Reservoir, thence along the Lower Canal to Pipe Head, then by pipe to Potts Hill Reservoir and again by pipe to Crown Street Reservoir from where it was reticulated to the major portion of the city and suburbs of the time, all by gravity.

The Upper Canal was built of a variety of materials with section profiles depending upon the nature of the country through which it was passing. Where the ground was soft, the Canal was V shaped and the sides were pitched with shale or sandstone slabs. In other sections, a U shape was utilised and here the sides were walled with sandstone masonry, or, if cut into solid rock left unlined. Where the canal had to go under a hill, tunnels were excavated. These were left unlined if cut through in solid rock, or lined with brick or stone, if cut through softer material. Where the canal crossed creeks or large depressions, such as Elladale, Simpson's, Ousedale, Mullaly, Woodhouse, Nepean and Leaf Creeks, the water was carried across in wrought iron inverted syphons resting upon stone piers.

The Lower Canal was constructed in similar fashion to the Upper Canal although most of it was built as a V section open cutting lined with stone pitchers. Below Prospect Hill, it entered what was called the "covered way". In 1903, the covered way collapsed when the Canal was emptied and it was rebuilt in concrete.

The Lower Canal terminated at Pipe Head Basin, initially built simply as the point at which the water was let into a 72 inch pipe feeding the Reservoir at Potts Hill. At Potts Hill, the water was screened to remove dirt, vegetable matter and other unwanted debris. From Potts Hill, the water was then piped under gravity pressure to consumers in the various parts of Sydney.

The water supply was managed by a Resident Engineer, housed at Veteran Hall at Prospect Reservoir until 1912, when the construction of an additional Reservoir at Potts Hill meant that he needed to be housed at that site for better supervision. In 1933, the position of Resident Engineer to control Head Works, was created, and the incumbent was housed at Pipe Head.

By 1898, a telephone line was in operation along the whole length of Upper Canal. In that year, the existing line was duplicated. That line was an integral element in controlling the System. Maintenance men were positioned along the Upper Canal, at Prospect, and at Pipe Head. At the weirs and at Prospect Reservoir, there were valve controllers responsible for the discharge of water along the system.

Progressive Development of the Upper Nepean Scheme after 1888

An outstanding feature of the Upper Nepean Scheme as originally envisaged and constructed was its potential for progressive development. Initially, it was a "run of rivers" scheme, because there was virtually no storage behind the Pheasants Nest and Broughtons Pass weirs. Immediately after its completion in 1888, drought and population growth necessitated its further development and this was implemented over a period of nearly fifty years by the construction of major storage dams on the Cataract, Cordeaux, Avon and Nepean Rivers as follows:

- Cataract Dam. Built 1907. First large cyclopean masonry dam in Australia.
- Cordeaux Dam. Built 1926. Curved concrete faced cyclopean sandstone.
- Avon Dam. Built 1927. Curved, concrete faced, cyclopean sandstone.
- Nepean Dam. Built 1935. Curved, concrete faced cyclopean sandstone.

The provision of these major storage dams changed the role of Prospect Reservoir from being Sydney's first storage reservoir to that of being a vital service reservoir to cover the daily fluctuations of demand in the distribution system.

The Upper and Lower Canals continued their role as the main arteries of the system, but upgrading was necessary. The Upper Canal needed only minor work to bring its capacity up to 150 million gallons per day but more extensive works were needed to improve the Lower Canal structure and increase its capacity. The capacity of the System downstream of Pipe Head was amplified by the progressive provision of additional 72 inch diameter steel mains, and, in more recent years, by their boosting with electric and diesel pumping stations. An additional major service reservoir was built at Potts Hill between 1913 and 1923.

The work on the Upper Canal consisted mainly of improving its flow characteristics by concreting rough spots on the bottom and sides, and replacing some stone pitching by concrete. By-passes were also provided around the wrought iron inverted syphons crossing the creeks to enable their internal maintenance when demand conditions permitted. Work to improve the capacity of the Lower Canal commenced in 1902. Initially, a length of 1909 lineal feet was reconstructed in concrete, and 646 lineal feet in Monier plates, i.e. pre-cast concrete slabs. An inquiry judged the Monier plates to be the better solution for upgrading the canal, and by 1912, the remaining walls of its whole 5 mile length had been raised 2 feet and lined by this method. The Lower Canal, as reconstructed, had its capacity increased from 50 to 93 million gallons per day whilst subsequent minor improvements and operating procedures have lead to its maximum current day capacity being 100 million gallons per day.

A feature of the Lower Canal was the Boothtown aqueduct of 22 brick arches, each 30 feet span, which carried the canal over a valley. From 1892 onwards, it suffered a series of structural failures to the brick sides of the water channel, until, in 1907, it had to be replaced by a reinforced concrete inverted syphon, 10 feet 6 inches in diameter, located in an earth bank beside the old aqueduct. This was the largest continuous concrete work of is kind constructed in Australia up to that time. It was fitted with the more modern "stoney gates", which were also used to replace the earlier "butterfly" gates to Broughton's Pass in 1912.

As previously mentioned, Prospect Reservoir was completed in 1888, but in 1898, its storage level was raised by 1 foot 8 inches to give it greater operating capacity. The Prospect earthen bank, with its clay core, suffered a series of slumps in 1893, 1898, 1899, 1902. Various remedial measures were carried out, and these included:

i) The driving of tunnels into the downstream toe to relieve soakage water, and their later conversion to permanent rubble drains.
ii) The placing of 12,000 cubic yards of blue metal spawls on the upstream slope at the slump areas to stabilise the toe of the bank
iii) Renewal of parts of the leaking clay puddle core
iv) Later extensive re-making of the puddle core down to a depth of 40 feet and further weighting of the toe of the embankment.

By 1905, the situation was stabilised, and the technique developed of keeping the clay puddle core suitably moist by means of surface drains to stop its alternate shrinking and expanding with consequential leakage and earth movements.

Although no serious trouble was experienced from then on, in 1980, the Board completed a major strengthening of the dam by greatly increasing the volume of the downstream side of the embankment and providing improved drainage facilities in the light of modern knowledge of the stability of earth dams. This work did not alter the length or height of the wall, or the top water level, but only the volume and slope of the downstream side.

As the ever-increasing demand for water was met by the construction of the major storage dams previously mentioned, the provision of additional conduits to carry it to the city was also necessary. Particularly deficient was the system between Prospect Reservoir and Pipe Head where the amplified Lower Canal could carry only 100 million gallons per day as compared with the 150 million gallons per day the Upper Canal could carry to Prospect from the dams.

In 1926, a scheme was considered whereby a pressure tunnel would be built between Cecil Hills on the Upper Canal to link up with another pressure tunnel then under construction between Potts Hill and Sydney, thus by-passing Prospect, the Lower Canal, Pipe Head and Potts Hill. This would have been extremely expensive, and, in the event, a 54 inch diameter woodstave main was constructed from the Upper Canal not far from where it entered Prospect Reservoir to the Pipe Head basin and then on to Potts Hill. It was completed in 1927 and could deliver 50 million gallons per day to Pipe Head and Potts Hill or 33 million gallons per day to Potts Hill alone. Later in 1937, it was replaced by a 72 inch (1,800 mm) diameter steel main laid between the Upper Canal, from just before its discharge into Prospect Reservoir, and Pipe Head. This main could also be fed directly from Prospect Reservoir. It had a capacity of 84 million gallons per day under Upper Canal head and 45 million gallons per day (later 60 million gallons per day) under Prospect head. Still later, in 1958, when Warragamba water became progressively available to Prospect Reservoir, an 84 inch (2,100 mm) diameter steel pipeline was commissioned between Prospect and Pipe Head with a capacity of 90 million gallons per day.

In more recent years, pumping stations have been constructed to boost the flow through these conduits.

Until 1913, screening of the water was carried out in a large circular screening chamber at Potts Hill, so that, with the changeover of the Ryde Pumping Station suction offtake to Pipe Head in 1903, screens had to be provided there also.

Between 1913 and 1928, three screening basins each 250 feet long by 40 feet wide were constructed at Pipe Head and became a key installation in the System. The entry of water to each chamber was controlled by a "stoney gate".

The scheme has continued to be modified and expanded to meet Sydney's water supply needs. This includes the construction and operation of a water filtration plant (not owned by the SCA) and the Raw Water Pumping Station completed in 2007. A chlorination plant was installed at Broughtons Pass in 1948 for disinfecting the flow into the Upper Canal after periods of heavy rain. In June 1960, following the installation of a more modern plant, continuous chlorination was implemented to operate under all flow conditions.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**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	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Water supply pipelines, Prospect Reservoir to Pipehead	HS105
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-
Sydney Water Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register	Pipehead to Potts Hill Pipelines	4570097

Other References

- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage S170 listing sheet for Upper Nepean Scheme, retrieved 23 April 2019, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4580004
- Sydney Water S.170 Register listing sheet for 'Pipehead to Potts Hill Pipelines', https://www.sydneywater.com.au/SW/water-the-environment/what-we-re-doing/Heritage-search/heritage-detail/index.htm?heritageid=4570097&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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Pipelines viewed off near Gipps Road Sporting Complex, Smithfield.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Street Trees – *Melaleuca quinquenervia*		
Site Image			
Address	Park Road between South Parade and Queen Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	-
Heritage Study ID	HS110		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Landscape - Natural	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The two street trees known as *Melaleuca quinquenervia* along Park Road, Auburn do not meet the threshold for local or State heritage listing under the NSW Heritage Criteria. They have limited historic significance as trees planted in c.1980s along Park Road by the Auburn Council likely as a part of an endeavour to preserve the native vegetation of the area. The two *Melaleuca quinquenervia* trees are the only remaining street trees along the north-western side of Park Road between South Parade and Queen Street, however, they are not considered rare to the Cumberland LGA. The trees have limited aesthetic significance as a feature within the streetscape, however, there are better representative examples of native Australian trees within the Cumberland LGA.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The trees have limited historic significance being planted in the c.1980s along Park Road by the Auburn Council likely as a part of an endeavour to preserve the native vegetation of the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The trees have limited aesthetic significance as a feature within the streetscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The is not rare within the Cumberland LGA.
g) Representativeness	There are better representative examples of native Australian trees within the Cumberland LGA.

Physical Description

Two mature *Melaleuca quinquenervia* trees are located on the North-western side of Park Street Auburn, between Queen Street and South Parade. The trees are between 6-10 metres tall and are currently protected at their roots and trunk by protective cloth and timber panel supports.

A third larger and more prominent Eucalyptus tree was located immediately south of Electricity Substation No. 257 which is visible in imagery taken in 2019, however, on inspection this had been removed.

Generally, the trees are in a good condition, although it appears that they are threatened by the encroaching developments along Park Street.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Temporary protective cloth and timber panel supports*
- Removal of Eucalyptus*

Overall, the integrity of these street trees is moderate given the removal of other street trees along Park Road.

Integrity	**High**	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1980s

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.

Street Trees

The two current standing *Melaleuca quinquenervia* along Park Road, Auburn are first visible in aerial photographs of Park Street dating to 1986 when there appears to be a stand of trees planted along the north-western side of Park Street. It is likely that they were planted around this time as a part of an endeavour to preserve the native vegetation of the area. In c.2018 several *Melaleuca quinquenervia* were removed on the corner of Park Street and South Parade when the building at the corner was demolished. A mature Eucalyptus tree near Electricity Substation No. 257 was removed in late 2019/2020. The two *Melaleuca quinquenervia* trees are the only remaining street trees along on the north-western side of Park Road between South Parade and Queen Street.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	**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:

- It is not recommended that these street trees be listed as a local heritage item on the Cumberland LEP. The trees are have minimal heritage significance and do not meet the threshold for local or State heritage listing under the NSW Heritage Criteria. There are better representative examples within the Cumberland LGA.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Street Trees – *Melaleuca quinquenervia*	HS110
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- Kass, T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report*. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn*, accessed March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, 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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

None.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Angophora costata (Smooth-barked Apple)		
Site Image			
Address	2A Normanby Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	101-102	-	850653
Heritage Study ID	HS111		
LEP ID	Included within I18 (Auburn LEP); I20 (Cumberland LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Health	

Curtilage Map

*Area outlined in blue indicate location of the Angophora costata.

Statement of Significance

The *Angophora costata* (Smooth-barked Apple) tree is a contributory landscape element that enhances and forms a part the aesthetic significance of the St Joseph's Hospital precinct, planted prior to 1930. 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	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.

b) Associative	The item is also associated with the Buchanan family, pioneering industrialists in the local area.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	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. The *Angophora costata* (Smooth-barked Apple) tree is a contributory landscape element that enhances and forms a part the aesthetic significance of the St Joseph's Hospital precinct.
d) Social	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
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 *Angophora costata* (Smooth-barked Apple) tree is a mature established tree located within the grounds of St Joseph's Hospital grounds on Normanby Road, Auburn. This is associated with the local, and potentially State significant heritage place known as Duncraggan Hall. The landscape fronting the hospital along Normanby Road has a grassed lawn fronted by a concrete carpark accessed off Normanby Road. The carpark is separated from the pedestrian footpath along Normanby Road by a small garden bed. Within this garden bed the large *Angophora costata* (Smooth-barked Apple tree) is located. Smooth-barked apple gums, also known as Sydney red gum or rusty gum trees, are Australian native plants found along the NSW coast, and in the Sydney basin and parts of Queensland. They grow to heights of 15-30m and are distinct for their bark, which sheds in spring to reveal salmon-coloured bark beneath. There are other established trees located along this street that contribute to the landscape values of St Joseph's Hospital - Former Duncraggan Hall. These are also located within the curtilage of this item.

Duncraggan 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. Duncraggan 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 Duncraggan Hall and west of St Joseph's Village. Both Duncraggan Hall and St Joseph's Hospital have been extensively altered with the several phases of rear additions that extend south to Mona Street.

The landscape sited directly opposite Duncraggan 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. Duncraggan 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.

St Joseph's Hospital 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.

The smooth apple bark tree appears to be in a good condition.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Progressive landscape changes associated with the development of the hospital include the construction of a carpark c.1970s.

The tree forms a part of the original landscape design of St Joseph's Hospital. It has moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	Unknown when tree was planted

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.

The Angophora Costata located along Normanby Road appears in aerial imagery dating back to 1930. It is unknown what year the tree was planted.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item'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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	**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 *Angophora costata* (Smooth-barked Apple) falls within the heritage curtilage of 'St Joseph's Hospital (former Duncraggan Hall)' (I18, Auburn LEP; I20, Cumberland LEP) and is thus afforded adequate protection as a component of that listing. It is not recommended that the listing sheet for Duncraggan Hall is updated to reflect this item.

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 (Cumberland LEP)
Cumberland Heritage Study	*Angophora costata* (Smooth-barked Apple)	HS111
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.
- 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 trunk.

Overview of tree.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands within Lower Prospect Canal Reserve		
Site Image			
Address	Gipps Road, Greystanes, NSW 2145 Macquarie Road, Greystanes NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18	-	221011
	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12	-	221012
	1, 3, 5	-	222245
	1-2	-	222247
	1	-	225807
	1	-	225808
	1	-	225809
	1-3		225811
	1-4	-	235064
	1	-	513204

	1	-	708007
	2	-	865978
	1	-	952529
Heritage Study ID	HS113, HS114 & HS115		
LEP ID	Included within 01945 (State) Lower Prospect Canal Reserve; I01945 (Cumberland LEP).		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	STATE		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Landscape – Natural	

Curtilage Map

*Area outlined in blue is indicative of the location of the Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands within the SHR curtilage of the Lower Prospect Canal Reserve.

Statement of Significance

Lower Prospect Canal Reserve
The Lower Prospect Canal Reserve is of state significance for the former Lower Canal contained within the reserve and the natural heritage values of the reserve.

The Lower Canal, and its associated infrastructure, is state significant as a key component of the Upper Nepean Scheme. This scheme was the outcome of the first major engineering investigation in NSW into the provision of an adequate and reliable water supply to meet the needs of a rapidly growing Sydney.

The Upper Nepean Scheme was Sydney's fourth water supply, and its first reliable, and most enduring, engineered water supply. It marked a major engineering advance from locally sourced to remotely harvested water, obtained from rivers in upland catchment areas, that was stored in dams and transported by weirs, open channels, tunnels and pipelines to its final destination. The Upper Nepean Scheme was one of the largest engineering and public infrastructure works carried out in Australia up to 1888. It was an important determinant of Sydney's growth potential. No other similar water supply canals of the form and scale of those associated with the Upper Nepean Scheme have ever been built in NSW.

The scheme is a system that has lent itself to progressive development to meet Sydney's increasing water supply needs. It continues to function for the purpose for which it was designed and constructed. The Lower Canal functioned as a key element of the Upper Nepean Scheme for over 100 years. Apart from extensive upgrades in its first decades, the Lower Canal changed little in its basic principles during this period.

The Lower Canal is an excellent example of the techniques of 19th century hydraulic engineering, particularly the use of gravity directed water flow to supply a large area of Sydney with water.

The Lower Canal has research potential for its detailed and varied evidence of engineering construction techniques, both the original masonry and the later reinforced concrete upgrade works.

The Lower Canal is state significant for its reuse which involves reversible infilling along its entire length; has retained its capacity to demonstrate its original water supply function and assists in demonstrating the Upper Nepean System as an entity.

Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands
Large sections of the Lower Prospect Canal Reserve are identified within the biodiversity map of Holroyd Local Environmental Plan 2013 as containing 'Remnant Native Vegetation', particularly shale plains woodland. Cumberland Plain Woodland is identified as a critically endangered species under both the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)* and the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (*formerly administered under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*). Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands are dominated by eucalypts, typically boxes and red gums, grassy woodlands have a relatively open canopy with sparsely distributed shrubs and a conspicuous and diverse ground cover of tussock grasses and herbs. These Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands are located within the curtilage of the Lower Prospect Canal Reserve listing and are adequately protected at the State and local level.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Large sections of the Lower Prospect Canal Reserve are identified within the biodiversity map of Holroyd Local Environmental Plan 2013 as containing 'Remnant Native Vegetation', particularly shale plains woodland. Cumberland Plain Woodland is identified as a critically endangered species under both the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)* and the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (formerly administered under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*).
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

Current Description
The Lower Canal was incorporated into a public reserve in 1998. The reserve follows the course of the former canal and is just over 6.6 kms in length, measured from Reconciliation Road, Pemulwuy to Pipehead, Guildford. It varies from 40m to 100m in width and covers approximately 54.6 hectares.

The incorporation of Lower Canal into the Lower Prospect Canal Reserve from 1998 involved the retention of remnant Cumberland Plain vegetation and the regeneration of native flora and fauna on the former Water Board easement. The infilled canal is now flanked on both sides by managed reserve.

Large sections of the Lower Prospect Canal Reserve are identified within the biodiversity map of Holroyd Local Environmental Plan 2013 (HLEP 2013) as containing 'Remnant Native Vegetation'. The biodiversity map was created using data from the National Parks and Wildlife Service mapping of 'Vegetation of the Cumberland Plain'.

Utilising the 2016 government dataset “Native vegetation of the Sydney Metropolitan region”, Extent Heritage mapped the identified areas of native vegetation in the Cumberland LGA. To reduce the total

number and account for areas which are likely to be more significant, the following areas were removed:

- Any area that the vegetation researchers for the dataset didn't assess via site visit or checking the aerial imagery;
- Any area that had been cleared in the 1943 aerial imagery;
- Any area that had high and very high disturbances noted (broadly speaking, over 30% of the area disturbed).

This map identifies sections of Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands within the Cumberland Plain Woodland, as being located within the Lower Prospect Canal Reserve. Examples of the remnant Coastal Valley Grassy Woodland occurs along the south side of the Canal along Macquarie Road, Greystanes, and to the northwest of Gipps Road Bridge, including Boothtown Reserve.

The Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands are dominated by eucalypts, typically boxes and red gums, grassy woodlands have a relatively open canopy with sparsely distributed shrubs and a conspicuous and diverse ground cover of tussock grasses and herbs. They are characterised as Open forests and woodlands 20-35 m tall with scattered or clumped shrubs, which are mostly sclerophyllous and varying in cover, depending on site quality and disturbance history. The dense ground cover is a diverse array of perennial tussock grasses, scrambling twiners and perennial herbs, and is periodically supplemented by flushes of geophytic orchids and lilies in good seasons or after fire.

The structure of this community varies depending on past and current disturbances, particularly clearing, fire and grazing. Contemporary tree-dominated stands of the community are largely relics or regrowth of originally taller forests and woodlands, which are likely to have had scattered shrubs and a largely continuous grassy groundcover.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- N/A

The surrounding natural landscape of the Lower Prospect Canal Reserve, has moderate integrity for its retention of remnant Cumberland Plain vegetation, supported by regenerated land with a number of native flora and fauna located within the former Water Board easement.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	Lower Prospect Canal c.1880-1888

In 1877, the Cumberland Plain Woodlands covered 107,000 hectares occupying approximately 30 per cent of the Sydney Basin. This community type was once widespread in the Plains but has been reduced to a few fragmented stands by human use for farming, industry and housing. Today less than six per cent remains in small fragments scattered across the western suburbs of Sydney and the remaining fragments occur in areas subject to intense pressure from urban development.

The Lower Prospect Canal was an open canal which carried water from Prospect Reservoir to Guildford between 1888 and 1995. It is associated with the fourth water supply system engineered to feed water to Sydney, known as the Upper Nepean Scheme. The Upper Nepean Scheme was one of the largest engineering works undertaken in Australia in the nineteenth century. An ambitious scheme to transport water nearly 100 kilometres into the city, the Upper Nepean Scheme was built between 1880 and 1888. Over a decade of debate had occurred before the scheme commenced, in part due to the very high cost involved. In 1879 just over £1 million in public funds was borrowed by the colonial government to fund the scheme, with the final cost just over £2 million.

The Upper Nepean Scheme, much of which is still in service, involved the diversion of water from the Nepean, Cataract and Cordeaux rivers. A weir at Pheasants Nest diverts the waters of the Nepean and Cordeaux rivers into the Nepean Tunnel, which conveys the water to the Cataract River. From there a second weir at Broughtons Pass diverts the combined waters into the Cataract Tunnel. Both tunnels were hewn out of sandstone and run for just over seven kilometres and just under three kilometres respectively. The combined water discharges into the Upper Canal at Brooks Point Road in Appin.

The Upper Canal carries the water over 60 kilometres through what was, at the time, very rugged and isolated country. The Upper Canal was constructed in a mix of rock-cut open channel and sandstone blockwork in made ground; however many sections have been subsequently rebuilt in stone and concrete over the last century. Eight aqueducts convey the water across creeks and gully along the route, while 11 tunnels carry the water through hills. The entire system was designed to be fed by gravity alone and no pumping is required throughout the length of the Upper Canal.
The Upper Canal originally discharged into Prospect Reservoir, a massive puddled clay dam structure in western Sydney near Blacktown, which served as the storage reservoir. A large service reservoir was constructed at Potts Hill in 1888 and a second, much larger reservoir was built adjacent to the Potts Hill No 1 Reservoir between 1913 and 1923. Since 1996, the water from the Upper Canal has fed directly into the Prospect Water Treatment Plant, where it is treated and fed into pipelines to be reticulated throughout the greater Sydney area, with the Prospect Reservoir being taken off-line until 2007. Originally, however, waters received from the Upper Canal were stored in Prospect Reservoir before being fed into the Lower Prospect Canal, which carried the water through an open canal to Guildford. There the water was screened for debris at Pipehead, before entering a series of large water mains for reticulation and distribution into the city. This lower portion of the system also operated by gravitation and no pumping was required along the length of the scheme. The Lower Canal was decommissioned in 1996 due to urban encroachment, and since that time all water entering the system has been filtered. Potts Hill No 1 Reservoir has been decommissioned and Potts Hill No 2 Reservoir was upgraded and covered in 1999.

While significant portions of the Upper Nepean Scheme have been modified or (as in the case of the Lower Prospect Canal and Potts Hill No 1 Reservoir) decommissioned, the scheme remains the core of Sydney's water supply system and continues to supply up to 15 per cent of the city's total water needs. The Lower Prospect Canal has now been replaced with pipes and the canal corridor is now a reserve area for walking and cycling.

Heritage listing of the reserve follows more than 20 years of campaigning to save the 64 hectare site. Parts of the canal, including the Boothtown Aqueduct, were already-heritage listed, but the reserve as a whole was not listed until 2015. The Canal Reserve Action Group (CRAG) spent eight years lobbying for heritage listing for the reserve, with many meetings with interested parties, research and submissions. In 1995 the state government considered selling a major piece of the Canal Reserve for medium-density housing. Residents rallied against this, resulting in the formation of CRAG. The group led a community campaign for the creation of the Lower Prospect Canal Reserve, which became a public reserve in 2004.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	**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 Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands are located within the curtilage of the Lower Prospect Canal Reserve listing and is adequately protected at the State and local level. Refer below for mapping which highlights their location within the Lower Prospect Canal Reserve.
- Other management recommendations include:
  - Encourage a consistent approach to bushland and vegetation conservation management that aims to conserve biodiversity and heritage values.
  - Proactively manage and conserve native trees, shrubs and grasses in natural bushland and woodland areas to retain and enhance the cultural landscape significance.
  - This site should be managed in accordance with the provisions set in the *Biodiversity Conservation Act* 2016.

Greystanes (east) Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands

Greystanes (west) Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands

Greystanes/Pemulwuy Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	Lower Prospect Canal Reserve	I01945
Local Environmental Plan	▪ Lower Prospect Canal Reserve; ▪ "Boothtown Aqueduct"; ▪ Footbridge over Lower Prospect Canal; and ▪ "Boothtown Aqueduct" (previously Greystanes Aqueduct), Aqueduct Valve House No 1, Aqueduct Valve House No 2, Culvert No 1 under Aqueduct, Culvert No 2 under Aqueduct, Lower Prospect Canal Reserve and garden	I01945
Cumberland Heritage Study	Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands within Lower Canal Reserve	HS113, 114 and 115.
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- North, M. 2011, Water *Dictionary of Sydney*, retrieved 25 August 2020, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/water
- OEH, Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands, retrieved 25 August 2020, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/VegClass.aspx?vegclassname=Coastal+Valley+Grassy+Woodlands&habitat=C

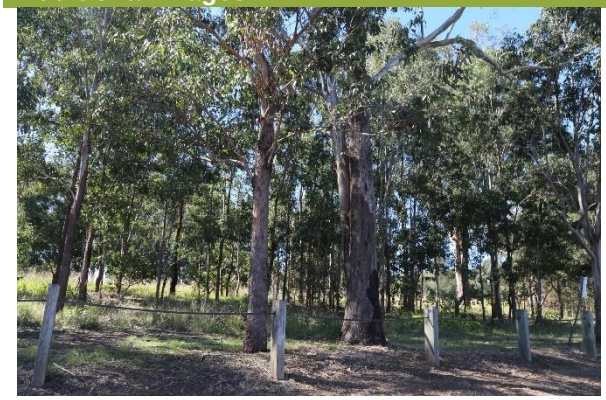
Limitations

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

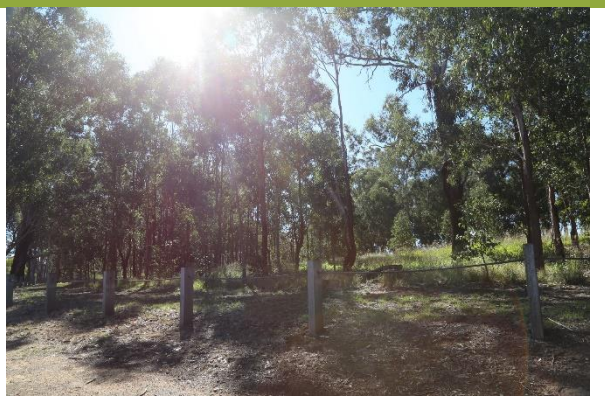
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



View to Greystanes (east) Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands from Macquarie Road



View to Greystanes (east) Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands from Macquarie Road

Greystanes/Pemulwuy Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands from Gipps Road.

Greystanes/Pemulwuy Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands from Gipps Road.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Coastal Floodplains Wetlands within Hyland Road Park		
Site Image			
Address	2A Hyland Road, Greystanes NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	Part 2	-	1129303
Heritage Study ID	HS116		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Landscape - Natural	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The identified area within Hyland Road Park is significant for its natural heritage values, which retain valuable strands of native vegetation associated with the coastal floodplain wetlands. The area retains a number of plant and tree assemblages of remnant and regenerated vegetation that assist the conservation of threatened species and ecological communities crucial to maintaining the unique biodiversity of the Cumberland Plain. The area contains an assemblage of native species including eucalypts, Casuarina and Melaleuca, which are representative example of a coastal floodplain wetland. This is an increasingly rare landscape due to historical disturbances associated with farming and grazing and contemporary development pressures.

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 identified area within Hyland Road Park is significant for its natural heritage values, which retain valuable strands of native vegetation associated with the coastal floodplain wetlands. The area retains a number of plant and tree assemblages of remnant and regenerated vegetation that assist the conservation of threatened species and ecological communities crucial to maintaining the unique biodiversity of the Cumberland Plain.

f) Rarity	The item is an increasingly rare landscape due to historical disturbances associated with farming and grazing and contemporary development pressures.
g) Representativeness	The area contains an assemblage of native species including eucalypts, Casuarina and Melaleuca, which are representative example of a coastal floodplain wetland.

Physical Description

Hyland Road Park
Utilising the 2016 government dataset "Native vegetation of the Sydney Metropolitan region", Extent Heritage mapped the identified areas of native vegetation in the Cumberland LGA. To reduce the total number and account for areas which are likely to be more significant, the following areas were removed:

- Any area that the vegetation researchers for the dataset did not assess via site visit or checking the aerial imagery;
- Any area that had been cleared in the 1943 aerial imagery;
- Any area that had high and very high disturbances noted (broadly speaking, over 30% of the area disturbed).

This map identifies an area within the Hyland Road Park as remnant Coastal Floodplain Wetlands, a type of forested wetlands found throughout New South Wales. The area is identified within the biodiversity map of Holroyd Local Environmental Plan 2013 as containing 'Remnant Native Vegetation'. The Coastal Floodplain Wetlands occurs south of Hyland Road, east of Munro Creek along Gipps Road. The wetland covers a suite of eucalypt and casuarina dominated communities found on low lying coastal alluvial soils. The structure of this forest is typically an open graminoid understorey and closed sedge-land. The open forests are dominated by eucalypts that may exceed 40 metres tall, while denser forests dominated by Casuarina and Melaleuca typically grow up to 20 metres tall. Within this context, Munro Creek extends from north of Hyland Road through the subject site to continue south parallel to Gipps Road.

The remaining landscape is predominately cleared, zoned for environmental conservation and in use as a place of public recreation.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- N/A

The area retains a small portion of remnant wetland vegetation. It is unknown what the integrity of this natural landscape is based on environmental principles and ecological factors.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	n/a

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 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.

Coastal Floodplains Wetlands within Hyland Road Park
The subject site would have once formed a part of Hyland Inn run by Luke Hyland in the 1880s. Hyland Inn later became the Hyland 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.

Due to the agricultural use of the land, much of the remnant natural landscape has been removed and is regenerated landscape.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**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:

- Information provided on the archived OEH website, noted that remnants are small patches and isolated trees typically suffer acute weed problems. It is recommended advice is sought from an environmental specialist on the best-practice approach to conserving this natural landscape.
- This site should be managed in accordance with the provisions set in the *Biodiversity Conservation Act* 2016.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Coastal Floodplains Wetlands within Hyland Road Park	HS116
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- OEH, 'Coastal Floodplain Woodlands', retrieved 27 August 2020, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/VegClass.aspx?vegClassName=Coastal%20Floodplain%20Wetlands#:~:text=Coastal%20floodplains%20with%20fertile%20alluvial,particularly%20where%20soils%20are%20subsaline.
- OEH, 2016. *Vegetation of the Sydney Metropolitan Area*, Volume 1.

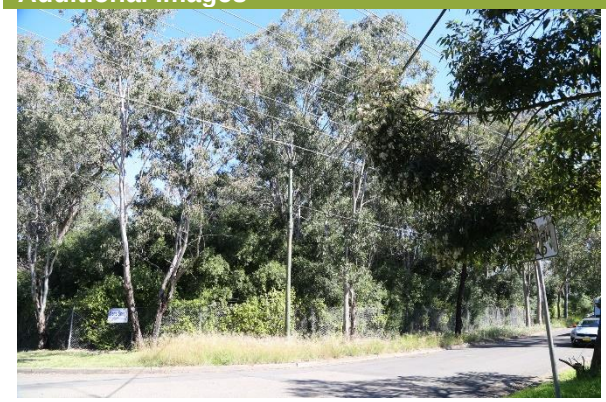
Limitations

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.

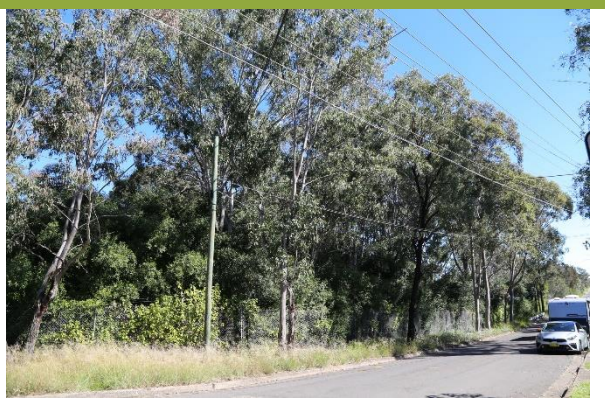
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



View from corner of Hyland Road and Gipps Road.



View from Hyland Road.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Waddangalli Woodland Reserve		
Site Image			
Address	Bounded by Campbell Hill Road, Barbers Road and the Prospect to Potts Hill pipeline, Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	1-2	-	219633
	1-2	-	217862
	A	-	161455
	1	-	986622
	3-4	-	3428
	1-2	-	503680
	A	-	405819
	B-C	-	409399
	1	-	226836
Heritage Study ID	HS117		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		

Heritage Conservation Area	Not included	
Date Updated	February 2021	
Significance Level	LOCAL	
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape
	Level 2	Landscape - Natural

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

Waddangalli Woodland Reserve is of local significance for its historic, scientific, rarity and representative values. Historically, the land had formed part of John T. Campbell's 1000-acre land grant, gazetted in 1881 and subsequently subdivided as a part of the Barbers Estate in 1898. Until the late Twentieth Century, the land was primarily used for pastoral and orchard estates created as a part of this subdivision. The landscape retains some remnants of this former land use. In the c.1990s following the clearing of any remaining pastoral land, Waddangallli Woodland Reserve was formed in order to protect the endangered Cumberland Plain Shale Woodlands that were native to Western Sydney.

The reserve is considered to have research potential for its Cumberland Shale Plain Woodland which has played a role in the regeneration of endangered ecosystems within the Guildford area. The Reserve also has the potential to reveal archaeological evidence of the former pastoral use of the land.

The Cumberland Shale Plain Woodland found in the Waddangalli Woodland Reserve is considered rare nationally as a result of extensive land clearing. The land is also host to a Scarlett Robin Habitat which is considered a vulnerable species in New South Wales. Within the local area this is a good example of a well-maintained and relatively untouched reserve that has regenerated Cumberland Plain Shale Woodland.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically, the land had formed part of John T. Campbell's 1000-acre land grant, gazetted in 1881 and subsequently subdivided as a part of the Barbers Estate in 1898. Until the late Twentieth Century, the land was primarily used for pastoral and orchard estates created as a part of this subdivision. The landscape retains some remnants of this former land use. In the c.1990s following the clearing of any remaining pastoral land, Waddangallli Woodland Reserve was formed in order to protect the endangered Cumberland Plain Shale Woodlands that were native to Western Sydney
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 Reserve is considered to have research potential for its Cumberland Shale Plain Woodland which has played a role in the regeneration of endangered ecosystems within the Guildford area. The Reserve also has the potential to reveal archaeological evidence of the former pastoral use of the land.
f) Rarity	The Cumberland Shale Plain Woodland found in the Waddangalli Woodland Reserve is considered rare nationally as a result of extensive land clearing. The land is also host to a Scarlett Robin Habitat which is considered a vulnerable species in New South Wales.
g) Representativeness	Within the local area this is a good example of a well-maintained and relatively untouched reserve that has regenerated Cumberland Plain Shale Woodland.

Physical Description

Waddangalli Woodland is a natural reserve that takes up the entire portion of land bound by Campbell Hill Road to the east, Barbers Road to the north and is bound by the water pipelines that traverse Guildford at the south. The reserve is located across the road from Campbell Hill Pioneer Reserve.

The landscape consists of Cumberland Shale Plain woodland which is considered rare as a result of land clearing and is now protected under the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 and is zoned for Environmental Conservation and Natural Waterways under the *Parramatta LEP 2011*. The reserve is host to several habitats, including the Scarlett Robin which is considered a vulnerable species in New South Wales.

Within the landscape is the Waddangalli Woodland Walk. This consists of a simple walking trail that spans approximately 3.3km and contains some interpretation panels. The walking track surface is a mixture of natural earth and rock and there are some timber stairs. The Woodland is surrounded by a timber post and panel fence with wire mesh sheeting along Campbell Hill Road.

There may be some remains from old pastoral homesteads that once stood within the reserve, however, this was not visible on inspection. Interpretation panels within the reserve note that there are remains of fruit trees and front steps near Campbell Hill Road.

Waddangalli Woodland Reserve appears to be in a good condition, although there was some visible damage to trees from fire.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- None

Overall, the Woodland remains relatively untouched 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	Reserve formed c.1990s

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.

Waddangalli Woodland Reserve
Waddangalli Woodland is located on land which had formed part of John T. Campbell's 1000-acre land grant, gazetted in 1881. The land was first subdivided in 1898 as a part of the Barbers Estate. A series of small farms once covered Waddangalli Woodland with some farms extensively clearing land whilst other farms retained some remnant woodland. The land was likely used for pastoral grazing and as fruit orchards. The residence at 3 Barbers Road that fronts the Waddangalli Woodland reserve is the only house that remains from this period of land use.

Long-term restoration works have occurred at Waddangalli Woodland Reserve since 1998. Recent restoration works have been funded through a joint venture involving the Department of Environment and Climate Change NSW, Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Management Authority and Parramatta City Council. The reserve consists now of regenerated Cumberland Plain Shale Woodlands. Before European settlement, the Sydney region was covered by a range of forest, woodland and heathland ecological communities. The Cumberland Plain Shale Woodlands was one of the most common type of native vegetation in the area now occupied by western Sydney. As a consequence of threats such as clearing and weed invasion, the ecological community is now restricted to relatively small and fragmented bushland patches nestled among a largely urban to peri-urban environment. It is protected under the *Biodiversity Act 2016* and is listed as an endangered ecological community under both State and Federal Legislation. Waddangalli Woodland Reserve is zoned for Environmental Conservation and Natural Waterways under the *Parramatta LEP 2011*.

The Reserve remains a densely populated reserve of Cumberland Shale Plain Woodland.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			

5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**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:

- Information provided on the archived OEH website, noted that remnants are small patches and isolated trees suffer acute weed problems. It is recommended advice is sought from an environmental specialist on the best-practice approach to conserving this natural landscape.
- This site should be managed in accordance with the provisions set in the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.*

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Waddangalli Woodland Reserve	HS117
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts. 2010, *Cumberland Plain Shale Woodlands and Shale-Gravel Transition Forest,* accessed June 2020, environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/3c01d3d1-c135-4d91-a605-f5730975d78c/files/cumberland-plain-shale-woodlands.pdf
- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Department of Environment & Climate Change NSW 2008, *Protecting and restoring the Cumberland Plain Woodland community at Campbell Hill West Reserve.*
- 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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

View to reserve from Campbell Hill Road

Waddangalli Woodland Reserve.

View along Barbers Road.

Intersection of Campbell Hill Road and Barbers Road.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Guildford Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forest		
Site Image			
Address	67 Campbell Hill Road, Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	Part 30	-	1217981
	Part A-B	-	367857
	Part 1	-	69586
	Part 1	-	128411
	Part 2	-	201776
	Part 2	-	312422
Heritage Study ID	HS119 and HS120		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		

Site Type	Level 1	Landscape
	Level 2	Landscape – Natural

Curtilage Map

*location of remnant vegetation outlined in green.

Statement of Significance

The Guildford Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests are significant at the local level for its historic, scientific and representative values. Historically, the land had formed part of 500-acres of land granted to Charles Frazer in 1823 which was subsequently subdivided in 1887 and 1907. Until the late twentieth century, the land was primarily used for pastoral and orchard estates until Campbell Pioneers Reserve was formed during the c.1970s at the on the eastern side of Campbell Hill Road and where the subject forests are now located. The item relates to the early landscape character of Guildford prior to the subdivision and urban development of the area. The regeneration of these Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests is associated with the Federal Government's revived interest in Australian native planting.

The item is significant for its natural heritage values, with the forest retaining valuable strands of native vegetation. The Cumberland Plain bushland has been extensively cleared since European settlement. Dry Sclerophyll Forest are a valuable habitat for flora and fauna as well as boosting the areas of endangered ecological vegetation communities. 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. This includes species of ironbark eucalypts, paperbarks, and sclerophyll shrubs. The reserve is considered to have research potential for its Cumberland Shale Plain Woodland which has played a role in the regeneration of endangered ecosystems within the Guildford area.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically, the land had formed part of the 500-acres of land granted to Charles Frazer in 1823 which was subsequently subdivided in 1887 and 1907. Until the late twentieth century, the land was primarily used for pastoral and orchard estates until Campbell Pioneers Reserve was formed in the c.1970s. The regeneration of these Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests to the western end of this reserve is associated with the Federal Government's revived interest in Australian native planting.
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 reserve is considered to have research potential for its Cumberland Shale Plain Woodland which has played a role in the regeneration of endangered ecosystems within the Guildford area.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of the type of vegetation once located across the Eastern Cumberland Plain.

Physical Description

Utilising the 2016 government dataset "Native vegetation of the Sydney Metropolitan region", Extent Heritage mapped the identified areas of native vegetation in the Cumberland LGA. To reduce the total number and account for areas which are likely to be more significant, the following areas were removed:

- Any area that the vegetation researchers for the dataset didn't assess via site visit or checking the aerial imagery;
- Any area that had been cleared in the 1943 aerial imagery;
- Any area that had high and very high disturbances noted (broadly speaking, over 30% of the area disturbed).

Campbell Hill Pioneer Reserve

This map identifies an area within Campbell Hill Pioneer Reserve as Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forest which surrounds the eastern and southern boundaries of the Reserve. The area is zoned for Environmental Conservation and protected as Natural Waterways under the *Parramatta LEP 2011*.The forest is surrounded by a timber post and picket fence with weldmesh wire attached. There are several

tracks throughout the forest which are either loose soil tracks or concrete paved paths inset with remnant sandstone blocks. There are a set of eroded timber-framed landscape steps leading to the woodland from the northern entrance.

The Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests are characterised as open, dry, eucalypt woodland, typically with an abundance of ironbark eucalypts and an open subcanopy of paperbarks. The understorey has a prominent stratum of sclerophyll shrubs and a semi-continuous grassy groundcover. These forests are situated in areas of low to moderate rainfall on soils derived from a range of geological dispositional periods that give rise to a very complex patterning of Tertiary alluvium, shale, lateritic gravels and sandstone.

The structure of the community varies depending on past and current disturbances, particularly clearing, fire and grazing. Contemporary tree-dominated stands of the community are largely relics or regrowth of originally taller forests and woodlands, which are likely to have had scattered shrubs and a largely continuous grassy groundcover.

Overall, the condition of the forest is considered good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Concrete paved paths
- Erosion of timber framed landscape steps

The item has moderate integrity for its retention of remnant Cumberland Plain vegetation, supported by regenerated land with a number of native flora and fauna located within the Campbell Pioneer Reserve.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	N/A

Cumberland Plain Woodlands
In 1877, the Cumberland Plain Woodlands covered 107,000 hectares occupying approximately 30 per cent of the Sydney Basin. This community type was once widespread in the Plains but has been reduced to a few fragmented stands by human use for farming, industry and housing. Today less than six per cent remains in small fragments scattered across the western suburbs of Sydney and the remaining fragments occur in areas subject to intense pressure from urban development.

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.

Guildford Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests
The item is located on land which had formed a part of 500 acres granted to Charles Frazer in June 1823. The land was first subdivided in 1887 by Hugh Davis Norman and again in 1907 by Walter Riddle. A series of small farms once covered the subject site with some farms extensively clearing land whilst other farms retained some remnant woodland. The land was likely used for pastoral grazing and as fruit orchards.

Aerial imagery shows that the Guildford Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forest at the subject location was formed in the c.1970s and consists now of regenerated Cumberland Plain Shale Woodlands. Before European settlement, the Sydney region was covered by a range of forest, woodland and heathland ecological communities. The Cumberland Plain Shale Woodlands was one of the most common type of native vegetation in the area now occupied by western Sydney. As a consequence of threats such as clearing and weed invasion, the ecological community is now restricted to relatively small and fragmented bushland patches nestled among a largely urban to peri-urban environment. It is protected under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and is listed as an endangered ecological community under both State and Federal Legislation.

It is unknown when Campbell Hill Pioneer Reserve was made a reserve, however, the item remains a densely populated reserve of Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forest.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**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:

- Information provided on the archived OEH website, noted that remnants are small patches and isolated trees typically suffer acute weed problems. It is recommended advice is sought from an environmental specialist on the best-practice approach to conserving this natural landscape.
- This site should be managed in accordance with the provisions set in the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Guildford (north) Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forest	HS119
	Guildford (south) Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forest	HS120
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.
- Toolijooa P/L. 2013. *Campbell Hill Pioneer Reserve,* accessed August 2020, https://www.toolijooa.com.au/Campbell_hill.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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

View north to entrance to park along Dudley Road.

Overview of Dry Sclerophyll Forest.

Eroded stairs along pedestrian track.

View to subject site as separated from the open parklands of Campbell Hill Pioneer Reserve.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Gum Tree Reserve		
Site Image			
Address	16 Harris Street, Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	774696
Heritage Study ID	HS121		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Landscape – Natural	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

Gum Tree Reserve is significant at the local level for its historic, scientific, representative and rarity values. Historically, the land had formed part of 50 acres of land granted to John Hodgson on 26th July 1872 which was subsequently subdivided in the c.1890s and 1905. Gum Tree Reserve contains remnant Sydney Turpentine-Iron Bark forest vegetation on clay, shale soil. The Sydney Turpentine-Iron Bark Forest is a critically endangered ecological community that is found in the Northern Hinterland Wet Sclerophyll Forests class. The item relates to the early landscape character of Guildford prior to the subdivision and urban development of the area.

The item has scientific significance for its natural heritage values, with the forest retaining valuable strands of remnant native vegetation. The Cumberland Plain bushland has been extensively cleared since European settlement. Sydney Turpentine-Iron Bark forests are a valuable habitat for flora and fauna as well as boosting the areas of endangered ecological vegetation communities. 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 reserve is considered to have research potential for its Sydney Turpentine-Iron Bark forests which has played a role in the regeneration of endangered ecosystems within the Guildford area.

Gum Tree Reserve is a representative example of the type of vegetation once located across the Eastern Plain. It is rare, as a remnant example of the ecological community of the Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest which is heavily fragmented with only 0.5 percent of its original extent that remains intact.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically, the land had formed part of 50 acres of land granted to John Hodgson on 26th July 1872 which was subsequently subdivided in the c.1890s and 1905. Gum Tree Reserve contains remnant Sydney Turpentine-Iron Bark forest vegetation on clay, shale soil. The Sydney Turpentine-Iron Bark Forest is a critically endangered ecological community that is found in the Northern Hinterland Wet Sclerophyll Forests class. The item relates to the early landscape character of Guildford prior to the subdivision and urban development 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 has scientific significance for its natural heritage values, with the forest retaining valuable strands of remnant native vegetation. The Cumberland Plain bushland has been extensively cleared since European settlement. Sydney Turpentine-Iron Bark forests are a valuable habitat for flora and fauna as well as boosting the areas of endangered ecological vegetation communities. 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 reserve is considered to have research potential for its Sydney Turpentine-Iron Bark forests which has played a role in the regeneration of endangered ecosystems within the Guildford area.
f) Rarity	Gum Tree Reserve is rare, as a remnant example of the ecological community of the Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest which is heavily fragmented with only 0.5 percent of its original extent that remains intact.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of the type of vegetation once located across the Eastern Cumberland Plain.

Physical Description

Gum Tree Reserve
Utilising the 2016 government dataset "Native vegetation of the Sydney Metropolitan region", Extent Heritage mapped the identified areas of native vegetation in the Cumberland LGA. To reduce the total number and account for areas which are likely to be more significant, the following areas were removed:

- Any area that the vegetation researchers for the dataset didn't assess via site visit or checking the aerial imagery;
- Any area that had been cleared in the 1943 aerial imagery;
- Any area that had high and very high disturbances noted (broadly speaking, over 30% of the area disturbed).

This map identifies the area contained within Gum Tree Reserve as remnant Northern Hinterland Wet Sclerophyll Forest. The reserve is bound by residential development along Dunshea Place on its north, the water supply pipelines to the south and Harris Street to the West. The reserve is bound along Harris Street by a timber post and panel fence. There is metal signage providing interpretation on the reserve.

Northern Hinterland Wet Sclerophyll Forests
The wet sclerophyll forests of New South Wales occur on moderately fertile soils in high rainfall areas, and are characterised by a tall, open, sclerophyllous tree canopy and a luxuriant understorey of soft-leaved, mesophyllous, shrubs, fern and herbs.

Gum Tree Reserve contains remnant Sydney Turpentine-Iron Bark forest vegetation on clay, shale soil. The Sydney Turpentine-Iron Bark Forest is a critically endangered ecological community that is

found in the Northern Hinterland Wet Sclerophyll Forests class. This type of forest is characterised as an open forest, with dominant canopy trees including Turpentine Syncarpia glomulifera, Grey Gum Eucalyptus punctata, Grey Ironbark E. paniculata and Thin-leaved Stringybark E. eugenoides.

Overall, the condition of the item is considered good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Timber post and panel fence
- Signage

The item has high integrity for its retention of remnant Cumberland Plain vegetation, supported by regenerated land with a number of native flora and fauna.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	N/A

Cumberland Plain Woodlands
In 1877, the Cumberland Plain Woodlands covered 107,000 hectares occupying approximately 30% of the Sydney Basin. This community type was once widespread in the Plains but has been reduced to a few fragmented stands by human use for farming, industry and housing. Today less than six per cent remains in small fragments scattered across the western suburbs of Sydney and the remaining fragments occur in areas subject to intense pressure from urban development.

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.

Gum Tree Reserve
The item is located on 50 acres granted to John Hodgson on 26th July 1872 which was subdivided in 1890 and again in 1905 as a part of subdivisions between Fowler Road and The Esplanade, Guildford.

Aerial photographs from 1930 a indicate that this small patch of remnant Sydney Turpentine-Iron Bark forest vegetation presently known as Gum Tree Reserve was extant at this time with the surrounding land cleared away for pastoral use.

The Sydney Turpentine-Iron Bark forest occurs in Sydney and is heavily fragmented, with only 0.5% its original extent remaining intact. It originally extended over 26,000 hectares west to Guildford, and north of Parramatta River from Ryde to Castle Hill. It also occurs on the shale ridge caps in the Hornsby Plateau. As a consequence of threats such as clearing and weed invasion, the ecological community is now restricted to relatively small and fragmented bushland patches nestled among a largely urban to peri-urban environment. It is protected under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and is listed as a critically endangered ecological community under both State and Federal Legislation.

It is unknown when Gum Tree Reserve was declared a Reserve. Presently, Gum Tree Reserve remains a small, populated reserve of Northern Hinterland Wet Sclerophyll Forest that hosts a the critically endangered community of Sydney Turpentine-Iron Bark Forest.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**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:

- Information provided on the archived OEH website, noted that remnants are small patches and isolated trees suffer acute weed problems. It is recommended advice is sought from an environmental specialist on the best-practice approach to conserving this natural landscape.
- This site should be managed in accordance with the provisions set in the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.*

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Guildford Northern Hinterland Wet Sclerophyll Forests	HS121
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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 Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, n.d. Northern Hinterland Wet Sclerophyll Forests*,* accessed September 2020, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10789
- NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, 2019. *Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion – profile,* accessed September 2020, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/VegClass.aspx?vegclassname=Northern+Hinterland+Wet+Sclerophyll+Forests&habitat=C

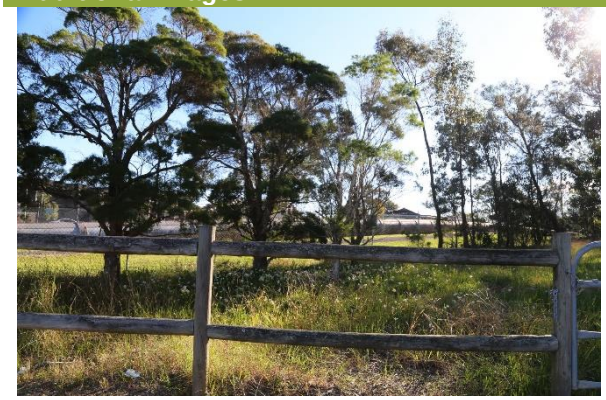
Limitations

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

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

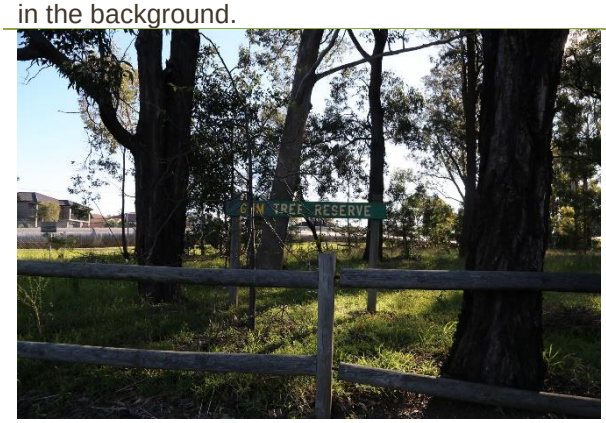
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



View to reserve showing water supply pipelines in the background.

Signage within reserve.



Gum Tree Reserve.

Overview of reserve and adjacent development.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Pemulwuy Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands		
Site Image			
Address	Nijong Drive and Nicholls Way (corner of), Pemulwuy NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	Part 773	-	1152946
Heritage Study ID	HS123		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Landscape - Natural	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

Pemulwuy Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands is significant for its natural heritage values, which retain valuable strands of native vegetation associated with the Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands. These are of local significance for their scientific, rare and representativeness values. The area retains a number of plant and tree assemblages of remnant and regenerated vegetation that assist the conservation of threatened species and ecological communities including eucalypts, typically boxes and red gums, which are crucial to maintaining the unique biodiversity of the Cumberland Plain. The area contains an assemblage of native species which includes threatened species such as Squirrel Gliders, Eastern Freetail Bat, Eastern False Pipistrelle, Eastern Broad-nosed Bat and the Grey-headed Flying Fox that are representative example of a Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands. This is an increasingly rare landscape due to historical disturbances associated with farming and grazing and contemporary development pressures.

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 area retains a number of plant and tree assemblages of remnant and regenerated vegetation that assist the conservation of threatened species and ecological communities including eucalypts, typically boxes and red gums, which are crucial to maintaining the unique biodiversity of the Cumberland Plain. The area contains an assemblage of native species which includes threatened species such

	as Squirrel Gliders, Eastern Fre tail Bat, Eastern False Pipistrelle, Eastern Broad-nosed Bat and the Grey-headed Flying Fox that are representative example of a Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands
f) Rarity	The area is an increasingly rare natural landscape due to the historical disturbances associated with farming and grazing, and contemporary development.
g) Representativeness	The area contains an assemblage of native species that are representative of the Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands located within the Cumberland Plain.

Physical Description

Utilising the 2016 government dataset "Native vegetation of the Sydney Metropolitan region", Extent Heritage mapped the identified areas of native vegetation in the Cumberland LGA. To reduce the total number and account for areas which are likely to be more significant, the following areas were removed:

- Any area that the vegetation researchers for the dataset did not assess via site visit or checking the aerial imagery;
- Any area that had been cleared in the 1943 aerial imagery;
- Any area that had high and very high disturbances noted (broadly speaking, over 30% of the area disturbed).

This map identifies a small area of Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands at the north-western corner of Nicholls Way and Nijong Drive, Pemulwuy. This area is bounded by a tall wire mesh fence on the western side and features a semicircular retaining wall on its eastern side. The landscape is protected as Riparian Lands and Watercourses within the Holroyd LEP 2013.

Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands
The Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands are dominated by eucalypts, typically boxes and red gums, grassy woodlands have a relatively open canopy with sparsely distributed shrubs and a conspicuous and diverse ground cover of tussock grasses and herbs. They are characterised as Open forests and woodlands 20-35 m tall with scattered or clumped shrubs, which are mostly sclerophyllous and varying in cover, depending on site quality and disturbance history. The dense ground cover is a diverse array of perennial tussock grasses, scrambling twiners and perennial herbs, and is periodically supplemented by flushes of geophytic orchids and lilies in good seasons or after fire.

The structure of this community varies depending on past and current disturbances, particularly clearing, fire and grazing. Contemporary tree-dominated stands of the community are largely relics or regrowth of originally taller forests and woodlands, which are likely to have had scattered shrubs and a largely continuous grassy groundcover. Native fauna within the woodlands includes threatened species such as Squirrel Gliders, Eastern Fre tail Bat, Eastern False Pipistrelle, Eastern Broad-nosed Bat and the Grey-headed Flying Fox.

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

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Landscaped with the inclusion of a retaining wall

The item has low integrity as a small portion of remnant Cumberland Plain vegetation, the area is supported by regenerated land with a number of native flora and fauna.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	N/A

In 1877, the Cumberland Plain Woodlands covered 107,000 hectares occupying approximately 30 per cent of the Sydney Basin. This community type was once widespread in the Plains but has been reduced to a few fragmented stands by human use for farming, industry and housing. Today less than six per cent remains in small fragments scattered across the western suburbs of Sydney and the remaining fragments occur in areas subject to intense pressure from urban development.

The suburb of Pemulwuy occupies much of Nelson Lawson's 'Greystanes Estate'. The suburb gained its name from the Aboriginal historical figure Pemulwuy 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.

Aerial imagery from the 1930s indicates that this land was partly cleared for farming and grazing prior to this period. Overtime, the Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands has regenerated and remains small patch of densely populated vegetation.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	**X**
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			

5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**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:

- Information provided on the archived OEH website, noted that remnants are small patches and isolated trees typically suffer acute weed problems. It is recommended advice is sought from an environmental specialist on the best-practice approach to conserving this natural landscape.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Pemulwuy Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands	HS123
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.
- NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, n.d Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands, retrieved 25 August 2020, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/VegClass.aspx?vegclassname=Coastal+Valley+Grassy+Woodlands&habitat=C

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

View south of Pemulwuy Coastal Grassy Woodlands.

Mature trees within Pemulwuy Coastal Grassy Woodlands.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Greybox Reserve		
Site Image			
Address	Silverthorne Drive and Greystanes Road, Pemulwuy NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	Part lot 372	-	1104956
	139	-	1061621
	Part Lot 1	-	225807
	Part Lot 2066	-	1151368
Heritage Study ID	HS124		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Landscape - natural	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

Greybox Reserve is significant at the local level for its historic, scientific, representative and rarity values. The area is historically significant as it retains remnant vegetation that parallels what the landscape would have looked like prior to European colonisation of the land. Several Aboriginal sites have been identified in the vicinity. The area is of scientific significance for its natural heritage values, which retain valuable strands of native vegetation associated with the coastal floodplain wetlands. The area retains a number of plant and tree assemblages of remnant and regenerated vegetation that assist the conservation of threatened species and ecological communities crucial to maintaining the unique biodiversity of the Cumberland Plain. The area contains an assemblage of native species that are representative example of Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands. This is an increasingly rare landscape due to historical disturbances associated with farming and grazing and contemporary development pressures.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The area is historically significant as it retains remnant vegetation that parallels what the landscape would have looked like prior to European colonisation of the land, and several Aboriginal sites have been identified in the vicinity.
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	Greybox Reserve is significant for its natural heritage values, which retain valuable strands of native vegetation associated with the coastal floodplain wetlands. The area retains a number of plant and tree

	assemblages of remnant and regenerated vegetation that assist the conservation of threatened species and ecological communities crucial to maintaining the unique biodiversity of the Cumberland Plain.
f) Rarity	The item is an increasingly rare landscape due to historical disturbances associated with farming and grazing and contemporary development pressures.
g) Representativeness	The area contains an assemblage of native species that are representative example of a Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands.

Physical Description

Utilising the 2016 government dataset "Native vegetation of the Sydney Metropolitan region", Extent Heritage mapped the identified areas of native vegetation in the Cumberland LGA. To reduce the total number and account for areas which are likely to be more significant, the following areas were removed:

- Any area that the vegetation researchers for the dataset didn't assess via site visit or checking the aerial imagery;
- Any area that had been cleared in the 1943 aerial imagery;
- Any area that had high and very high disturbances noted (broadly speaking, over 30% of the area disturbed).

This map identifies sections of Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands within the Cumberland Plain Woodland, as being located within Grey Box Reserve. The landscape is zoned for Environmental Conservation under the Holroyd LEP 2013.

Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands

The Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands are dominated by eucalypts, typically boxes and red gums, grassy woodlands have a relatively open canopy with sparsely distributed shrubs and a conspicuous and diverse ground cover of tussock grasses and herbs. They are characterised as open forests and woodlands 20-35 m tall with scattered or clumped shrubs, which are mostly sclerophyllous and varying in cover, depending on site quality and disturbance history. The dense ground cover is a diverse array of perennial tussock grasses, scrambling twiners and perennial herbs, and is periodically supplemented by flushes of geophytic orchids and lilies in good seasons or after fire.

The structure of this community varies depending on past and current disturbances, particularly clearing, fire and grazing. Contemporary tree-dominated stands of the community are largely relics or regrowth of originally taller forests and woodlands, which are likely to have had scattered shrubs and a largely continuous grassy groundcover. Native fauna within the woodlands includes threatened species such as Squirrel Gliders, Eastern Fre tail Bat, Eastern False Pipistrelle, Eastern Broad-nosed Bat and the Grey-headed Flying Fox.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- N/A

The surrounding natural landscape of the Grey Box Reserve, has high integrity for its retention of remnant Cumberland Plain vegetation, supported by regenerated land with a number of native flora and fauna.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	N/A

The suburb of Pemulwuy occupies much of Nelson Lawson's 'Greystanes Estate'. The suburb gained its name from the Aboriginal historical figure Pemulwuy who resisted the spread of European settlement in the area between the 1790s and early 1800s. the Bidjigal, 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 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.

Grey Box Reserve remains a populated reserve of Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**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:

- Information provided on the archived OEH website, noted that remnants are small patches and isolated trees typically suffer acute weed problems. It is recommended advice is sought from an environmental specialist on the best-practice approach to conserving this natural landscape.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Grey Box Reserve and Aboriginal scarred trees	AH3
Cumberland Heritage Study	Greybox Reserve	HS124
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.

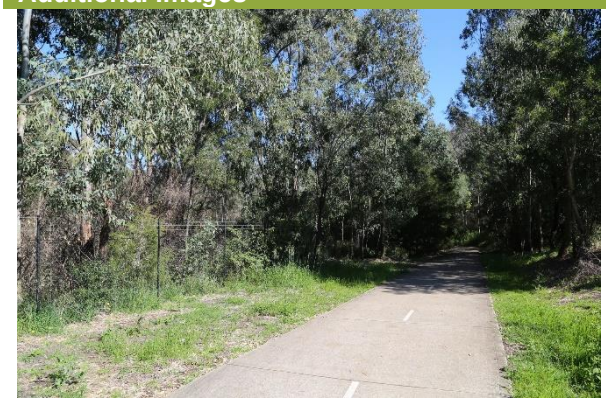
Limitations

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.

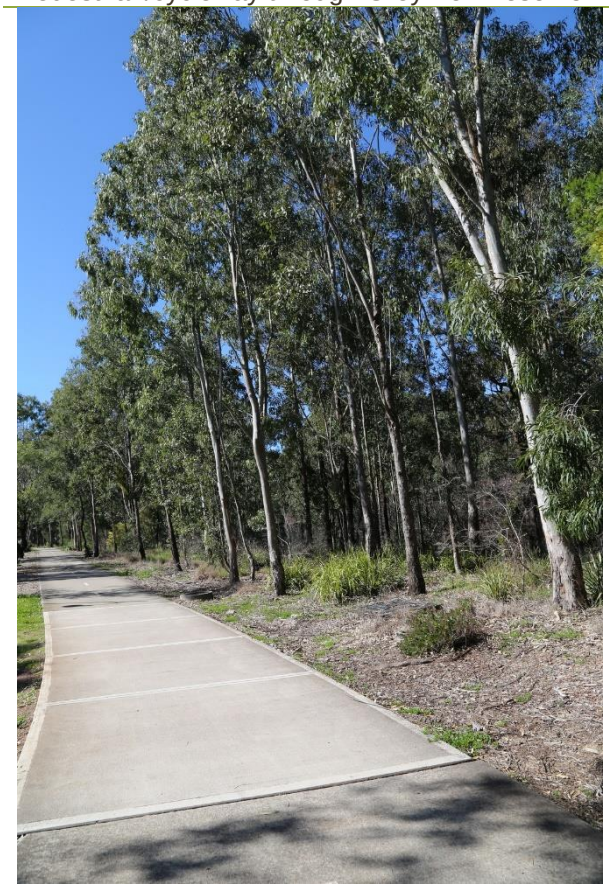
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



Pedestrian/cycleway through Grey Box Reserve.

Grey Box Reserve.



View north-east along western edge of Grey Box Reserve.

Grey Box Reserve interpretation panel.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands		
Site Image			
Address	Gipps Road, Smithfield NSW 2164		
Lot/Section/DP	200	-	1111420
	104	-	709311
	105	-	709311
	3	-	628129
	3	-	702209
	7004	-	1028193
	Part lots 3-9, 11	-	778472
	-	-	SP84082
	Part lots 1-2	-	739108
Heritage Study ID	HS129		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		

Heritage Conservation Area	Not included	
Date Updated	February 2021	
Significance Level	LOCAL	
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape
	Level 2	Landscape - Natural

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The subject site is significant for its natural heritage values, which are of local significance for its scientific, rarity and representativeness values. The subject site retains valuable strands of native vegetation associated with the Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands. The area retains a number of plant and tree assemblages of remnant and regenerated vegetation that assist the conservation of threatened species and ecological communities crucial to maintaining the unique biodiversity of the Cumberland Plain. The area contains an assemblage of native species that are representative example of a Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands including eucalypts, typically boxes and red gums. This is an

increasingly rare landscape due to historical disturbances associated with farming and grazing and contemporary development pressures.

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 area retains a number of plant and tree assemblages of remnant and regenerated vegetation that assist the conservation of threatened species and ecological communities crucial to maintaining the unique biodiversity of the Cumberland Plain. The area contains an assemblage of native species that are representative example of Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands. Which is an increasingly rare landscape due to historical disturbances associated with farming and grazing and contemporary development pressures.
f) Rarity	The area is an increasingly rare natural landscape due to the historical disturbances associated with farming and grazing, and contemporary development.
g) Representativeness	The area contains an assemblage of native species that are representative of the Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands located within the Cumberland Plain.

Physical Description

Utilising the 2016 government dataset "Native vegetation of the Sydney Metropolitan region", Extent Heritage mapped the identified areas of native vegetation in the Cumberland LGA. To reduce the total number and account for areas which are likely to be more significant, the following areas were removed:

- Any area that the vegetation researchers for the dataset didn't assess via site visit or checking the aerial imagery;
- Any area that had been cleared in the 1943 aerial imagery;
- Any area that had high and very high disturbances noted (broadly speaking, over 30% of the area disturbed).

The map below identifies Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands between Gipps Road and Gardenia Street, on the border between the suburbs of Smithfield and Greystanes. This area is bound by a tall wire mesh fence. The landscape is zoned for Environmental Conservation under the *Holroyd LEP 2013* and contains areas of Remnant Native Vegetation.

The Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands is dominated by eucalypts, typically boxes and red gums. Grassy woodlands have a relatively open canopy with sparsely distributed shrubs and a conspicuous and diverse ground cover of tussock grasses and herbs. They are characterised as open forests and woodlands with scattered or clumped shrubs, which are mostly sclerophyllous and varying in cover, depending on site quality and disturbance history. The dense ground cover is a diverse array of perennial tussock grasses, scrambling twiners and perennial herbs, and is periodically supplemented by flushes of geophytic orchids and lilies in good seasons or after fire.

These forests are situated in areas of low to moderate rainfall on soils that are deep, moderately fertile, loamy soils derived from shales and granitic substrates.

The structure of this community varies depending on past and current disturbances, particularly clearing, fire and grazing. Contemporary tree-dominated stands of the community are largely relics or regrowth of originally taller forests and woodlands, which are likely to have had scattered shrubs and a largely continuous grassy groundcover.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- N/A

The item has high integrity for its retention of remnant Cumberland Plain vegetation.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	N/A

In 1877, the Cumberland Plain Woodlands covered 107,000 hectares occupying approximately 30 per cent of the Sydney Basin. This community type was once widespread in the Cumberland Plains but has been reduced to a few fragmented stands by human use for farming, industry and housing. Today less than six per cent remains in small fragments scattered across the western suburbs of Sydney and the remaining fragments occur in areas subject to intense pressure from urban development.

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 remains a populated reserve of Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands.

Recommendations

Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**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:

- Proactively manage and conserve native trees, shrubs and grasses in natural bushland and woodland areas to retain and enhance the cultural landscape significance.
- This site should also be managed in accordance with the provisions set in the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.*

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands	HS129
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- OEH, *Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands*, retrieved 25 August 2020, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/VegClass.aspx?vegclassname=Coastal+Valley+Grassy+Woodlands&habitat=C
- 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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

View from Hyland Road (looking across Gipps Road) to Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Yennora Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests		
Site Image			
Address	14-54 Dennistoun Avenue, Yennora, NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	Part lot 21	-	1171076
Heritage Study ID	HS133		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Landscape - Natural	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Yennora Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests are significant at the local level for its historic, scientific and representative values. Historically, the land had formed part of 61 acres of land purchased by Robert Henry Moxham in 1853. The land was resumed for Railway purposes in 1947, however, it appears that this portion of Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests was left relatively untouched. The item relates to the early landscape character of Yennora prior to the subdivision and urban development of the area. The regeneration of these Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests is associated with the Federal Government's revived interest in Australian native planting during the late twentieth century.

The item is of scientific significance for its natural heritage values, with the forest retaining valuable strands of native vegetation. The Cumberland Plain bushland has been extensively cleared since European settlement. Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forest are a valuable habitat for flora and fauna as well as boosting the areas of endangered ecological vegetation communities. 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 reserve is considered to have research potential for its Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests which have played a role in the regeneration of endangered ecosystems within the area. It is a representative example of the type of vegetation once located across the Cumberland Plain.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Historically, the land had formed part of 61 acres of land purchased by Robert Henry Moxham in 1853. The land was resumed for Railway purposes in 1947, however, it appears that this portion of Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests was left relatively untouched. The item relates

	to the early landscape character of Yennora prior to the subdivision and urban development of the area. The regeneration of these Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests is associated with the Federal Government's revived interest in Australian native planting during the late twentieth century.
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 is of scientific significance for its natural heritage values, with the forest retaining valuable strands of native vegetation. The Cumberland Plain bushland has been extensively cleared since European settlement. Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forest are a valuable habitat for flora and fauna as well as boosting the areas of endangered ecological vegetation communities. 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 reserve is considered to have research potential for its Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests which have played a role in the regeneration of endangered ecosystems within the area.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	It is a representative example of the type of vegetation once located across the Cumberland Plain.

Physical Description

Utilising the 2016 government dataset "Native vegetation of the Sydney Metropolitan region", Extent Heritage mapped the identified areas of native vegetation in the Cumberland LGA. To reduce the total number and account for areas which are likely to be more significant, the following areas were removed:

- Any area that the vegetation researchers for the dataset didn't assess via site visit or checking the aerial imagery;
- Any area that had been cleared in the 1943 aerial imagery;
- Any area that had high and very high disturbances noted (broadly speaking, over 30% of the area disturbed).

This map identifies an area to the south of Dennistoun Avenue as remnant Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests. The reserve is surrounded to the south, east and west by industrial development. A canal constructed in the c.1950s-1960s runs along the eastern boundary of the site and a pipeline traverses through the western boundary of the site. The natural landscape consists of remnant vegetation consisting predominately of Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests. The forest is surrounded by a tall weldmesh wire fence. There are several tracks throughout the forest. The landscape is zoned for Environmental Conservation and is protected as Remnant Native Vegetation under the *Holroyd LEP 2013*.

Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests
The Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests are characterised as open, dry, eucalypt woodland, typically with an abundance of ironbark eucalypts and an open subcanopy of paperbarks. The understorey has a prominent stratum of sclerophyll shrubs and a semi-continuous grassy groundcover. These forests are situated in areas of low to moderate rainfall on soils derived from a range of geological dispositional periods that give rise to a very complex patterning of Tertiary alluvium, shale, lateritic gravels and sandstone.

The structure of the community varies depending on past and current disturbances, particularly clearing, fire and grazing. Contemporary tree-dominated stands of the community are largely relics or regrowth of originally taller forests and woodlands, which are likely to have had scattered shrubs and a largely continuous grassy groundcover.

There was limited visibility or access to the site from the public domain. The portion of the site that was viewed is considered to be in a good condition.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Canal
- Pipeline
- Weldmesh wire boundary fence

The item has moderate integrity for its retention of remnant Cumberland Plain vegetation, supported by regenerated land with a number of native flora and fauna.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	N/A

In 1877, the Cumberland Plain Woodlands covered 107,000 hectares occupying approximately 30 per cent of the Sydney Basin. This community type was once widespread in the Plains but has been reduced to a few fragmented stands by human use for farming, industry and housing. Today less than six per cent remains in small fragments scattered across the western suburbs of Sydney and the remaining fragments occur in areas subject to intense pressure from urban development.

Yennora
Settlement of the Yennora/Guildford area began later in 1837 when ex-military officer and civil servant Samuel North received 640 acres. He named it Guildford, but made no change to the wilderness there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker who arrived free 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.

The suburb of Yennora was established in 1927 following the opening of the Railway Station in 1927. The area was then subjected to a wave of subdivisions which created the suburb of Yennora as well as Girraween and Pendle Hill. The industrial development of Yennora got under way in the 1950s when the filled swamp land was occupied by such concerns as Comalco Pty Ltd, Stanton Pipes of Australia, Moulded Products Pty Ltd and Warrell Engineering. A further 1000 acres of industrial land, previously Green Belt, was opened there in 1961 to accommodate Indalus Aluminium Extruders, Dupont, KVE pre-cut houses, G. J. Coles warehouse and distribution centre and the giant Yennora Wool Centre.

Yennora Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests
Yennora Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll forests are located on a portion of 61 acres of land purchased by Robert Henry Moxham in 1853. The land was resumed for Railway purposes in 1947, however, it appears that this portion of Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests was left untouched besides the construction of a canal through the site between 1950-1960s which connected Dennistoun Avenue to Prospect Creek.

The item remains a densely populated reserve of remnant Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forest that is now being regenerated.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**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:

- Information provided on the archived OEH website, noted that remnants are small patches and isolated trees typically suffer acute weed problems. It is recommended advice is sought from an environmental specialist on the best-practice approach to conserving this natural landscape.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Yennora Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forest	HS133
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.
- NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, n.d. Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests*,* accessed September 2020, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ThreatenedSpeciesApp/VegClass.aspx?vegClassName=Cumberland%20Dry%20Sclerophyll%20Forests

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Overview of item from Dennistoun Street.

View showing pipeline through site.

1.2 Archaeological Items

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Former Bergan's Woollen Mill		
Site Image			
Address	1 Memorial Drive, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	21-34	-	17572
	1	-	510570
	50	-	1258201
Heritage Study ID	HS135		
LEP ID	Encompasses I150 and I151 (Parramatta LEP); I73 and I74 (Cumberland LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	None		
Site Type	Level 1	Archaeological – Terrestrial	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The former Bergan's Woollen Mill does not meet the threshold for local or State heritage listing under the NSW Heritage Criteria. Although the archaeological site has historical significance, as outlined below, the full archaeological potential of the site has been realised and there is limited evidence of remaining structures or archaeological features relating to the former Bergan's Woollen Mill.

The item has historic significance as the site of the former Bergan's Woollen Mill (later Granville Woollen Mill) that operated between 1870 and 1928. It represents a significant phase of industrial activity as it was located to take advantage of rail access for transportation of finished products to market. The site had the potential to contain archaeological remains of the former mill, located under the 1960s community centre. However, the full archaeological potential of the site has been realised as per the Extent Heritage 'Granville Multi-Purpose Centre: Historical Archaeological Test Excavation Report', prepared for Cumberland Council in 2019. It therefore no longer retains any scientific or research potential. The site is afforded adequate statutory protection as a component of the locally listed Granville War Memorial Park (I151 Parramatta LEP; 174 Cumberland LEP) and the Granville Swimming Pool (I150 Parramatta LEP; I73 Cumberland LEP).

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item has historic significance as the site of the former Bergan's Woollen Mill (Granville Woollen Mill) that operated between 1870 and 1928. It represents a significant phase of industrial activity as it was located to take advantage of rail access for transportation of finished products to market.
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 site had the potential to contain archaeological remains of the former mill, located under the 1960s community centre. However, the full archaeological potential of the site has been realised as per the Extent Heritage 'Granville Multi-Purpose Centre: Historical Archaeological Test Excavation Report', prepared for Cumberland Council in 2019. It therefore no longer retains any scientific or research potential.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The former Bergan's Woollen Mills was listed as an archaeological site situated on the western side of Duck Creek, bounded by Diamond Avenue to the south, Enid Avenue to the west and Memorial Drive to the north. It is located in the area now occupied by Granville Memorial Park, Granville Swimming Pool and Granville Youth and Recreation Centre.

Granville Memorial 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 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 former Bergan 's Woollen Mills has been excavated by Extent Heritage in 2018/19 and the full archaeological potential of the site has been realised as low-nil. Development of the site following the closure of the Mill resulted in a loss of integrity of the remains of the main mill building.

Condition	Good	Fair	**Poor**

Alterations and Additions

- The main structures and archaeological features relating to the former Bergan's Woollen Mills have been removed or disturbed by the past and current redevelopment of the site.

As there is limited evidence of remaining structures or archaeological features relating to the former Bergan's Woollen Mills, the item has low integrity.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	1866

Bergen's Woollen Mill/Tweed Factory
The subject site is located within 1,125 acres granted to the merchant and trader Garnham Blaxcell by Governor Philip Gidley King in 1806. The area became known as Drainwell Estate. The land remained vacant until it was subdivided in anticipation of the opening of the Sydney to Parramatta railway line.

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 1928, the mill was closed for the last time, and the buildings fell into a state of disrepair.

During the early 1900s, the western portion of Bergan's land became a popular recreation place for locals, with an open-air theatre in operation there during the 1910s, and numerous circuses and carnivals were held in the paddock.

An analysis of historical imagery indicates that the pond was filled in during the 1930s, but the structures formerly housing Bergan's Woollen Mill/Tweed Factory were still standing at this time. The mill buildings had been demolished by 1943, although their remains were still visible in aerial imagery. The banks of Duck Creek had been formalised as part of a new open stormwater channel and it is likely that around this time the spongy ground adjacent to the creek line was built up with fill.

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.

Granville Memorial Park contains a number of monuments, including the Granville War Memorial and now exists at the site where the former Bergan's Woollen Mill Factory was located.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	**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:

- It is not recommended that this archaeological item be listed as a local or state heritage item on the Cumberland LEP. The archaeological potential has been fully realised as low-nil and has minimal remaining structures or archaeological features and heritage significance. Further, the former Bergan's Mill is afforded statutory protection as a part of Granville War Memorial (Item No. I151 Parramatta LEP).

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Former Bergan's Woollen Mill	HS135
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- Extent Heritage (2019) *Granville Multi-Purpose Centre Development: Historical Archaeological Test Excavation Report,* prepared for Cumberland Council.
- Extent Heritage (2018) *Granville Multi-Purpose Centre Development: Heritage Interpretation Plan*, prepared for Cumberland Council.
- Extent Heritage (2018) *Granville Multi-Purpose Centre Development: Statement of Heritage Impact,* prepared for Cumberland Council
- 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
- 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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

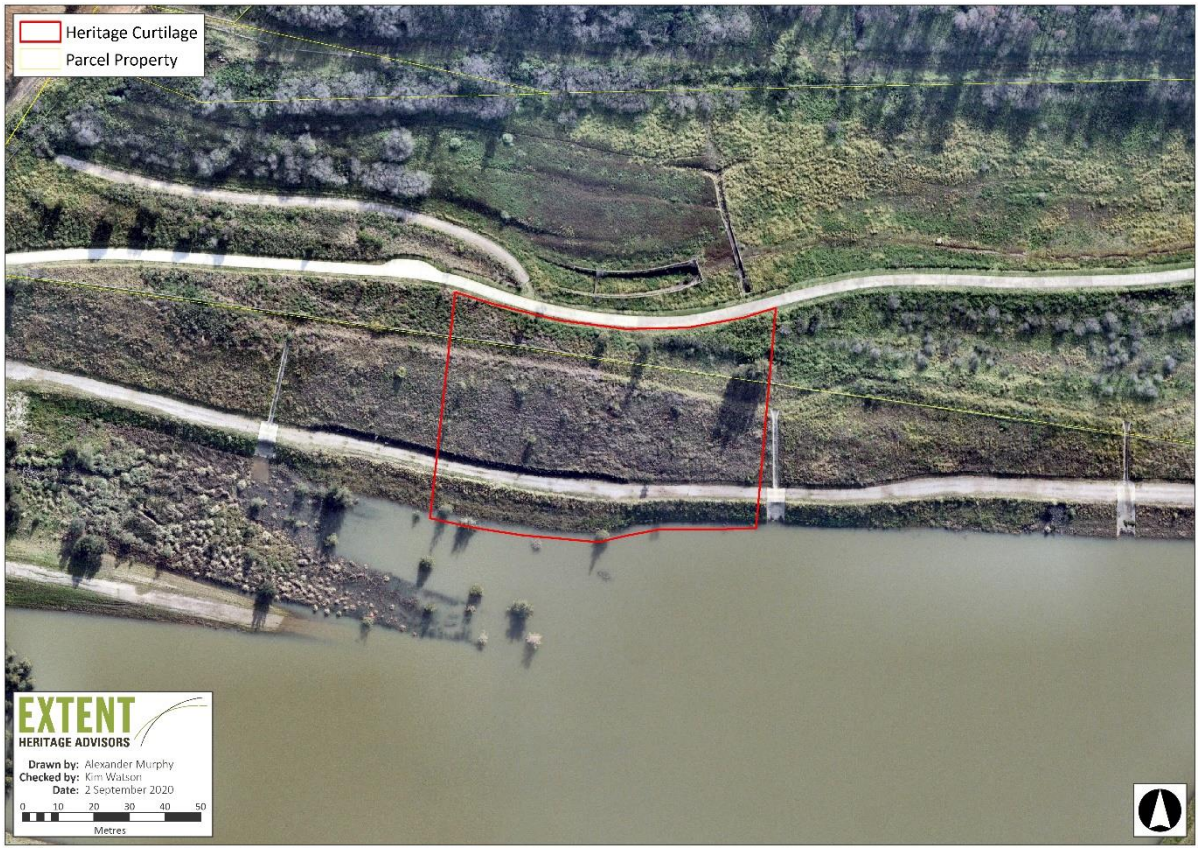
Additional Images

None.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Hyland Road Archaeological Site		
Site Image			
Address	Western side of Hyland Road, Greystanes NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	Part of Lot 1	-	225807
	Part of Lot 1	-	270644
Heritage Study ID	HS136		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Archaeological - Terrestrial	
	Level 2	Farming and Grazing	

Curtilage Map



Refer to contextual map below for the location of this site with reference to the Lower Prospect Canal curtilage.

Statement of Significance

Hyland Road Archaeological Site is of local and potentially state significance for its historical, associative and scientific/research values. The item has historical significance as the former site of the property belonging to First Fleet convict Joseph Morley, who received one of the first land grants in the area in 1792. The land was granted to Morley as he was still serving his sentence, and he worked clearing and cultivating the land in his spare time until he was emancipated.

The site has the potential to yield information about Joseph Morley, early colonial life of convict and emancipated convict settlers, and agricultural practices. Highly intact evidence of Morley's c.1790 residence would be of State significance, however, truncated or disturbed evidence would be of local significance.

There is also research potential for detailed and varied evidence of the various engineering construction techniques used in the construction of the Lower Prospect Canal. Archaeological evidence associated with the Lower Prospect Canal would be of local or state significance. This item falls within part of the State Heritage curtilage of the 'Lower Prospect Canal Reserve' (Item No. I01945) and archaeological evidence relating to the Lower Prospect Canal Reserve is thus afforded adequate protection as a component of this listing.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item has historical significance as the former site of the property of Joseph Morley, who received one of the first land grants in the area in 1792.

b) Associative	The item is associated with Joseph Morley, convict and later poundkeeper, who was one of the earliest landowners the area.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item has potential to yield information about Joseph Morley and early colonial life and agriculture. Highly intact evidence of Joseph Morley's c.1790 residence would be of State significance, however, truncated or disturbed evidence would be of local significance. There is research potential for detailed and varied evidence of the various engineering construction techniques used in the construction of the Lower Prospect Canal. Archaeological evidence associated with the Lower Prospect Canal would be of local or State significance. Given that this item is partially within this existing State Heritage listed curtilage it is afforded sufficient protection as a component of the 'Lower Prospect Canal Reserve'.
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 within the Holroyd Heritage Study prepared by Neustein and Associates (1992) as Reference No. 62. The location of this archaeological site was later misidentified. The item was described as consisting of a copse of mature trees (exotic species) that may relate to a historic garden/landscape setting associated with a residence. These are evident in a 1930s aerial and were again observed by archaeologists in 1992 prior to their removal, likely as part of works completed in 2001-2003. On inspection, there does not appear to be any significant evidence of trees that relate to a historic landscape setting, however, the remnant portions of the site appear relatively undisturbed.

A pedestrian/cycleway constructed in 2001-2003 traverses through the north of the site parallel to the Covered Way of a portion of the Lower Prospect Canal. The southern portion of the site has been impacted by removal from quarrying, and later development of a retention basin, as well as construction of the twentieth-century house on the same site.

There is potential for the site to reveal archaeological evidence of Joseph Morley's c.1790 residence. A shed and residence are visible in this location in the Robinson's Map of Holroyd (c.1950) and in aerial imagery from 1965.

The item is considered to be in a fair condition.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- N/A. No integrity rating has been provided considering the little physical and visible evidence available.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	1792- c.1897

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 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. 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.

Hyland Road Archaeological Site
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 and included the subject site which consisted of 50 acres granted to Joseph Morley on 22 February 1792 which he named 'Morley Town'. Morley was a convict who had arrived on the First Fleet and operated a farm and stock at this location in his spare time. He was a poundkeeper at Prospect Hill and became the District Constable for the area in 1800. He was dismissed for his role as poundkeeper in 1820 for improper conduct. Morley died in 1822 and the ownership of the property passed to Anthony George Morley on 20 December 1837. Throughout the 19th Century, ownership of the property passed remained in the Morley family.

Part of Morley's land was resumed for Sydney Water Supply in 1881. Joseph Morley's property appears in the 1897 NSW Waterboard map. In 1925 more of the land was resumed for the Sydney Water Supply. A residence and shed appear on the Robinsons Map of Holroyd dating to c.1950. This residence and shed are again visible in an aerial photograph of the area dating to 1965. and a "residence and shed" is shown in the 1950s Robinsons Map of Holroyd. There is limited available evidence on the ownership and use of this residence.

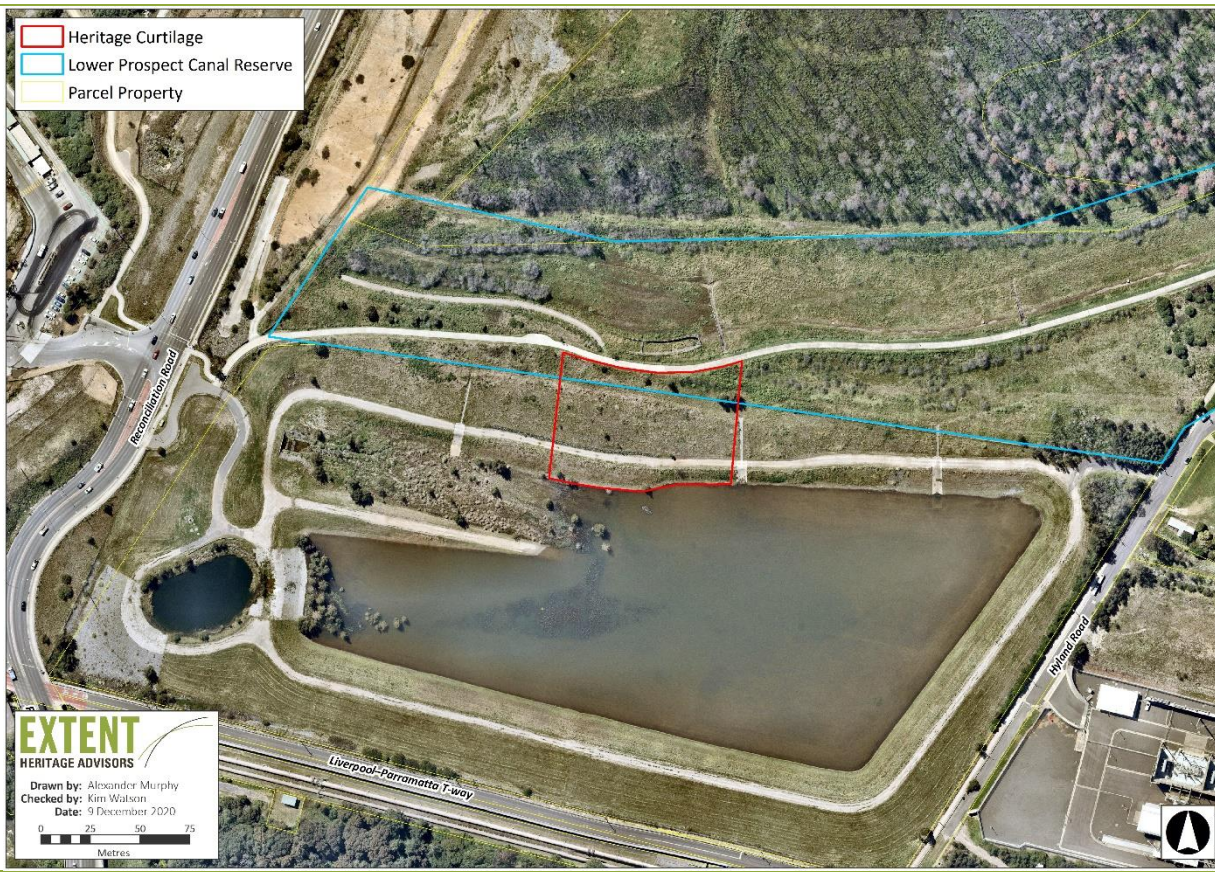
In 2001, work commenced on the Lower Prospect Canal to create a combined pedestrian/cycleway commencing at Prospect Reserve and terminating at Pipehead Guildford. The cycleway now runs through the north of the subject site and to the south of the Covered Way of the Lower Prospect Canal.

The residence and shed are no longer extant, although there is potential to reveal archaeological features relating to this phase of occupation on site or to Joseph's Morley's original homestead.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	**X**	**6.** Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	**X**	**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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**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:

- A Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) should be prepared to establish the research potential for the site to contain any subsurface archaeological remains that relate to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century use of the site.
- Any proposed ground disturbance work should be assessed by a qualified historical archaeologist for archaeological potential and heritage impact mitigation.
- The below map of Hyland Road Archaeological Site indicates the location of the subject site in relation to the SHR item, the Lower Prospect Canal Reserve.



Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Hyland Road Archaeological Site	HS136
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.
- Heritage Division NSW, n.d. *Listing Sheet for 'Prospect Hill'* accessed August 2020, https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5051526
- Neustein and Associates 1992. *Holroyd Heritage Study.*

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

View west to subject site from Hyland Road.

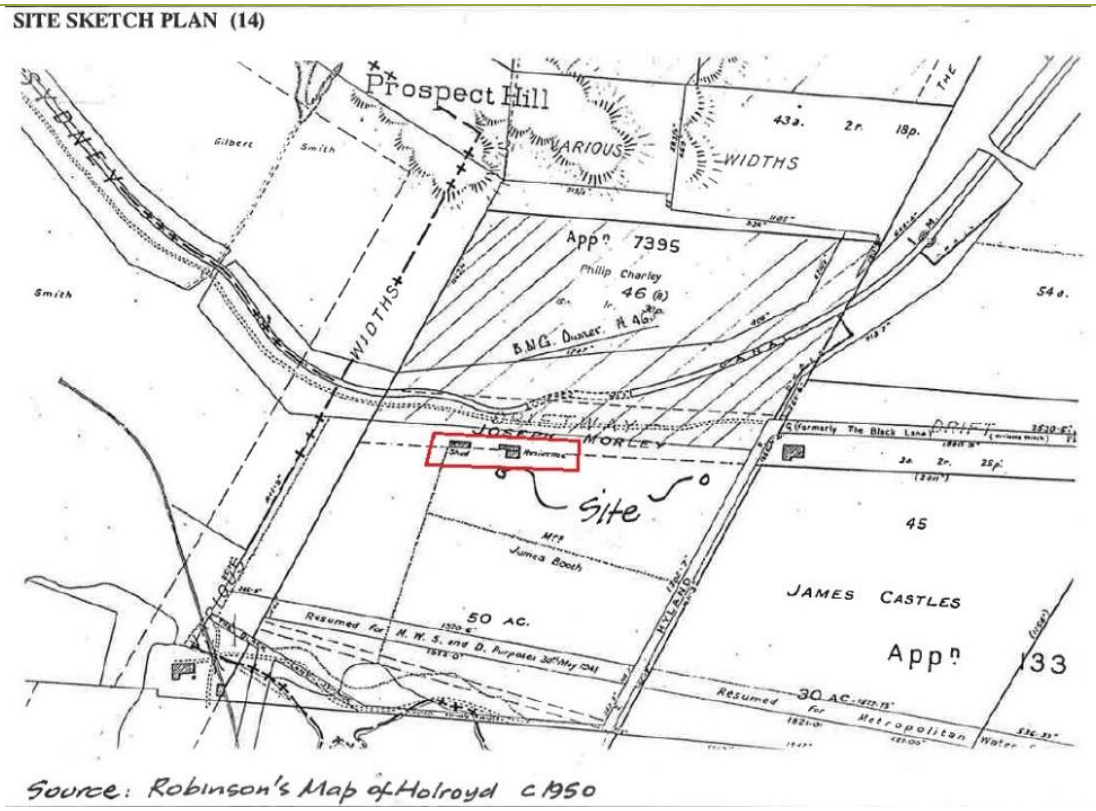
View east along subject site showing dam and bike path

View to dam.

View of remnant trees within subject site.

Aerial photograph 1965 showing subject site outlined in red.

Photograph of the archaeological site, 1992 (Source: Neustein and Associates 1992. *Holroyd Heritage Study*)



Reproduced in the listing sheet for item former Holroyd LEP item A1 (Robinsons Map of Holroyd, c. 1950).

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Silos and beehive well		
Site Image			
Address	615 Great Western Highway, Greystanes NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	Part 44	-	833604
Heritage Study ID	HS137		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	January 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Archaeology – Terrestrial	
	Level 2	Farming and Grazing	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The former silos and beehive well (or cistern) within the property boundary of 615 Great Western Highway, Greystanes does not meet the threshold for local or State heritage listing under the NSW Heritage Criteria. The reinforced concrete silo would have qualified for listing for historic, associative, and technical values as an example of Edward Giles Stone patented silo design. The silo was an early example of a silo constructed using the Considere system of reinforcing concrete, characterised by its waffle-like ribbing created by precasting panels. However, the demolition of this item has seen the loss of this significance.

While the archaeological potential of the site could not be fully established, the site may contain archaeological potential that relates to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century use of the site. This may include historical information that relates to the sites use as a farm associated with the 'Fox under the Hill' Inn (now Fox Hill Golf Course) and a dairy, as well as Emu and Prospect Gravel and Road Metal Company's use of the land.

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	While the archaeological potential of the site could not be fully established, the site may contain archaeological potential that relates to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century use of the site. This may include historical information that relates to the sites use as a farm

	associated with the 'Fox under the Hill' Inn (now Fox Hill Golf Course) and a dairy, as well as the Emu and Prospect Gravel and Road Metal Company use of the land. The item may 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 is located on a portion of land wedged between the Great Western Highway to the north and the Western Motorway to the south, with Girraween Creek extending through the southeast of the subject site. Enclosed by a tall chain link fence, the landscape of the area is predominately cleared. There is a small embankment along the northern fence line with some tree stumps. The site includes a number of rubble piles, with some bricks, asphalt and sandstone bed rock evident in the piles. A number of redundant power poles are located in the curtilage with no wires connected. A large contemporary sign is located at the eastern edge of the subject site and a couple stacked shipping containers are located to the south.

The site is highly disturbed given the recent program of demolition and ground disturbance surrounding the removal of the silo's and beehive well.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- Demolition of silos and beehive well, 2019.

The site has low integrity for built heritage.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	Constructed c.1909, demolished c.2019

Greystanes / Prospect

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 Fox Under the Hill Inn

The Fox Under the Hill Inn was built by Mr Peisley, c.1819, initially as a farmhouse, but by 1926 was used as an inn for travellers along the Great Western Road (now Great Western Highway). The origin of the Inn's name has been suggested to have derived from an incident where one of the original Lawson family at Veteran Hall released a fox in the property. However, it is more likely that the Inn took

its name from a famous landmark in Surrey, England. 'The Fox under the Hill' Inn, was destroyed by fire in 1830. The new Inn, built in 1832 survived until about 1964, when it was demolished for the Fox Hill Golf Club's car park.

In 1901, the surrounding land was sold to the Emu and Prospect Gravel and Road Metal Company. The land that contained the Fox under the Hill Inn and the subject site was sold to the Reynolds brothers in 1903. It was reported in the Cumberland Argus in 1903 that *'the historic building known as the 'Fox under the Hill', now owned by the well known Reynolds Brothers, wholesale milk purveyors, has recently undergone extensive alterations, and the place has been transformed into a very attractive structure. In connection with the estate, also, large and commodious milking and hay stacking sheds have been added, the latter structure being very extensive in character and now fully stocked'*.

It is not known if the silos were constructed by Mark Reynolds or by the Emu and Prospect Gravel and Road Metal Company. It is possible they are associated with the farming of the land under the Reynolds tenure of the land and the beehive well was a converted cistern.

However, the silo construction was uncommon and shares a number of design features that are typical of patented silo construction designed by Edward Giles Stone (1873-1947). Edward G. Stone was an engineer and architect that specialised in reinforced concrete. He served a 'cadetship' under his father and then worked for the Roads and Bridges Department in New South Wales for six or seven years. He entered the Sewerage Construction Department, apparently just after the time of the first great Monier aqueduct at Annandale. In 1900 he transferred to the newly formed Sydney Harbor Trust. He resigned and entered private practice in 1906 and undertook work in inland areas west of Sydney.

In 1906 Stone entered private practice and gained rights to the Considere system of reinforcing concrete. In 1908 he jointly took out an Australian patent for the construction of fodder storage chambers of rough bush poles. This was followed in 1909 and 1910 by patents in his sole name for the construction of storage chambers in reinforced concrete, and for concrete plate construction.

In 1909 Stone established works at Emu Plains, on land leased from the Emu and Prospect Gravel and Road Metal Company, and built for the company a five roomed cottage, on the same panelled system as his silo patent. He also had a precast concrete silo temporarily erected for exhibition at the opening of the Emu and Prospect Gravel and Road Metal Company in 1909. One of the first reinforced concrete silos attributed to Stone was constructed in 1910 for James Minifie & Co of Kensington, Melbourne. The Minifie silo design was distinguished by its waffle-like ribbing created by precast panels, similar in form to the silo that was located within the subject site.

The silos and beehive well were demolished in 2019. The demolition process may have included the emptying of the well's contents and removal of most, if not all, of the subsurface remains of all structures.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	**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:

- Although the likelihood for the site to contain subsurface features that provides evidence and information relating to the silo construction is low, a Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) should be prepared to establish the research potential for the site to contain any subsurface archaeological remains that relate to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century use of the site. This may include information relating to the site use as a farm associated with the 'Fox under the Hill' Inn (now Fox Hill Golf Course), the Reynolds use of the land as a dairy, as well as the Emu and Prospect Gravel and Road Metal Company occupation of the land.

- It is recommended any proposed ground disturbance work should be assessed by a qualified historical archaeologist for archaeological potential and heritage impact mitigation.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Silos and beehive well.	HS137
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 'Prospect', 12 December 1903, p.10. https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/85685231?searchTerm=The%20Fox%20Under%20the%20Hill
- *Nepean Times,* 'A Big Local Industry', 30 October 1909, p.2. https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/101333868?searchTerm=Emu%20and%20Gravel%20Road%20Base%20company
- Tod, L. 2019. *The Fox Under the Hill: Myths and Mysteries*, Blacktown City Council Mayoral History prize 2019.
- Lewis, M. '7.05 Reinforced Concrete' in *The Culture of Building*, as at July 2015.
- Blacktown Memories, 2020.https://www.blacktown.nsw.gov.au/About-Council/Our-city/Blacktown-Memories

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

View to south to clearing from Great Western Highway. View to former location of silos and beehive well.

View south from Great Western Highway.

Detail of clearing where silos and beehive well was located.

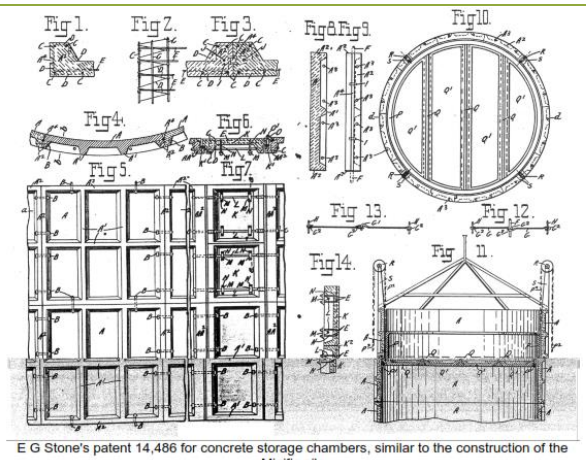
View from Great Western Highway.

View to pile of brick.

View from Great Western Highway.

Detail of embankment along fenceline.

View east from driveway.



E G Stone's patent 14,486 for concrete storage chambers, similar to the construction of the Minifie silo.

Source: Miles Lewis, *The Culture of Building* '7.05 Reinforced Concrete', p. 83.

Former brick and concrete, and reinforced concrete silo. Source: Blacktown Memories, image donated by Les Tod, referene no. 015498.

Beehive well. Source: Blacktown Memories, image donated by Jacques Capdor, reference no. 015496.

1.3 Heritage Conservation Areas

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Day's Estate Heritage Conservation Area		
Site Image			
Address	Bound by Campbell Street to the north, Wentworth Street to the south, Karrabah Road to the east, Hampstead Road to the west, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	-
Heritage Study ID	HS139		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	None		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Day's Estate Subdivision does not meet the threshold for local or State heritage listing as a conservation area under the NSW Heritage Criteria. Although the subject area has some historical and aesthetic significance as a heritage conservation area, as outlined below, the site has been heavily modified to a point where it no longer represents a cohesive and representative example of the historic era from which it derives. The workers cottages visible here are not rare within the LGA.

The Day's Estate Subdivision is historically linked to the early subdivision of Sarah Lury's 50-acre land grant by William Day, where it became known as the Day's Estate Subdivision. This is retained in the streetscape formation which reflects the early subdivision pattern established in the c.1890s. This land development was tailored to the construction of workers cottages.

The area has minimal aesthetic significance as a relatively intact residential landscape that features several single-fronted Federation and Inter-war workers cottages. However, these sites are increasingly impacted by modern development and have lost their overall context and relation to the Day's Estate subdivision. Although the early subdivision is clearly visible in aerial imagery, the built landscape is varied and reflects the slow development of land sales between 1900 and 1920, with later Post-War developments interspersed with contemporary development. The area does not have a strong consistent aesthetic character associated with the pattern of residential development in Auburn during at the turn of century, with a specific focus on providing land for workers cottages. There are inconsistencies in the form, setback, materiality, and design of workers cottages established in the broader landscape.

Although, some of the individual houses demonstrates representative qualities of single fronted Federation and Inter-War cottages, the majority of the streetscape has been heavily modified to and is not a cohesive landscape. There are better, more intact, representative examples of streetscapes within Auburn and the wider Cumberland LGA that demonstrate these values.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The area has some historical significance for its retention of the early subdivision pattern of Day's Estate, which was first granted to Sarah Lury in 1810. Day's Subdivision first occurred in the 1890s and continued to have land sales throughout 1911 and more intensely in 1920, and in the Post-War period. The area provides evidence of the pattern of residential development in Auburn during the turn of century which focused on providing narrow allotments for worker cottages.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The area has minimal aesthetic significance as a relatively intact residential landscape that features several single-fronted Federation and Inter-war workers cottages. However, these sites are increasingly impacted by modern development and have lost their overall context and relation to the Day's Estate subdivision. Although the early subdivision is clearly visible in aerial imagery, the built landscape is varied and reflects the slow development of land sales between 1900 and 1920, with later Post-War developments interspersed with contemporary development. The area does not have a strong consistent aesthetic character associated with the pattern of residential development in Auburn during at the turn of century, with a specific focus on providing land for workers cottages. There are inconsistencies in the form, setback, materiality, and design of workers cottages established in the broader 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	Although, some of the individual houses demonstrates representative qualities of single fronted Federation and Inter-War cottages, the majority of the streetscape has been heavily modified to and is not a cohesive landscape. There are better, more intact, representative examples of streetscapes within Auburn and the wider Cumberland LGA that demonstrate these values such as the proposed Northcote Road HCA in Auburn.

Physical Description

The subject area consists of a number of single fronted, single storey Federation workers' cottages with rusticated weatherboards interspersed with single storey brick Federation and Inter- War bungalows. The streetscape demonstrates the key phases of residential development in Auburn from the mid-1910s through to the 1960s and more generally the twenty-first century.

Distinctive characteristics of the area include:

- Retained subdivision pattern of Day's Estate, subdivided in the 1890s.
- Predominance of residential buildings that date between 1914 and 1925. These are interspersed with later additions from the 1960s and contemporary rebuilds that date from the 2000s to 2020.
- Consistent allotment size, approximately 5 metres wide by 37 metres.
- Consistent setback of dwellings
- Consistent form, scale and massing of Federation Workers' Cottages includes:
    - Single fronted,
    - Single storey,
    - Freestanding,

- Rusticated weatherboards,
- Projecting gable with single window,
- Entrance accessed via a portico,
- Flat roofed carport fronting dwelling
- Small front yard with garden setting.

- The area includes a number of brick Federation and Inter-War Bungalows. The consistent form, scale and massing includes:
  - Double fronted,
  - Single storey,
  - Brick,
  - Terracotta tile roof,
  - Projecting gable with single window
  - Small front yard
- Driveways and carports are located in the front yard on the south side of properties located on the west side of Kihilla Road and located on the north of the allotment for properties located on the east side of Kihilla Road.
- Front gardens spaces are visible from the street and include low front fences.
- Varied fence treatments located along Kihilla Road. They include timber picket, metal arrow top palisade, welded wire mesh, brick, and sandstone block.
- In some instances where there are no fences, there are garden beds instead along fence line.
- Roof cladding is varied, there are a number of dwellings with terracotta tiles, galvanised corrugated iron sheeting, and Colorbond sheeting.
- The area includes wide streets with concrete footpaths either side, grassed verges, and concrete kerbing. The road has a bituminised road base.
- Callistemon citrinus trees are planted along the footpath and line the street.

Overall, the condition of the buildings and streetscape is fair with houses in various condition. There is an overall inconsistency in the maintenance of landscape and streetscape.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

The Kihilla Road streetscape retains a moderate to low level of integrity.

There are a number of modern additions to bungalows and reconstructions dispersed throughout the streetscape. There are a number of consistent changes to each building such as the inclusion of a carport, replaced roof sheeting, rear extensions, modified porticoes and windows.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1914-1960s; twenty-first century

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. Examples include the Auburn Brick and the Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

Day's Estate Subdivision
Kihilla Road is located on a 50acre allotment, granted to Sarah Lury in 1810. The 50acres of Sarah Lury's estate was acquired by William Day and subdivided in the late 1890s to form the current grid alignment from Hampstead Road to Karrabah Road, and Railway Parade to Parramatta Road. The subdivision was known as Day's Estate. The land appears to have been slow to develop, and with several subdivisions and sales throughout 1911 and 1920.

The Day's Subdivision targeted workers or investors seeking small lots for the construction of workers' cottages. Each lot measured 10 ½ perches wide. A large number of allotments were purchased by the New South Wales Realty Company in 1913, and progressively sold between 1914 and 1927 to engineers, ironmongers, wagon builders, carpenters and bricklayers.

The first wave of sales extended along the southern end of the Kihilla Road in the vicinity of Clyde Workshops, the northern end of Kihilla Road was slower to develop, with many houses appearing in the 1950s and 1960s.

The area remains in use as a suburban area of Auburn.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	

4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	**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:

- It is not recommended that this item be listed as a heritage conservation area on the Cumberland LEP. Although the area retains some historical and aesthetic value, the streetscape and house have been highly modified with many modern buildings interspersed between contributory houses. The area is no longer representative of its type and is not rare within the municipality.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Day's Estate Heritage Conservation Area	HS139
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- Kass, T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Repo*rt. *Volume 2 Historical Context Report.* Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn*, retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

View to 76-78 Kihilla Road

74-72 Kihilla Road

72-70 Kihilla Road

Overview of street trees.

View from Arglye Street to 70 Kihilla Road.

View southwest along Kihilla Road to 68 Kihilla Road.

65-63 Kihilla Road

62-64 Kihilla Road.

View towards 57 Kihilla Road.

45 Kihilla Road.

Overview from Beemra Street to Kihilla Road.

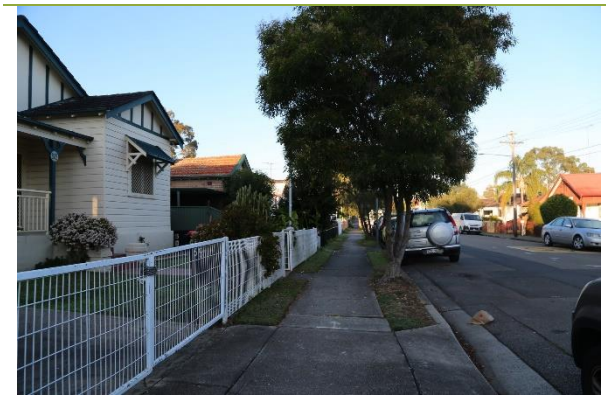
Overview from Breema Street to Kihilla Road.

Overview of from 41 Kihilla Road to 39 Kihilla Road.

Modern building at 34 Kihilla Road

View from corner of Campbell Street and Karrabah Road.

View to Federation cottages at 62 and 70 Karrabah Road.



View south along Karrabah Road.

View to 30 and 32 Karrabah Road.

View from corner of Karrabah Road and Belimba Street.

View south to 33 Karrabah Road.

Overview of Karrabah Road.

Overview of Karrabah Road.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Northcote Street Heritage Conservation Area		
Site Image			
Address	38-48 and 53-61 Northcote Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	19-24, 73-78	-	1428
Heritage Study ID	HS140		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	This is a proposed Heritage Conservation Area.		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Northcote Street Heritage Conservation Area (HCA) is significant at the local level for its historic, aesthetic, and representative values. The HCA is historically linked to the early subdivision of James Owens' 60-acre land grant. This land was subdivided and sold in 1914 by the Suburban Development Co. Limited with lots sold and developed between 1914 and 1925. The streetscape retains evidence of this early subdivision pattern which first occurred in the 1880s and continued to have land sales from 1914 until 1925. Northcote Street HCA provides evidence of the pattern of residential development in Auburn during the turn of century, with a specific focused on providing land for workers cottages.

The HCA has demonstrated aesthetic values as an intact streetscape which comprises of late Federation Workers' Cottages. The consistent form, setback, materiality, and design contributes to the aesthetic value of the area. The HCA demonstrates representative qualities of a subdivision tailored to the working class.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	This Heritage Conservation Area is historically liked to the early subdivision of James Owens' 60-acre land grant. This land was subdivided and sold in 1914 by the Suburban Development Co. Limited with lots sold and developed between 1914 and 1925. The streetscape retains evidence of this early subdivision pattern which first occurred in the 1880s and continued to have land sales from 1914 until 1925, with later Post-War developments interspersed with contemporary development. Northcote Street HCA provides evidence

	of the pattern of residential development in Auburn during the turn of the century, with a specific focus on providing land for workers.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Heritage Conservation Area had demonstrated aesthetic values as an intact streetscape which comprises of late Federation Workers' Cottages. The consistent form, setback, materiality, and design contributes to the aesthetic value 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	Northcote Street Heritage Conservation Area demonstrates representative qualities of a subdivision tailored to the working class.

Physical Description

Northcote Street Heritage Conservation Area consists of a number of single and double fronted, single storey Federation workers' cottages with rusticated and bevelled weatherboards. The streetscape demonstrates the key phases of residential development in Auburn from the 1920s through to the 1940s.

Distinctive characteristics of the conservation area include:

- Retained subdivision pattern first subdivided in 1914
- Predominance of residential buildings that date between 1915-1920.
- Consistent allotment size, approximately 5 metres wide by 37 metres.
- Consistent setback of dwellings
- Consistent form, scale and massing of Federation Workers' Cottages includes:
    - Single and double fronted,
    - Single storey,
    - Freestanding,
    - Rusticated or bevelled weatherboards,
    - Projecting gable wing with single window and awning
    - Entrance accessed via a portico,
    - Flat roofed carport fronting dwelling
    - Small front yard with garden setting.
- Driveways and carports are located in the front yard on the east side of properties located on the north side of Northcote Street and located on the west of the allotment for properties located on the south side of Northcote Street.
- Front gardens spaces are visible from the street and include low front fences.
- Varied fence treatments located along Northcote Road include; timber picket, metal loop top or arrow top palisade, welded wire mesh, brick, and sandstone block.
- In some instances where there are no fences, there are garden beds instead along fence line.
- Roof cladding is varied with the majority sheeted in galvanised corrugated iron sheeting, or Colorbond, or tiled in Marseilles tiles.
- The area includes wide streets with concrete footpaths either side, grassed verges, and concrete kerbing. The road has a bituminised road base.
- Callistemon citrinus trees are planted sporadically along the footpath and line the street.

Overall, the condition of the buildings and streetscape is fair.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

The Northcote Street streetscape retains a moderate level of integrity.

There are a number of modern additions and accretions to the weatherboard cottages dispersed throughout the streetscape. There are also a number of consistent changes to each building such as the inclusion of a carport, replaced roof sheeting, and replaced windows. No. 42 Northcote Road was demolished c.2019/2020 and a new two-storey residence is currently being constructed. This new development is considered detracting.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	1914-1925

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. Examples included the Auburn Brick and the Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

Northcote Street

Northcote Street (known as Afona Street until 1925) between Chisholm Road and Cumberland Road is located on a portion of 60 acres of land that was originally granted to James Owen on 30 June 1823. The lot was first subdivided in April 1880 as part of the Chisholm Estate although it appears not to have been sold as the land was put up again for sale in c.1911 as the Homeville Estate. The majority of lots along Afona Street between Chisholm and Cumberland Roads were sold between 1914 and 1925 when the area following the subdivision of the area by the Suburban Development Co. Limited in 1914. Weatherboard cottages were first erected in 1914. The Sands Directory for 1914 lists two people living along the street – William West and Horace D. West. The street slowly began to populate as more houses were constructed.

The majority of weatherboard cottages constructed between 1914 and 1925 have remained along this portion of Northcote Street, although there is some redevelopment evident with newer houses interspersed between these early weatherboard cottages.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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).	
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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).	
3. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	**X**		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Other 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 1914 and 1940.
  - Encourage appropriate paint schemes.
  - Encourage appropriate fence replacements i.e. low-lying timber pickets or metal palisade.
  - When providing new street plantings, ensure they are sympathetic to the landscape heritage of the place.
  - Refer below for our assessment of buildings that are considered contributory (green) and non- contributory (orange).

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Northcote Street Heritage Conservation Area.	HS140
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- Kass, T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Repo*rt. *Volume 2 Historical Context Report.* Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn*, retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Overview of workers' cottages.

View of No. 38-40 along Northcote Street.

Workers' cottages on north side of Northcote Street.

Overview of Northcote Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	South Parade Heritage Conservation Area		
Site Image			
Address	South Parade and Auburn Road (between Queen Street and Park Road), Auburn, NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	45-44	-	16235
	1-3	-	415510
	39-37	-	16235
	100	-	1153045
	33	-	16235
	32	-	79915
	31	-	16235
	30	-	151929
	-	-	SP2423
	27	-	88985
	26	-	88756

	1	-	1010159
	1	-	603309
	23	-	73007
	22	-	215079
	21	-	91593
	20	-	584067
	1	-	577850
	2	-	228639
	2	-	1115317
	15-17	-	82229
	14	-	68835
	13	-	977542
	1-4	-	506649
	8	-	569556
	1	-	1024384
	100-102	-	1219376
	1	-	411174
	1	-	455487
	1	-	434432
	1	-	119916
	1	-	66358
	1-2	-	587692

	A	-	400687
	2	-	623141
	1-3	-	27387
	100	-	1223157
	3	-	17622
	-	-	SP7219
	6	-	17622
Heritage Study ID	HS141		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	This is a proposed Heritage Conservation Area		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The South Parade Heritage Conservation Area (HCA) is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, and representative values. Built between c.1913 and 1940, the buildings along South Parade and Auburn Road are historically associated with the early subdivision of Auburn Estate for residential, commercial, and industrial activities. The later subdivisions of the Vale's Estate highlight the significant historical patterns of development in Auburn which is reflected in the remaining buildings. Auburn's built heritage reflects key phases of development, commencing in the Federation period and continuing in the Inter-War period. The collective integrity of the streetscape contributes to the aesthetic values of the urban landscape and demonstrates representative qualities of early and mid-twentieth century town planning resulting from early subdivisions of land grants and the transition away from industrial activity. This is retained in the architectural form, pattern of settlement and road alignments.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Built between c.1913 and 1940, the buildings along South Parade and Auburn Road are historically associated with the early subdivision of Auburn Estate for residential, commercial, and industrial activities. The later subdivisions of the Vale's Estate highlight the significant historical patterns of development in Auburn which is reflected in the extant buildings. Auburns built heritage reflects key phases of development, commencing in the Federation period and continuing in the Inter-War period.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as a relatively intact collection of Federation and Inter-War commercial 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 demonstrates representative qualities of early and mid-twentieth century town planning resulting from early subdivisions of land grants and the transition away from industrial activity. This is retained in the architectural form, pattern of settlement and road alignments.

Physical Description

The South Parade HCA demonstrates the transition Auburn underwent between c.1913 and 1940 when the suburb changed from a burgeoning commercial town on the fringe of industrial activity to a purely commercial and retail precinct. The HCA comprises a mix of Federation and Inter-War architectural styles along South Parade and Auburn Road. The uniformity of the streetscape is enhanced by the consistent setback, height, material, and architectural form of the buildings.

Distinct characteristics of the area include:

- The early subdivision pattern associated with the creation of Auburn town centre which formalised South Parade, Auburn Road and Queen Street around the Vale and Co works and railway station in 1880s.
- Intact subdivision pattern associated with the sale of Vale's Estate in 1913 and 1935. Including Vale Lane and the allotments measured approximately 19.10 ft wide by 155ft long.
- Consistent setback along Auburn Road and South Parade, with facades set up against the footpath.
- Uniform commercial built form:
  - Two-storey in height
  - Decorative parapet of varying styles, distinguished by mouldings
  - Mix of exposed brick, painted brick, and roughcast render to façades
  - Contemporary awnings
  - Modified or replaced lower shopfronts, some retaining elements of terrazzo
  - One to three window openings to the upper façade with a mixture of timber and metal windows
  - Decorative mouldings around upper façade windows
  - Roofscapes hidden behind parapets
- One building at 160-164 South Parade presents an alternative gable roof form.
- Rear extensions are largely single-storey and not visible from the street.
- Street plantings including rows of palms and well-maintained hedges contribute to the landscape setting.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

All buildings within this HCA have a number of modifications that can be applied generally. They include:

- Modified lower facades for contemporary use
- Modified awning
- Contemporary signage and advertisements
- Modified windows – original windows replaced with metal frame slides
- Single storey rear extensions
- Contemporary shopping complex added to the rear of 132 South Parade

Although individually each building has a number of modifications, collectively the commercial buildings along South Parade and Auburn Road retains relatively intact facades that demonstrates the towns commercial development from 1910 onwards. The area is assessed as having moderate integrity overall.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1913-1940

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. Examples included the Auburn Brick and the Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

The area along South Parade is situated on part of land that was granted to Thomas Bates and Thomas Turner. John Yelverton Mills purchased Turner's 80 acre grant for £15 per acre from William McMillan in October 1876 and purchased Bates' adjoining 80 acre grant on the west for £60 per acre. He then laid out a subdivision with the current Auburn Road along the line of the boundary dividing the two grants. The Auburn Township was laid out on a traditional north south grid with back-to-back allotments with 40 ft frontages (12.192 m) as was the norm of the day although the streets were a generous 66 feet (20.117 m) wide.

South Parade

The first auction of the Auburn Township was made on 1 June 1878 and although sales were successful development was slow and this did not include the land along South Parade. A second auction in 1884 when Mills and Pile offered 329 allotments of Bates' grant between South Parade, Helena Street, Alice Street and Auburn Road. This was known as Auburn West and covered sections 1 to 11 of the township subdivision. Section 2 was located on a portion of the Heritage Conservation Area along South Parade between present day Park Road and Alice Street.

The lots along South Parade were first occupied as a result of the construction of a railway goods siding being constructed in Auburn in 1877 alongside South Parade. In 1878, two businesses were set up in Auburn adjacent to the siding on the south side of the railway line; Henry Vale and Co in South Parade and Ritchie Bros at the eastern end of Kerr Parade.

Henry Vale and Co were builders of locomotives for the NSW Railway Department. They occupied two acres of land adjacent the railway on South Parade from Auburn Road to Park Road, which comprised of sidings that connected the yard with the main railway line. The warehouse consisted of a machine shop where there was a large number of lathes, milling, drilling and other heavy machines located, the fitting and erecting shops which were furnished with travelling cranes and other necessary appliances, pattern and woodworking department, boilers and smiths' shops, brass and iron foundries, stores and general offices. The company started business in Sydney in 1865. Mr Vale's two sons, Henry John and Frederick James joined the business in Auburn.

The subdivision of 'Vale's Estate' between 1913 and 1935 facilitated the commercial development of South Parade and Auburn Road. Development was slow to take between 1913 and 1915, with Sands Directory recording only two shops operating at south eastern end of South Parade, where 78 South Parade is located. From 1915 through to 1920 the land occupied by Vale and Sons continued to reduce and more commercial shops began to appear. Business located along South Parade included Rickard Arthur & Co Limited, auctioneers; pastrycook; Vales Chambers; Auburn Chambers; grocers. Businesses located along Auburn Road included a chemist, watchmaker, florist, shoe shop, jewellers, and a Commonwealth Bank. The Commonwealth Bank remains in the original 1930 location.

Many of the commercial buildings located at the northern end of South Parade were constructed during the Inter-War period when ten allotments within the Vale's estate were made for sale. These included lots 37, 38,39,40,41,42,43,44 and 45. Buildings include Richie House and Stuart House.

South Parade and Auburn Road continue to operate as a commercial precinct of Auburn with many butchers and greengrocers located along on these streets.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Encourage use of appropriate paint schemes and materials.
- It is recommended that the Cumberland Development Control Plan be updated to include specific controls and guidelines for this Heritage Conservation Area.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	South Parade Heritage Conservation Area	HS41
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- DCP 2007. *Auburn Town Centre: Heritage Review*, prepared for Auburn Council.
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- Kass, T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Repo*rt. *Volume 2 Historical Context Report.* Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn*, retrieved 27 March 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn

Limitations

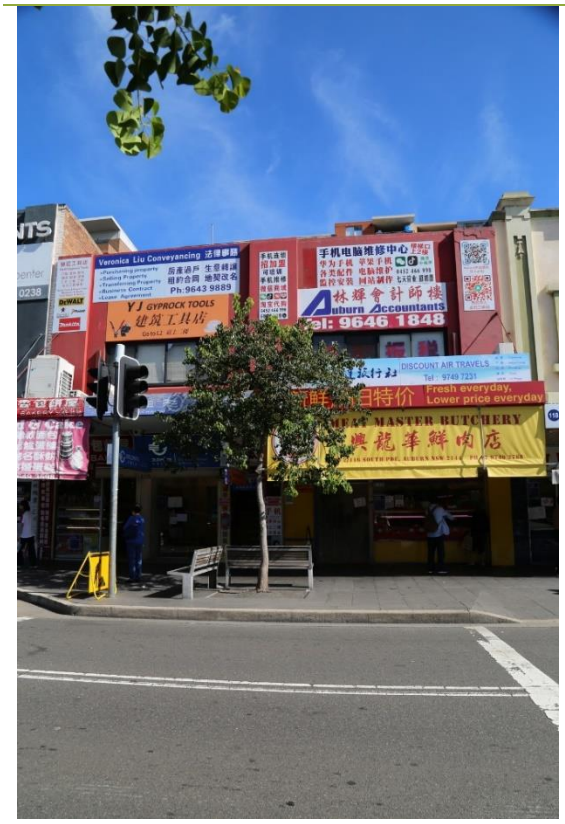
1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.

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

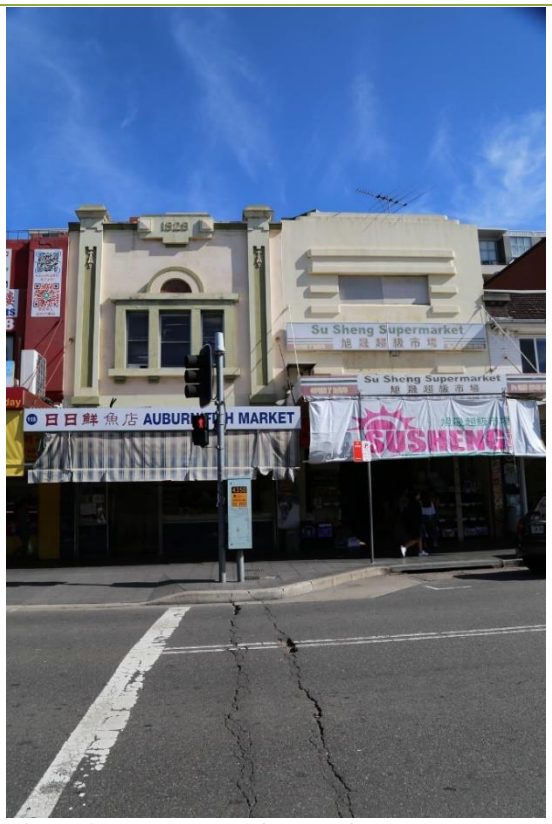
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

View to Commonwealth Bank located on the corner of South Parade and Auburn Road.	View northwest along South Parade.
 Detail of 76-78 South Parade. Built c.1913, likely to be the first commercial shop built on Vale's Estate.	 Detail of 80-82 and 84-86 South Parade facade.
 View to 88 and 90 South Parade. Parapet of 90 South Parade reads 'Ari's House'.	 View northwest along South Parade from 102 South Parade towards Inter-war shopfronts.



View to 114-116 South Parade.



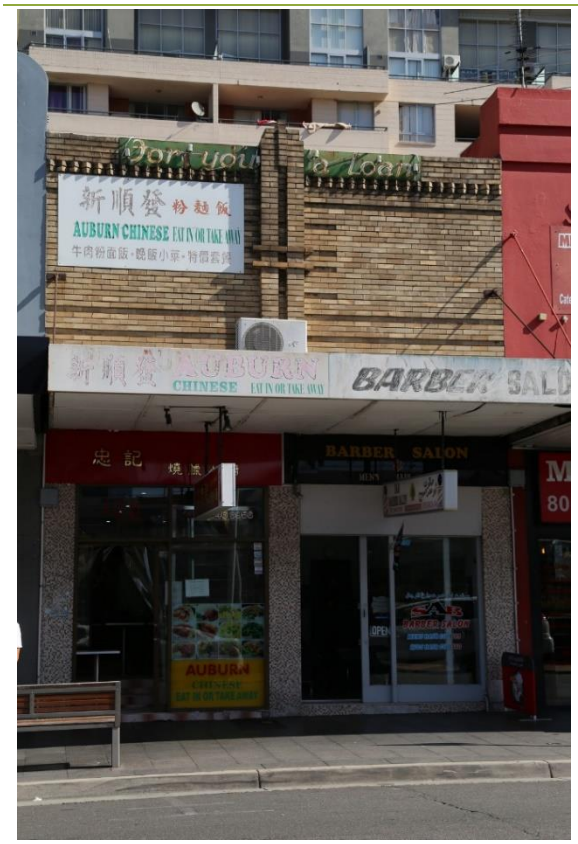
View of 118-120 South Parade.

Window detail of 102 South Parade.

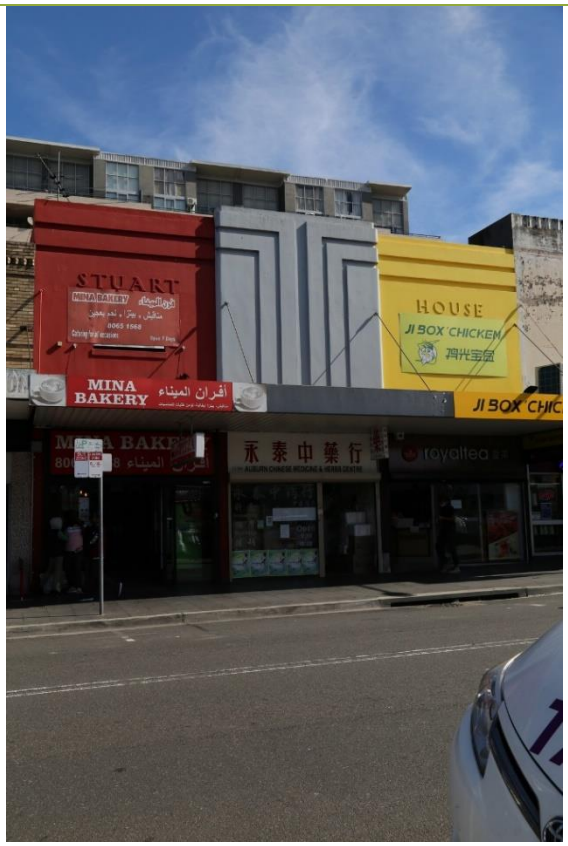
Deatil of windows at 118 South Parade.

Detail of window on 120 South Parade.

Inter-war façade with modern shopping centre behind.



View to 138-140 South Parade. Example of Inter-War shopfront.



View of 142-146 South Parade, building known as Stuart House.

View to Richie House located at 148-158 South Parade.

View of building at 160-164 South Parade.

View along Vales Lane.

Rear of commercial buildings from Vales Lane.

View from Kerr Parade to west side of Auburn Road.

View of buildings located along the west of Auburn Road.

View to former Post Office on the corner of Auburn Road and Kerr Parade.

View to 2 Auburn Road.

View of buildigs along the west side of Auburn Road.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Lidcombe/Berala Heritage Conservation Area		
Site Image			
Address	Entire area including Kerrs Road, Nottinghill Road, Carroll Street, Raymond Street Intersection, Lidcombe NSW, 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	-
Heritage Study ID	HS142		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	This item is a proposed Heritage Conservation Area.		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	None		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Lidcombe/Berala HCA does not meet the threshold for local or State heritage listing under the NSW Heritage Criteria. Although the site has some historic significance, as outlined below, the area has been heavily modified to a point where it no longer represents a cohesive and representative example of the historic era from which it derives.

The Lidcombe/Berala proposed HCA is historically linked to the early subdivision of land alienated to George Sunderland and John Sunderland by Crown grant in 1823. The land was progressively subdivided in the 1880s and is associated with the Albert Estate subdivision, Notting-Hill Estate subdivision, Elphin Estate subdivision, and Cornwall Estate subdivision. This is retained in the streetscape formation which reflects the early subdivision pattern established in the c.1890s.

The area has minimal aesthetic significance as a relatively intact residential landscape that features several single-fronted Federation and Inter-war workers cottages. However, these sites are increasingly impacted by modern development and have lost their overall context and relation to the early subdivisions. Although the early subdivision is clearly visible in aerial imagery, the built landscape is varied and reflects the slow development of land sales between 1900 and 1930 with some Post-War developments interspersed with contemporary re-development. The area does not have a strong consistent aesthetic character associated with the pattern of residential development in Lidcombe and Berala during at the turn of century. There are inconsistencies in the form, setback, materiality, and design of residences established in the broader landscape.

Although, some of the individual houses demonstrates representative qualities of single fronted Federation and Inter-War cottages, the majority of the streetscape has been heavily modified to and is not a cohesive landscape.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The Lidcombe/Berala proposed HCA is historically linked to the early subdivision of land alienated to George Sunderland and John Sunderland by Crown grant in 1823. The land was progressively subdivided in the 1880s and is associated with the Albert Estate subdivision, Notting-Hill Estate subdivision, Elphin Estate subdivision, and Cornwall Estate subdivision.
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

There is no one dominate architectural style present within the Lidcombe/Berala proposed HCA. Collectively, the distinctive characteristics of this proposed HCA include:

- Predominantly residential in character with a commercial building located on prominent corners.
- Retained early subdivision pattern of the Albert Estate, Notting-Hill Estate, Elphin Estate and Cornwall Estate subdivisions which occurred between 1888 and 1920.
- Modified allotment sizes with the contemporary subdivision of some allotments and general redevelopment of the area.
- Low scale character of original dwellings and low to medium scale contemporary development.
- Predominance of contemporary buildings with some historic buildings retained that date to the late 1880s through to the 1930s which collectively show how the area has grown and provide the historic significance and character of the area.
- Some single residential buildings including single and two storey freestanding suburban houses, in the Victorian, Federation and Inter-War styles.
    - Key streetscapes that relate to the Cornwall Estate include Jay Street, Mathew Road and Neville Street. They retain a number of early Inter-war buildings with some Federation influences.
    - Key streetscapes that relate to the Albert Park Estate include Raymond Street West and Victoria Street West. The street retains a number of late Victorian cottages and terraces.
    - Key streetscapes that relate to the Elphin Park Estate include Cooke Street. The street retains a number of early Inter-war buildings with some Federation influences.
    - There is limited housing that relates to the Nothing-Hill Estate. The majority of the building stock are contemporary rebuilds or highly modified Post-War buildings.
- Buildings are built to street alignment and contain a modest 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 front gardens.

- Predominance of brick and timber weatherboards as the primary building material for historic buildings coupled with tile and iron roofing.
- The primary building material for Post-War buildings are fibre-cement sheet coupled with a terracotta tiled roof.
- Front garden spaces are visible from the street mostly over low front fences. Front fences are sympathetic and consist of varied materials generally including 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.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- N/A

The Lidcombe/Berala proposed HCA as a whole represents a high modified streetscape with many buildings that are contemporary redevelopments. While there are pockets of contributory buildings that demonstrate the growth of the area between 1890 and 1930, they do not form a consistent streetscape character. Due to the breadth and scale of the proposed HCA, the area is considered to have low integrity as an intact collection of early historic residential buildings.

Integrity	High	Moderate	**Low**

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	Houses constructed between the period 1890-1930

Lidcombe and Berala

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 present day suburb of Berala originally formed the southern part of the then 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.

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 Henry 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.

A second housing boom occurred in the post war years, when there was a housing and population boom. Typically, due to shortages in material the housing stock from this period moved away from brick and timber weatherboards to use more commonly fibrous-cement sheets.

The subject area is located on the 60 acres of land granted to George Sunderland and 100 acres of land granted to John Sunderland. Both received their land through Crown grants dated to 1823. The land was acquired by Reverend J.J Therry in 1834 and was referred to as the Township of St Joseph. The land was subdivided in 1864, and after Reverend J.J Therry's death on 6 May 1867, the township of St Joseph was auctioned off. The 1864 subdivision was divided into 72 sections.

These areas within the Township of St Joseph were further subdivided between 1880 and 1900. This conservation area consists of four main subdivisions. Land east of Nottinghill Road was subdivided as the Albert Park Estate in 1880, land to the west of Nottinghill Road was subdivided in 1884 as the Notting-Hill Estate, and lands to the north of Kerrs Road was subdivided in 1900 as the Elphin Estate and Cornwall Estate. These subdivisions established the present alignment and character of this area, in particular the major intersection of Kerrs Road, Nottinghill Road, Carroll Street and Raymond Street.

From the 1860s to the 1880s, a number of major roads were officially aligned and gazetted through the suburb of Rookwood and provided better access through the district. These roads included Bachell Avenue in 1864; the Upper Bankstown Road (Kerrs Road) in c.1874; and Water Street in 1880–81. A road from Granville to Rookwood was surveyed in 1887 and is now known as Chiswick Road and Water Street. Olympic Drive was constructed in the c.1980s and now runs through the centre of this early road alignment.

Albert Park Estate

The core of the subject area was formed in Lot 63 of Township of St Joseph subdivision, which was acquired by George and Robert Robinson in 1870. The land was again subdivided in 1880s and purchased by the Town and Country Land Building and Investment Company Limited in 1886.

The Town and Country Land Building and Investment Company purchased sections A,B,C,D,E, and F and created the subdivision known as Albert Park. This subdivision included the following streets: Beatrice, Victor, Joseph, Victoria, The Boulevarde and Nottinghill Road. Key buildings retained from this era include the two-storey Victorian commercial shop at 66 Victoria Street (west). The building at 66 Victoria Street formed lot 22 and 23, in Section D of DP1767. Although modified, the building retains an early Victorian parapet which reads ‘Albert Park Store 1883’. The land was purchased as part of the Albert Park subdivision by carpenter James Harris in 1888. The date on the building is dubious, and possiblly is meant to have read 1888.The building remained in use as a store and local grocer from the 1880s to the 1970s.

Key buildings within the landscape that date from his subdivision include 71 Victoria Street (west), 60 Victoria Street (West), and 50 Victoria Street (West). They are small, single storey Victorian cottages with either timber weatherboard cladding or rendered brick. Other buildings extant are located along Raymond Street (west). Of particular note is 62 Raymond Street (West).

Later Inter-War brick bungalows are located along The Boulevarde.

Notting-Hill Estate

The core of the Notting-Hill Estate occupies the land south of Kerrs Road, bounded by Nottinghill Road to the east, London Street to the south and Brixton Street to the west. The Notting-Hill Estate subdivision created the cross streets known as Murray Street, Allan Street and Oleander Avenue. This subdivision was created in the early 1880s following the land sales of the Township of St Joseph subdivision. The land was purchased by Richard Peek and Thomas Fuller Jackson, City of Sydney agents in 1879 and 1880 and a large portion of the Notting-Hill Estate was purchased by licensed

surveyor Andrew Menzies later in the year of 1880. The land appears to have been slow to develop with few land sales occurring between 1880 and 1890.

Land sales appear to have occurred at the turn of the century when the area experienced a period growth. Many houses from this period include single storey weatherboard cottages and some brick Federation cottages. There are fewer examples of this building stock, as the landscape appears to date to the inter-war period and later. By 1943, dwellings appear to have been built predominately along Kerrs Road, Nottinghill Road, Murray Street and Allan Street, with more houses extending towards London Street in 1950.

A number of these Inter-War building have been demolished and replaced with contemporary houses.

Elphin Estate
The core of Elphin Estate occupies land south of Vaughan Street bounded by Joseph Street to east, Raymund Street to the south and Carol Street to the west. Elphin Estate is subdivided into eight sections in 1900. The Elphin Estate was acquired by Bernard Gormley, a local storekeeper in Rookwood in 1895. Bernard Gormley was an early pioneer in Lidcombe known for opening the first hotel in area, Railway Hotel in 1875 and was an Alderman on the first municipal council for Rookwood. He also owned a general store and bakery. The estate is named after Bernard Gormley's hometown Elphin, a small town in the north of the County Roscommon, Ireland. Land sales of the Elphin estate followed the passing of Bernard Gormley in 1900.

The land was slow to develop with a majority of sales occurring between 1909 and 1911. Within the landscape there are a number of Federation and Inter-war cottages extant along Cook Street, while much of Carroll Street has been redeveloped with modern residences.

Cornwall Estate
The Cornwall Estate occupies land north of Kerr's Road that is bounded by Vaughan Street to the north and Woodburn Street to the west. The subdivision formed the present-day street alignment of Mathew Road, Jay Street and Neville Street. Historically, Jay Street was known as Livingstone Road and Neville Street was known as Charles Road.

The land formed a part of Robert Blackman's Crown Grant, received in 1856, which came to be acquired by Matthew Henry Stephan in 1879, following the subdivision of St Joseph's township. The land was acquired by the NSW Realty Company Limited in 1907 and sold as the Cornwall Estate. Several allotments were purchased by James A.H. Webberly in 1911 and on sold to Adaline Mary Hook in the early 1920s. There are limited examples of the Federation cottages built along Matthew Road due to modern development, however there is an example of a late Federation weatherboard cottage at 20 Matthew Road. There is a collection of intact group of early Inter-War Bungalows with some Federation influences along Jay Street that relate to the land sales of land acquired by Adaline Mary Hook. The residences generally date to 1923.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	**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 proposed HCA if considered holistically has low integrity for its ability to demonstrate the significance of the historic era from which it derives. Evidence for early subdivision pattern is retained in street alignments only; this is not supported by the built environment. The area has an inconsistent streetscape character, that predominately features contemporary buildings that do not represent a cohesive and representative example of the historic era from which it derives.

- Fieldwork for this listing identified several houses that potentially warrant statutory listing, however, would not be adequately managed by an HCA overlay. The proposed items are informed by targeted historical research and are good examples of buildings that relate to early subdivisions of Lidcombe.

  It is recommended the following places are considered for individual listing as local heritage items on the Cumberland LEP:

  - 62 Raymond Street West, Victorian Cottage
  - 66 Raymond Street West, California Bungalow
  - 70 Victoria Street West, Victorian Cottage
  - 21 The Boulevarde, Post-War Austerity House
  - 19 The Boulevarde, Federation Cottage
  - 32 The Boulevarde, Federation Cottage
  - 3-11 Jay Street, Group of Inter-War Cottages
  - 10 Neville Street, Federation Cottage
  - 15 Cook Street, Federation Cottage
  - 10-14 Cook Street, Group of Federation Cottages
  - 3 Cook Street, Federation Cottage
  - 20 Matthew Road, Federation Cottage

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Lidcombe/Berala HCA	HS142
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

70 Victoria Street West

Collection of Federation Cottage at 3-11 Jay Street.

3 Cook Street

15 Cook Street

20 Matthew Road

66 Raymond Street West

62 Raymond Street West

32 The Boulevarde

View to 21 and 19 The Boulevarde

10 Neville Street

10-12 Cook Street	12-14 Cook Street

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Granville Heritage Precinct		
Site Image			
Address	Railway Parade to the north, William Street to the south, Lumley Street to the east, Florrie Street to the west, Granville NSW 2142;		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	-
Heritage Study ID	HS143		
LEP ID	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Residential Precinct (Parramatta LEP); Granville Conservation Area – Commercial Precinct (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	This is a proposed extension to an existing Heritage Conservation Area		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Complex/Group	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private), Landscape – Cultural and Education, Religion and Education	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Granville Heritage Precinct comprises two existing locally significant heritage conservation areas for their historic and representative values. The conservation area is at the civic, religious and residential heart of Granville and 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, with some larger scaled civic, religious, commercial and educational buildings. Significant housing within the area dates to the Victorian, Federation, and Inter-War period. 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.

The significance of these existing HCAs is best demonstrated by their current curtilages. Extending the area to include the dwellings in between would reduce the integrity of the HCAs and diminish the demonstrated values of the existing areas.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The area has some historical significance associated with the residential subdivision of the Drainwell Estate. The area demonstrates the residential and commercial development of Granville from 1880 to 1930, with later Post-War developments.
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	Representative examples of Victorian, Federation and Inter-War buildings are located within the existing boundary of the Granville Conservation Area - Civic Precinct and Granville Conservation Area - Residential Precinct.

Physical Description

Granville Civic Precinct and Residential Precinct (existing HCA components of the Precinct)
Collectively, the distinctive characteristics of the existing HCA's 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. There are some buildings adaptively reused for small-scale business and a large precinct occupied by Granville Public School
- 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.
- 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. These have sometimes been removed to form garden edges around recent central street tree plantings.

Granville Heritage Precinct
New characteristics of a combined and expanded HCA, referred to as the Granville Heritage Precinct extended to include residences along the eastern side of The Avenue, and residences along Railway Parade, the new north-west boundary and William Street the southern boundary.

Characteristics of this area include:

- Varied subdivision patterns and allotment sizes with varied building forms.
- The Avenue and Lumley Street contain a number of modern brick medium-rise apartment blocks, constructed c.1980-90.
- The northern extension of the HCA can be generally characterised by Post-War and contemporary buildings. Predominately single storey and low scale, with some highly modified examples of Federation and Inter-War dwellings.
- The area is linked to the nearby HCA's by retained front gardens, and street trees.
- Materiality is varied, predominately brick and weatherboard.

Generally, the condition of the buildings and streetscape is fair.

Condition	Good	**Fair**	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- N/A

The Granville Conservation Areas known as the Civic Precinct and Residential Precinct have high integrity as intact conservation areas 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 with some larger scaled civic, religious, commercial, and educational buildings. The landscape character of both precincts is enhanced by a consistent built subdivision pattern and set back with gardened front yards.

Combining and expanding the existing conservation areas to form one heritage precinct would involve the inclusion of buildings that are highly modified and largely contemporary. Extending the curtilage would reduce the consistency and integrity of the existing heritage conservations areas identified in Granville.

Integrity	High	**Moderate**	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	1880-1930

Granville

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.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or as a 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.	**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:

- It is not recommended that the existing HCA's known as Granville Conservation Area - Civic Precinct and Granville Conservation Area - Residential Precinct should be combined and expanded to form one Granville Heritage Precinct on the Cumberland LEP.
  The current HCA boundaries appropriately capture the best and most intact examples of buildings that exemplify the values of the area, as stated in their Statement of Significance. Extending the curtilage would capture a number of properties that do not contribute to the character of the area, nor enhance its values. Refer below for our assessment of buildings that are considered contributory (green), non- contributory (orange) as well as existing heritage items within the proposed expansion area only.

- Buildings that are considered contributory should be subject to further investigation for possible inclusion on the Cumberland LEP as individual items.
- Although it is not recommended the area be combined and expanded, relevant recommendations for management include:
    - Retain subdivision layout and avoid amalgamation of sites
    - Retain the low-scale character of the conservation area
    - Encourage appropriate historic paint schemes
    - When providing new street plantings, ensure they are sympathetic to the landscape.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Granville Heritage Precinct	HS143
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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.
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

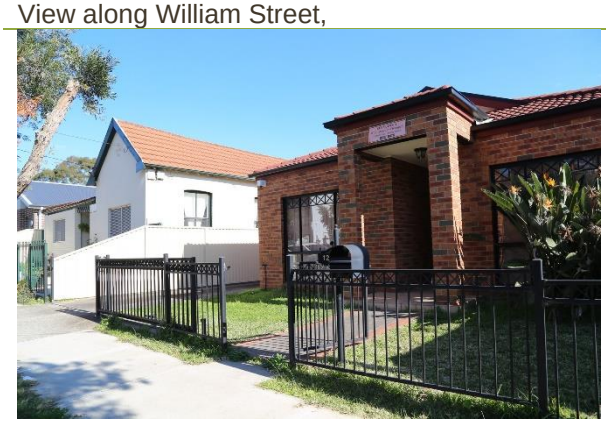
Additional Images

View from corner of The Avenue and William Street

Example of medium-rise apartments located along The Avenue.

View along William Street,

View along The Avenue.



View of contemporary buildings along The Avenue.

View to terrace housing outside the current HCAs, contributory element.

Contributory Federation cottages located along The Avenue.

Modified Post-War dwellings located along Smith Street.

View along Smith Street.

Contributory housing located along Railway Parade.

View to modified dwelling along Railway Parade.

View from corner of Railway Parade and The Avenue.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Talbot Road Conservation Area		
Site Image			
Address	Talbot Road between Bursill Street and Guildford Road, Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	**Recommended for listing as HCA**		
	1-2	-	126838
	20	-	665153
	A-B	-	332730
	3-6	-	330485
	1	-	963981
	1	-	128842
	1	-	957333
	Not recommended for listing		
	-	-	SP79968
	A-B	-	325578

	9	-	1230005
	1	-	959726
	A	-	349926
	-	-	SP79519
	1-3	-	13307
	-	-	SP72511
	A	-	362122
	C	-	386345
	9	-	1230005
	-	-	SP50304
	1	-	12317598
	-	-	SP81258
	1	-	541749
	13	A	1954
Heritage Study ID	HS144		
LEP ID	Encompasses I166 (Cumberland LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	This is a proposed Heritage Conservation Area, Talbot Street Conservation Area		
Date Updated	December 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Complex/Group	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Talbot Road Conservation Area is of local heritage significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Constructed between 1915 and 1930, the area is historically linked to the residential growth of the Guildford area that followed the land sales of William Stimson's original land grant, known as the Shrewsbury Estate Subdivision. The Talbot Road Heritage Conservation Area retains an intact example of that subdivision pattern and demonstrates the growth of the Guildford area between 1915 and 1930. The conservation area retains an intact and consistent streetscape that features Federation period and Inter-War buildings. Due to the similarities in age, design, materials, form and landscape values, the area is an aesthetically significant urban landscape. The Talbot Road Heritage Conservation Area demonstrates representative qualities as an intact collection of residential buildings constructed in the Federation and Inter-War period. This conservation area contains a group of Federation and Inter-War houses locally listed as the Talbot Road Precinct (I240 Parramatta LEP; I166 Cumberland LEP).

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Constructed between 1915 and 1930, the area is historically linked to the residential growth of the Guildford area that followed the land sales of William Stimson's original land grant, known as the Shrewsbury Estate Subdivision. The Talbot Road Heritage Conservation Area retains an intact example of that subdivision pattern and demonstrates the growth of the Guildford area between 1915 and 1930.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The conservation area retains an intact and consistent streetscape that features Federation period and Inter-War buildings. Due to the

	similarities in age, design, materials, form and landscape values, the area is an aesthetically significant urban 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 Talbot Road Conservation Area demonstrates representative qualities as an intact collection of residential buildings constructed in the Federation and Inter-War period.

Physical Description

The Talbot Road Conservation Area retains the streetscape and subdivision pattern of the Shrewbury Estate, which was acquired by William Stimson and subdivided between 1912 and 1930.

Distinctive characteristics include:

- Partial retention of subdivision pattern, consistent in sections where historic buildings have been retained.
- Predominately residential in character.
- Low-scale residential dwellings.
- Consistent built form with a predominance for Federation and Inter-War Bungalows between Guildford Road and Mountford Avenue.
- Predominance of contemporary single storey dwellings and medium rise residential developments between Mountford Avenue and Bursil Road.
- Federation and Inter-War Bungalows are built to street alignment and feature a modest set-back.
- Front garden spaces are visible from the street mostly over low front fences. Front fences are constructed using varied materials, generally brick or aluminium palisade.
- Brick, either face brick, rendered or tuck pointed is the primary building material coupled with a terracotta tile roof.
- 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.
- There are no street trees.
- Concrete kerbing and footpaths line the streetscape.

The condition of the buildings and streetscape is good.

Condition	**Good**	Fair	Poor

Alterations and Additions

- High-rise development is encroaching the development at Mountford Road.
- Medium-rise development encroaching the north and south of the Talbot Street.

The integrity of the HCA is high between Guildford Road and Mountford Avenue where there are a number of locally listed heritage items. In this section of the area, the dwellings retain their original subdivision boundary and have been sympathetically repaired and repainted.

The north section of Talbot Street has low integrity with contemporary development that does not share the significant characteristics of the area, nor contribute to the significance of the Talbot Road Precinct.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes	
Construction years	c.1915-1930s

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.

Talbot Street

The land was 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 Talbot Road as present.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or 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).	
3. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**9.** Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**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:

- A site-specific Development Control Plan for this Heritage Conservation Area should be prepared 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 of the area between the 1920s - 1930s
    - Encourage appropriate historic paint schemes.
    - Encourage appropriate fencing replacements in relation to the houses period.
- It is recommended the curtilage of the HCA encompasses the contributory items noted below. They are included on the Cumberland LEP as a local heritage item, known as Talbot Road Precinct.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Talbot Road Conservation Area	HS144
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

Overview of Talbot Road inside the HCA.

Overview of Talbot Road inside the HCA.

View along Talbot Road within the HCA.

Development at 4 and 6 Talbot Road.

View to 25 Talbot Road towards Guildford Road.

View to Mountford Road from edge of HCA showing encroaching development.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Toohey's Palm Estate Group Conservation Area		
Site Image			
Address	Moree Avenue and Grand Avenue, Westmead, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	128-135	-	13731
	Road Reserve	-	-
Heritage Study ID	HS145		
LEP ID	This is an extension of an existing listing, C3 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	This item is an extension of a Heritage Conservation Area		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Complex / Group, Landscape	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

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 in 1925 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.

There are a large number of substantial and well-kept, mature palm trees within the road verge on the south edge of both Moree Avenue, and along part of Grand Avenue. These formed a key component of the original Toohey's Palm Estate subdivision and date to c.1925. The trees have aesthetic significance providing a unified identity and character to the subdivision and associated dwellings.

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. The typical 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 full length of the southern side Moree Avenue and the southern side of Grand Avenue (between No. 48 and No. 34 Grand Avenue), 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	c.1925

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 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.

Toohey's Palm Estate Group Conservation Area
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 allotment boundaries. The estate was configured to create wide open boulevard-like streets lined with distinctive palm trees (*Phoenix canariensis* at a distance of 50 feet apart). Several of these palm trees are still present within Moree, Grand and Austral Avenues. 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 an attractive subdivision for prospective buyers.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 existing Toohey's Palm Estate Conservation Area should be revised to include the Palm tree street plantings along the length of the southern side of Moree Avenue (from Bridge Road to Grand Avenue) and the southern side of Grand Avenue (between No. 48 and No. 34 Grand Avenue).
- 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

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Toohey's Palm Estate Group Conservation Area	C3 (Parramatta LEP)
Cumberland Heritage Study	Toohey's Palm Estate Group Conservation Area	HS145
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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

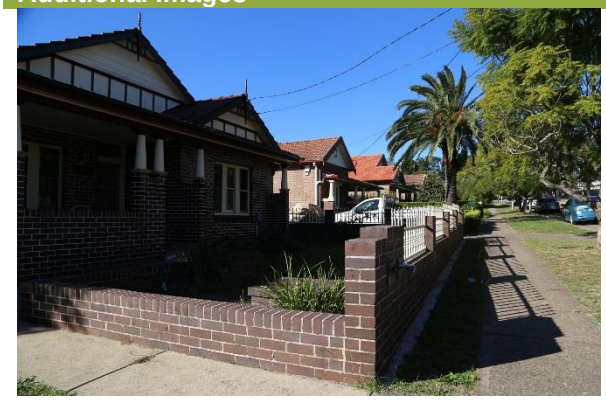
Limitations

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

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 west of Palm Trees along Grand Avenue.

View east along Grand Avenue.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	Westmead Estate Conservation Area		
Site Image			
Address	Austral Avenue, Bridge Road, Church Avenue, Fenwick Place, Hawkesbury Road, Nolan Crescent, Toohey Avenue, Gowrie Crescent, Westville Place, Westmead NSW, 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	-
Heritage Study ID	HS146		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	This is a proposed heritage conservation area		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Complex/Group	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map

Statement of Significance

The Westmead Estate Conservation Area is a locally significant conservation area for its historic, associative, aesthetic, social, representative and rarity values. The area includes a collection of commission housing built in c.1944 that form a part of the Westmead Estate designed and planned by architects Messrs Tranter and Kemsley for the Housing Commission. The buildings were constructed in response to the Westmead Housing Commission Competition held in June 1944 where qualified personnel from around the world were invited to create designs for the planning of a 36 acre allotment of land, on the former Toohey Palm Estate.

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 following World War II. The group therefore reflects the planning efforts of the Housing Commission and the urgent need at the time for more housing to alleviate the Post-War housing crisis. More broadly, the dwellings are historically linked to the Post-War development of Westmead that followed the commercial and industrial development of the area. The buildings, streetscapes, and parks retain their aesthetic significance as part of a housing estate with a collection of Post-War Austerity style homes, which retain much of their original design and fabric. This group has aesthetic significance as a large and intact representative example of a collection of Post-War Austerity style homes constructed of brick, c.1944. The street pattern in the Westmead Estate is aesthetically significant as it captures the idea of a 'garden city' around a centrally located park (MJ Bennett Reserve) which was the intended design for this estate.

The conservation area is socially significant for its connection to the Government Housing Commission of NSW for the provision of social housing for Servicemen and civilians. The Westmead Estate is

considered a unique development that was specifically designed in order to take advantage of undeveloped land in the promising suburb of Westmead. The existing street pattern, the Oakes Shopping Centre and a number of original houses from the development are still present and have endured very little change. As such, they are considered rare.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The area includes a collection of commission housing built in c.1944 that form a part of the Westmead Estate designed and planned by architects Messrs Tranter and Kemsley for the Housing Commission. The buildings were constructed in response to the Westmead Housing Commission Competition held in June 1944 where qualified personnel from around the world were invited to create designs for the planning of a 36 acre allotment of land, on the former Toohey Palm Estate. 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 following World War II. The group therefore reflects the planning efforts of the Housing Commission and the urgent need at the time for more housing to alleviate the Post-War housing crisis. More broadly, the dwellings are historically linked to the Post-War development of Westmead that followed the commercial and industrial development of the area.
b) Associative	This group is associated with the Housing Commission of New South Wales
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The buildings, streetscapes, and parks retain their aesthetic significance as a housing estate with a collection of Post-War Austerity style homes, which retain much of their original design and fabric. This group has aesthetic significance as a large and intact representative example of a collection of Post-War Austerity style homes constructed of brick, c.1944.
d) Social	The conservation area is socially significant for its connection to the Government Housing Commission of NSW for the provision of social housing for Servicemen and civilians.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The Westmead Estate is considered a unique development that was specifically designed in order to take advantage of undeveloped land in the promising suburb of Westmead. The existing street pattern, the Oakes Shopping Centre and a number of original houses from the development are still present and have endured very little change. As such, they are considered rare.
g) Representativeness	This group is a large and intact representative example of a collection of Post-War Austerity style homes constructed of brick, c.1944.

Physical Description

The conservation area consists of a number of residential houses relating to the Post-War NSW Housing Commission development. The street pattern in the Westmead Estate was derived from the 'garden city' concept and was planned around a centrally located park known as MJ Bennett Reserve.

Distinctive characteristics of the conservation area include:

- Regular sized allotments.
- Consistent street and subdivision pattern.
- Single storey freestanding houses in the Post-War Austerity style. With some two-storey apartment development of the same architectural style.
- Consistent age of the houses, dating from 1944.

- Uniform building shape (form), scale and setbacks.
- Uniform building materials and design including red/brown face brick, patterned brickwork, stepped brick detailing, timber-framed windows, corner windows, and terracotta roof tiles.
- Brick chimneys with exposed chimney breasts.
- Houses separated from the street and neighbours by large garden space to the front and sides.
- Appropriate fencing includes low brick fences and wire mesh fences. Metal loop top palisade fences are considered inappropriate.
- Driveways to the side of each building, entered from the street. Placement of garages and carports towards the rear of the site.
- Bottlebrush tree plantings along the length of the road.
- Streets consists of a modern road base with a concrete gutter, grassed verge and concrete footpath.
- Central commercial area around Oakes Shopping Centre
- Central location of parks, including the Allen Bresley Reserve and MJ Bennett Reserve.

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

The conservation area presents a highly intact streetscape indicative of the pattern of development in Westmead, c.1940s. Generally, the built environment has retained the original subdivision pattern, form and scale of the standardised 1940 Post-War houses built by the Housing Commission of NSW.

Integrity	**High**	Moderate	Low

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	1944 – c.1950

Westmead

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.

Westmead Housing Estate

The Post-War period presented a crisis for Australians as there had been limited building during the war time and there was a considerable shortage of housing. By the mid-1940s it was evident that creating new housing was of paramount importance and the quicker new houses could be erected the better. In the 1940s the Housing Commission of NSW was established, along with the first Commonwealth/ State Government Housing Agreement. Statistics from the time indicated that there were over 80,000 families requiring urgent housing. According to an article from 10 September 1944, it was estimated that by 1945 there would be a need for up to 300,000 homes in order to adequately address the housing shortage issue.

The Housing Commission acquired land throughout NSW for the establishment of new homes to alleviate the housing crisis and by the end of the 1940s, more than 12,000 houses had been constructed in addition to 10,000 that were either in the process of being developed or planned. Prior to 1944, Westmead remained relatively undeveloped and was noted to consists of 'barren paddocks' that could serve as 'the foundations of a modern, well-planned garden suburb'.

The Westmead Housing Commission Competition was held in June 1944 where qualified personnel from around the world were invited to create designs for the planning of a 36 acre allotment of land, on the former Toohey Palm Estate which had been acquired by the Housing Commission. The designs were to accommodate 183 houses within the 36 acre allotment. In regards to the architectural designs, three concepts were required for the following:

> *Type A House - to accommodate a man, wife and their two children and to the cost of no more that £800;*
>
> *Type B House - to accommodate a man, wife and their four children to the cost of no more than £900;*
>
> *Type C House - to accommodate a man, wife and their six children to the cost of no more than £1000.*

It was stipulated that statutory building laws in NSW need not be adhered to, the reason being that the competition was open to applicants from New Zealand and throughout the Commonwealth, who may be unaware of local building laws. In addition, the Commission stated that they were not bound to construct houses to the prize winning design and would amend the design as required, particularly to adhere to building regulations.

The NSW Housing Commission received 97 submissions for the planning of the area which included 15 differing architectural housing designs. First place for the planning division of the competition was awarded to Mr HIE Tranter and GME Kemsley of 41a Suffolk Road, Surrey Hills, Victoria. The plan created by Tranter and Kemsley accounted for the 185 houses and created individual blocks with a depth of 110 feet. The resultant design was created to reflect modern American features and to permit the natural flow of traffic without causing congestion within the estate. The design also allowed for 16 percent of park space and included space for a community centre, library and market centre. The overall expected cost of the housing scheme was estimated to be around £200,000 with an additional £15,000-20,000 for drainage and road works.

The architectural section of the competition required that five designs be submitted that covered the three different types of homes. The winner of the NSW Housing Commission's Westmead building scheme was architect Albert HA Hanson who completed the designs in conjunction with architecture student LW Jackson of Melbourne University. According to Hanson, the cost limitations (which dated from 1939) meant that concessions had to be made and rooms downsized below the minimum Sydney building approved regulations, which stipulated 80 square ft as a minimum. The plans were on public display at the Education Department in Bridge Street in the city following the announcement of the winners.

A variety of responses were received regarding the unsuitability of the winning architectural design specifically owing to the size and lack of natural light in the house. In November 1944, it was revealed that the original winning design was not used in the final cottages. The final designs were completed

by the Commission's architects and consisted of approximately nine varying designs. It also included the construction of low brick fences and concrete foot paths.

Construction of the Westmead Housing Estate
On Wednesday 5 July 1944, the State Housing Commission began construction of 21 brick buildings on the former Toohey Palm Estate. However, these houses were not part of the "model suburb" the competition sought to create, even though they were located in close proximity to the Westmead Estate zoned area, along Austral Avenue. The street pattern in the Westmead Estate was derived from the 'garden city' concept and was planned around a centrally located park known as MJ Bennett Reserve.

Work began on the Westmead Housing Development on 28 July 1944 including surveying, the drafting of architectural plans, excavation, the laying of foundations and connection of water and telephone lines. By 23 August 1944 it is reported that the Commission had begun working on the eastern section of the Toohey Palm Estate, which was to be an extension of the main development located within Austral Avenue. Towards the end of 1944 questions were being raised as to who would benefit from the new housing development in Westmead. In an article dating from 12 October, it is noted that the houses would be open to tenants by ballot. Two separate ballots were to be conducted in order to appropriately divide housing between Servicemen and civilians.

According to an article from 1947, the new housing in Westmead had resulted in a 50% increase in school attendance but appropriate facilities had not been provided to accommodate this increase. As one of the first mass housing commission projects, the Westmead Estate was considered largely successful and building activities continued to occur well into the late 1940s.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		**Existing Built and Landscape Elements**		**Future Development and Planning**	
1. Include this item as a new 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. Include this item's listing as part of or 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 additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		**8.** Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	**X**	**14.** Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		**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. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		**10.** Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, 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 future development.
- 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 low brick fences and wire mesh fences. Metal loop top palisade fences are considered inappropriate.
- 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 and built form of the contributory dwellings.
    - Encourage appropriate use of materials.
    - When providing new street plantings, ensure they are sympathetic to the landscape heritage of the place
    - Encourage appropriate plantings and landscaping in front garden within the properties.
- The map below identifies heritage items, potential heritage items (as identified in Stage 2 of the Cumberland Heritage study), contributory items and non-contributory items.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Westmead Estate Conservation Area	HS146
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

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 existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images

9 Church Avenue.

7 Church Avenue.

No. 17 Nolan Crescent.

4 Toohey Avenue. Note sympathetic low brick fence.

No. 6 Toohey Avenue.

View along Austral Avenue showing infill development in the background.

View east along Austral Avenue showing streetscape.

No. 13-19 Austral Avenue showing earlier Inter-War development that occurred as a part of the Toohey's Estate.

View east along Austral Avenue showing established bottlebrush trees along the street.

Unnamed park space between Austral and Church Avenues.

Two-storey Post-War Austerity style building along Church Avenue.

Contemporary two-storey development on the corner of Church Avenue and Gowrie Crescent.

MJ Bennett Reserve.

MJ Bennett Reserve.

MJ Bennett Reserve showing unveiling plaque dating to 1947.

View along Nolan Crescent showing 1940s commission housing.

View north along Toohey Avenue showing 1940s commission housing.

View of Fenwick Place showing 1940s commisison housing.