

HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET			
Name	Rudd Park Gates		
Address	Rudd Park, corner of Clarence Street and Varidel Avenue, Belfield		
LGA	City of Canterbury-Bankstown		
Parish	Bankstown		
Lot/Section/DP	Lot 1		DP 69643
Site Image			

Figure 1: Entry gates to Rudd Park, Belfield

Listings		
Existing LEP Heritage Item?	No	
Heritage Conservation Area?	No	
Other Heritage Listings	Listing Title	Listing Number
Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register	N/A	
National Trust Australia Register	No	

Item Classification	
Item Type	Built
Item Group	Parks, Gardens and Trees
Item Category	Gate

Physical Description	
Construction Dates	1941
Architect	Unknown.
Architectural Style	Interwar Art Deco style
Current Use	Park Entry Gates
Historical Use	Park Entry Gates
Location	The Rudd Park Gates are located at the northwest corner of Rudd Park, Belfield on Clarence Street, immediately east of the intersection with Varidel Avenue. Rudd Park is an urban park, occupying approximately 5.7 hectares of land. It is bounded by Clarence Street to the north, First Avenue to the east, Omaha Street to the south and Varidel Avenue to the

	west. There is adjoining residential development on the eastern and southern sides of the park.		
Description	The Rudd Park Gates form the principal entry into Rudd Park from Clarence Street. The gates comprise four piers in a line, constructed of brown face brick laid in stretcher bond with metal balustrade gates between (two pedestrian gates and one double vehicle access gate). The piers are completed by an Art Deco motif stepped top, detailed with two courses of red textured brick soldier courses surmounted by a stepped top. The fine steel gates are designed using simple geometric shapes and are painted black. They are badly rusted at the joints but can be conserved if treated soon. The two central piers are slightly taller than the two at each end and are detailed by roughcast rendered recesses painted in a yellow tone with “RUDD” and PARK” in raised lettering painted green. The westernmost pier contains a recess for a plaque which is missing. Based on historical photographs this plaque has been missing since at least 1997. The gates are in good to fair condition and appear to have recently undergone maintenance including the repainting of the lettering.		
Modifications	Plaque removed from western pier (date unknown)		
Condition	Good ✓	Fair ✓	Poor

History

The land on which Rudd Park is located formed part of the 40 acres (Portion 70 of the Parish of St George) granted to Joseph Broadbent in 1831. Broadbent’s land was surrounded by other grants to the south and west boundaries, while the Cooks River and 60 acres of land previously granted to John Alford in 1810 defined the northeast corner. Over time, the smaller land grants were sold and consolidated into larger land holding estates, one of which was named ‘Clareville’.

Clareville was located on the northern side of Punchbowl Road near the Cooks River crossing (to the north of Broadbent’s 1831 grant). The Clareville Estate was the home of Justice John Stephen, the first Supreme Court Judge of NSW and a cousin of writers Virginia Woolf and Vanessa Bell. Stephen named the estate and built a house there in 1828.

In 1849, the Stephen family sold Clareville Estate to Charles Elliott.¹ By this time, the estate totalled 250 acres, having been expanded by later land acquisitions. Elliott’s purchase included 40 acres of land at St George bounded by the Cooks River (being Broadbent 1831 grant).

In 1869, 8 acres 1 rood and 33 perches of the Clareville Estate was purchased by Louis Samuel Varidel, vigneron, of Bankstown for £42 and 10 shillings.² This land was located at the northwestern corner of Clarence and Margaret Street, south of Punchbowl Road. The previous year, in 1868, Varidel had married Mary Elliott, the daughter of Charles Elliott.³

The remainder of Elliott’s land remained in his hands and following his death in 1872, passed to his widow Margaret. Margaret Elliott died in 1901 and her children, Matthew and Margaret Elliott, were

¹ Old System Deeds Book. 17 Nos. 520 and 495, Primary Application 5364

² Old System Deeds Book 116 No. 851 and Primary Application 19644)

³ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 25 May 1868, p. 1

History

appointed trustees to the estate. Between 1905 and 1916, the Elliott estate was subdivided and sold as the *Clareville Estate, part of Elliott's Estate Enfield* and first advertised for auction on the 6th of May 1905 (DP 4518).

Prior to advertising the subdivision, in 1904, 10 acres 1 rood and 31 perches of land, being Lots 6 and 7 of Elliott's subdivision, was conveyed to Mary Varidel, wife of Louis Samuel Varidel, by her siblings Matthew and Margaret Elliott.⁴ This land was located at the southeastern corner of the intersection of Clarence and Varidel Streets, diagonally to the south of her husband's land.

The Varidel lands in what was then known as Enfield, were used as a vineyard, market garden, poultry farm, and a dairy.⁵ The Varidel family remained in the locality for more than 100 years, and Varidel Avenue which forms the western boundary of Rudd Park is named for the family.⁶

Mary Varidel died in 1915⁷ and in 1927, her 10 acres of land was transferred to her sons Louis Augustus Varidel, dairyman and Frederick Eugene Varidel, fibro-cement worker.⁸ A few months later, the land was transferred to Louis Augustus Varidel. Louis Varidel appears to have continued to use the land as a dairy, as he is listed as a dairyman, living on his father's land to the west of Margaret Street in the 1916 *Sands Directory*. During his period of ownership, L.A. Varidel took out numerous mortgages over the land he inherited from both his mother and his father.⁹

In 1918 the Municipal Council of Canterbury resumed a portion of the land for the creation of an easement which affected part of the allotments on the southern boundary of the Varidel's land.¹⁰

In September 1929, Louis Augustus Varidel mortgaged his lands to Matthew Saunder, gentleman of Mosman and in 1936, Saunder exercised his power of sale, and the land was transferred to Belmore Estates Limited on the 17th December 1936.

On 2nd February 1937, the original 10 acres 1 rood 31 perches of land were purchased by the Council of the Municipality of Canterbury.¹¹

The Council purchased the land for use as a public reserve to support the fast-growing residential precinct then known as North Belmore.¹² *The Daily Telegraph* in May 1937 noted that: "At North Belmore, an area of 10 acres was purchased, fronting Clarence Street, and, following this, an additional area of 17 acres was acquired for Girraween Park. These purchases increased the total area of parklands in the municipality to 228 acres. This policy improved land values in the district and added considerably to the attractiveness of estates under subdivision."¹³

The Council expanded the parklands a further 3.6 acres by a series of land resumptions from 1938 to 1946 affecting residential allotments on the northern side of Omaha Street and western side of First

⁴ Primary Application 19643, Old System Deeds Book 756 No. 416

⁵ Fortier, R. and Muir, L., 2002; *Belfield History & Memories*, Canterbury and District Historical Society, pp. 16 and 23

⁶ Fortier, R. and Muir, L., 2002; *Belfield History & Memories*, Canterbury and District Historical Society, pp. 16 and 23

⁷ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 15 June 1915, p. 7

⁸ Certificate of Title Vol. 3071 Fol. 39

⁹ Certificate of Title Vol. 2730 Fol. 162

¹⁰ Certificate of Title Vol. 4925 Fol. 188

¹¹ Certificate of Title Vol. 3071 Fol. 39

¹² Fortier, R. and Muir, L., 2002; *Belfield History & Memories*, Canterbury and District Historical Society, pp. 16 and 23

¹³ "Real Estate", *The Daily Telegraph*, 26 May 1937, p. 16

History

Avenue defining the southern boundary north of the stormwater drain and southwestern and eastern corners of the park.¹⁴

According to various newspaper reports from 1938 to 1945, Rudd Park was used as a sporting field on which football, rugby and cricket games were held. Part of the land forming the southwest corner of the park, resumed by Council in April 1938, contains tennis courts and a carpark.¹⁵ In September 1938, Rudd Park was used as an emergency plane landing site; a plane owned and piloted by Mr. Peter Welsh, from Stanmore, landed there to make engine adjustments and resumed flying 20 minutes later.¹⁶

In 1941, Rudd Park was officially opened on the 23rd of August by Mrs. Annie Rudd, wife of Alderman J. R. Rudd, for whom the park is named (although the park was known as Rudd Park as early as 1938 based on newspaper notices). Based on historic photographs, the gates were constructed for the official opening of the park, although no architect has been identified.

A grand military procession was held on Saturday 23 August 1941, leaving from Evaline Street, Campsie at 2.00pm and terminating at Rudd Park. This was held in conjunction with the official opening of the park. Major Reid, deputy director of recruiting, had promised guns and tanks, a final soccer match was to be played and a “fancy fair”, as well as a “mile of pennies”. Proceeds collected were to go towards electrifying the hospital kitchen.¹⁷

Joseph Dalmorton Rudd (1873–1963) served as an Alderman of the Canterbury Municipality Council from 1933 to 1945.¹⁸ Rudd had varied occupations throughout his life including driving a bullock team from Sydney to Parramatta, a tailor and in 1921 he milled cereal.¹⁹ In November 1914, Rudd purchased a block of land at Campsie on which he built a house (being No. 3 Marlowe Street, Campsie).²⁰ His eldest son, Leading Seaman Dalmorton Joseph Owendale Rudd, received the Distinguished Service Medal (DSM) for his bravery during the Zeebrugge Raid in 1918.²¹

In 2020, Canterbury-Bankstown Council committed 4.4 million dollars for improvements to both Rudd Park and Bankstown Memorial Oval Cricket Ground.²² The works began in 2021 and focused on improving female amenities and accessibility.²³ Improvement works included construction of a new full size synthetic field, two mini synthetic playing fields, installing new lights for the tennis courts, irrigation and drainage upgrades.²⁴

¹⁴ Certificate of Titles Vol. 3576 Fol. 213, Vol. 3939 Fol. 218, Vol. 3526 Fol. 20, Vol 3526 Fol. 21, Vol. 3929 and Fol. 99, Vol.3628 Fol. 170, and 5157 Fol. 60

¹⁵ Certificate of Title Vol. 4925 Fol. 188

¹⁶ “Plane Lands in Park”, *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 19 September 1938, p. 6.

¹⁷ “Jottings of a Lady about Town”, *Truth*, 17 August 1941, p. 35

¹⁸ “Council Nominations”, *The Sun*, 16 November 1934, p. 13

¹⁹ Fortier, R. and Muir, L., 2002; *Belfield History & Memories*, Canterbury and District Historical Society, pp. 16 and 23

²⁰ Certificate of Title Vol. 2538 and Fol. 24 and Vol. 3969 Fol. 20.

²¹ <https://seapower.navy.gov.au/people-and-culture/biographies/leading-seaman-dalmorton-joseph-owendale-rudd>

²² “Rudd Park, Belfield is being reborn,” Councillor Khal Asfour - City of Canterbury Bankstown, Facebook, March 17, 2021

²³ “Celebrate upgrade wins to Memorial Oval, Rudd Park,” Local News Plus, 18 November 2020,

²⁴ Councillor Khal Asfour - City of Canterbury Bankstown (@khal.asfour), “Rudd Park, Belfield is being reborn,” Facebook, March 17, 2021; “Canterbury community welcomes Rudd Park upgrade”, *The Greek Herald*, November 2020

Historic Images



Figure 2: Mrs Annie Rudd performing the ribbon cutting ceremony at Rudd Park. Source: Rae Fortier and Lesley Muir, "Belfield History & Memories," p. 16

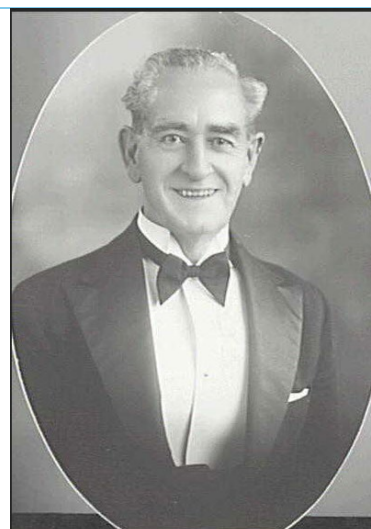


Figure 3: Ald. J. D. Rudd, Canterbury Municipal Council, 1937. Source: Courtesy City of Canterbury Local History Photograph Collection, Image ID 100935.



Figure 4: Rudd Park entrance gates, Belfield, 1997. Source: Courtesy of John L Manuel and Canterbury Bankstown City Library Image collection, Image ID 030441.

Historical Themes

Association	Local Theme	State Theme	National Theme
Rudd Park occupies land previously used for agriculture and dairy production dating from the late 1860s through to at least the late 1920s.	Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use	Pastoralism	3 Developing local, regional and national economies
The purchase of the land by Canterbury Council in 1937 and its development as a public park for recreation reflects the suburban growth of the Belfield area during the Interwar years.	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Towns, suburbs and villages	4 Building settlements, towns and cities

Historical Themes			
Rudd Park has functioned as a public recreational park from the time it was purchased by the former Municipal Council of Canterbury and has been used for a variety of sports, providing sporting facilities for the local community since that time.	Activities associated with recreation and relaxation	Leisure	8 Developing Australia's cultural life
	Activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities	Sport	
Rudd Park is associated with Joseph Dalmorton Rudd an Alderman of the former Municipal Council of Canterbury Alderman from 1932 to 1944, after whom the park is named.	Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Persons	9 Marking the phases of life

Comparative Analysis		
Address/Listing	Discussion	Image
Girrahween Park, Sutton Avenue, Earlwood Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023 Item No. I136	Girrahween Park was constructed and dedicated in 1935 with additional parkland areas dedicated in 1957. The gates to the park are located at an entry point where Sutton Avenue terminates (on the northern boundary). The gates comprise four pillars constructed from sandstone and feature a carved timber sign surmounting the pillars at the front of the entrance. The sign is painted blue bearing the words 'GIRRAHWEEN PARK'. The entrance gates are flanked by a sandstone which is broken up by sandstone pilasters.	 Figure 5: Girrahween Park gates, dated May 2019. Source: Google Street View.
Saint Mary MacKillop Reserve, Canterbury Road, Canterbury Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023 Item No I92	Mary MacKillop Reserve contains an ornamental feature on the Canterbury Road (northern) boundary of Mary MacKillop Reserve in the form of a steel Gothic arch with sandstone piers which is a symbolic gate.	 Figure 6: Mary MacKillop Reserve gates, dated October 2020. Source: Google Street View.

Comparative Analysis

Coronation Reserve,
Coronation Parade and
Plymouth Street,
Strathfield

Strathfield LEP 2012
Item No. I227

Coronation Reserve is entered via a brick arch gateway, constructed in dedication of King George VI's coronation in 1937. The arch is of brick construction with two 1937 sandstone tablets set into either side of the arch. The top of the arch features pale green tiling and blue enamel lettering bearing the name of the reserve. Decorative lighting is located above the 'CORONATION PARADE' sign. There are two green tiled pedestals inset to either side of the archway and feature with mauve bird baths above behind a wrought iron balustrade.



Figure 7: Coronation Arch and gates, dated November 2018. Source: Google Street View.

Melville Reserve,
Hampstead Road,
Homebush West

Strathfield LEP 2012
Item No. I56

Melville Reserve is named for Alexander Melville, an Alderman and Mayor of Strathfield (1939-40). The citizens of Flemington erected entrance piers upon a small concrete bridge crossing a storm water channel. The bridge has since been demolished and infilled with red paving; the piers are surviving. The chamfered concrete piers have hipped concrete capping forming capitals, with a bronze plaque fixed to each pier. A wrought iron panel with simple moulding features between the piers.



Figure 8: Melville Reserve gates, dated June 2024. Source: Google Street View.

Enmore Park, Enmore
Road, Marrickville

Inner West LEP 2022
Item No. I1224

Enmore Park is a large urban park with two entry gates, one at the corner of corner of Enmore Road and Llewellyn Street and an entry arch at the intersection of Enmore and Victoria roads. The entry gates and arch are constructed with rock-faced sandstone, simply detailed with stepped down relief.

Enmore Park is of local significance as the first public park established within Marrickville Municipality and shares associations with local alderman, D V Cochrane, after whom it was named for a brief period.

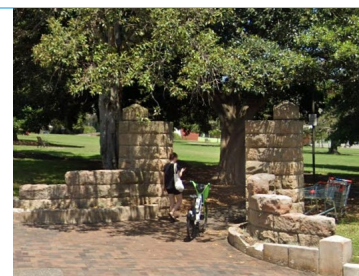


Figure 9: Enmore Park gates, dated December 2018. Source: Google Street View.

Conclusion

The gates to Rudd Park are comparable to other park gates located throughout the Canterbury-Bankstown local government area and adjacent Sydney suburbs constructed within the Inter-war period. Entry gates to public reserves can be found throughout the suburbs of Sydney and are a common feature of suburban parks, dating from all periods, and many include the name of the park either displayed on the gate piers or worked into the metal of the gates themselves. Many decorative entry gates were constructed as part of war memorials or later dedicated as war memorials. There are also a number of examples of parks with decorative entry gates that are dedicated to past aldermen and mayors.

Comparative Analysis

Decorative entry gates to public reserves can be found in a number of architectural styles, although many are rusticated sandstone and quite simple in form and detailing. The Rudd Park gates are distinctive, being of face brick and in the Art Deco style. Although other, more elaborate Art Deco styled gates can be found at other public reserves, notably Coronation Reserve, Strathfield, this does not diminish the significance of the Rudd Park gates as a good, representative example of a Inter-war Art Deco landscape feature.

Statement of Significance

Summary Statement of Significance

The Rudd Park Gates are of historical, associational, aesthetic and representational significance, and rarity.

Erected in 1941 as part of the establishment of Rudd Park, Belfield, the gates are a simple, handsome Art Deco style gate ensemble, of face brick piers and geometric detailed metal gates, and are good, representative examples of Interwar Art Deco landscape features. They are rare in comparison to other suburban park entry gates due to their Art Deco style and use of decorative brickwork.

The Rudd Park Gates and the park are associated with Alderman Joseph Dalmorton Rudd (1873 – 1963) who served as an Alderman of the Canterbury Municipality Council from 1933 to 1945, after whom the park is named and whose name is displayed on the Rudd Park Gates.

The Rudd Park Gates are of historical significance for their association with Rudd Park which forms a part of the suburbanisation of the suburb of Belfield that commenced in the early 20th century.

Assessed Level of Significance

Local

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic

The Rudd Park Gates are of historical significance for their association with Rudd Park which forms a part of the suburbanisation of the suburb of Belfield that commenced in the early 20th century. The park lands, purchased by the former Canterbury Municipal Council for use as a public reserve to support the fast-growing residential area, have provided sporting facilities for the local community since its opening in 1941.

Meets the criterion on a Local level.

b) Associative

The Rudd Park Gates and the park are associated with Alderman Joseph Dalmorton Rudd (1873 – 1963) who served as an Alderman of the former Canterbury Municipality Council from 1933 to 1945, whose wife Mrs Annie Rudd officially opened the park, and after whom the park is named. Although not well known today, Alderman Rudd is commemorated in the name of the park which is displayed on the Rudd Park Gates.

The park also has historical associations with the Varidel family, on whose land the park is located and after whom Varidel Avenue is named, and who operated a dairy on their lands from the mid 19th century until the early 20th century. However, the Varidel family are not well known today.

Statement of Significance			
	Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Rudd Park Gates are of aesthetic significance as good, handsome, park entry gates in the Art Deco style, consisting of face brick piers with stepped brick capping and geometric detailed metal gates, with “RUDD” and PARK” painted within roughcast rendered recesses on the principal piers. Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
d) Social	The Rudd Park Gates may have some social value to the local community, being the principal entry to the park and the sporting fields that have served the community since the 1940s. However, no formal assessment has been undertaken. Potentially meets the criterion on a Local level.		
e) Research	The Rudd Park Gates have little potential to provide further information into the history of the park or the contribution that Alderman Rudd made to the local community. Does not meet the criterion.		
f) Rarity	As an Art Deco style gate ensemble, of face brick piers and geometric detailed metal gates, the Rudd Park Gates are rare in comparison to other park entry gates typically found in suburban parks which are more commonly of sandstone or rendered masonry of traditional form and detailing. Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
g) Representativeness	The Rudd Park Gates are good, representative examples of suburban entry gates to a public reserve and good, representative examples of Interwar Art Deco landscape features. Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
Integrity	Good ✓	Moderate	Little
Intactness	High ✓	Moderate	Little

Recommended Management	
Recommendation	Yes ✓ / No x
List as local heritage item under Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023	✓
Not worthy of listing as local heritage item	
Identify as a Contributory Item within the Heritage Conservation Area	
A Conservation Management Plan or Heritage Asset Action Plan should be prepared prior to undertaking any substantial works.	✓
Other recommendations and/or comments:	
The plaque once located on the western pier should be replaced with a new plaque to match or an interpretation plaque providing information about the history and significance of the gates and Rudd Park generally.	
The joints of the steel gates are badly rusted and should be restored.	

Data Source

Campsie Heritage Review and State Heritage Inventories

2025

Lucas Stapleton Johnson & Partners Pty Ltd

References and Internet Links

Fortier, R. and Muir, L., 2002; *Belfield History & Memories*, Canterbury District Historical Society
Campsie Local Studies Collection, "Rudd Park" [vertical file]

Images



Figure 10: The gates located at the southwest corner of Rudd Park.



Figure 11: Rudd Park gates looking southeast from the corner of Varidel Avenue and Clarence Street, Belfield



Figure 12: Front of Rudd Park gates with plaque missing from pier at the western end.



Figure 13: Rear of gates at Rudd Park.

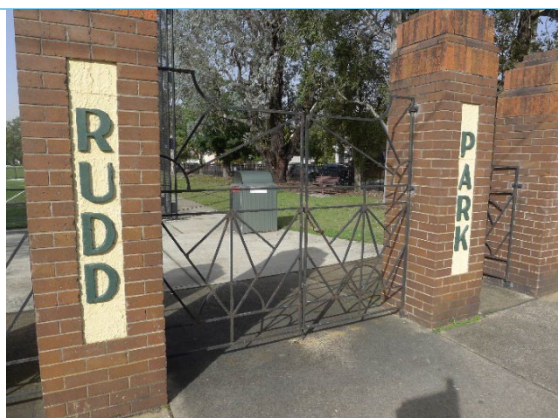


Figure 14: Raised and painting lettering on the centre two piers bear the words "RUDD" and "PARK".

State Heritage Inventory Form

Name

Inter-War House

Other/Former Names

"Allawah"

Address

38 Albert Street, CAMPSIE NSW 2194

Local Government Area

Canterbury-Bankstown

Site Image**Item Classification**

Item Type	Item Group	Item Category
Built	Residential Buildings (private)	House

Statement of Significance

38 Albert Street is of historical significance as a dwelling built c1929 by local bricklayer George Thomas Davies, on land which was part of the 1901 Redman's Estate subdivision. The dwelling demonstrates the range and type of speculative development occurring during the Inter War period and the subdivision pattern in response to the construction of the Goods Line in the early 1900s.

The dwelling is associated with George Thomas Davies, a local bricklayer, who built the dwelling. Davies reportedly built many houses in Campsie and Belmore. His father, Charles Steward Davies was also a prominent builder in the area.

The dwelling is of local aesthetic significance as an excellent representative example of an Inter-War period bungalow that has been skilfully detailed using brick and stucco elements. The building has been designed to address its corner location and features a hipped and gable terracotta tile roof, projecting gables with stucco gable ends, face brickwork with well detailed matching brick fence, and timber casement sashes with geometric decorative glass.

Assessed Significance Type	Endorsed Significance	Date Significance Updated
Local		

Listings

Listing Name	Listing Date	Instrument Name	Instrument Number	Plan Number	Gazette Page	Gazette Number
Heritage study						

Heritage Item ID

1300350

Source

Local Government

Boundary Description

The curtilage is the parcel of land on which the building is situated.

Addresses

Street Number	Street Name	Suburb / State / Postcode	Local Government Area
38	Albert Street	CAMPSIE / NSW / 2194	Canterbury Bankstown

LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
Metropolitan	St George	Cumberland	Canterbury	Primary Address

Title Information

Lot	Deposited Plan	Section Number
X	399499	

Description

Designer

Not known

Builder/Maker

George Thomas Davies

Construction Period

1925

Circa

Yes

Physical Description

38 Albert Street, Campsie is a detached face brick Inter War period California style bungalow located on a corner site. The dwelling is constructed of dark brown brickwork to Albert Street and red brickwork to the sides in a stretcher bond pattern. The dwelling is designed to address both street corners with projecting gable ends on each elevation with a verandah addressing the primary street frontage (Albert Street). The dwelling displays terracotta Marseille tiles to the hipped and gable roof which extends over the front verandah. The verandah is supported on squat columns with tall brick piers with decorative concrete capping and a rendered base. A rendered motif is located within the brick base of the verandah that matches the concrete capping to the piers. The projecting bays feature centrally placed timber casement windows with moulded sills and geometric leadlight glazing protected with window hoods that vary in design. The front projecting bay has a dentilated brick banding below the roughcast gable end that subtly references the pattern in the dentilated brick fence. The fence is finely detailed and curves at its corner where it terminates at the sympathetically constructed later addition garage. The fence features a bullnose brick capping with dentilated pattern between piers. The brick piers are capped with fine tapered bricks.

Physical Condition

Good

Updated**Physical Condition Summary****Archaeological Potential****Archaeological Potential Summary****Modifications and Dates**

Re-subdivision at rear for construction of villas in 1981.

Further comments

History

Historical Notes or Provenance

38 Albert Street was originally part of Redman's Estate. The original estate of 100 acres was granted to John Redman in 1811. John Redman served in Government roles for many years and was Chief Constable of Sydney and Governor of Sydney Gaol. He also bought up many farms in the Belmore and Campsie areas and by 1831 he owned 540 acres, from which he supplied timber and firewood to the gaol.

Redman's farms were bequeathed to his sons after his death, with part of his holdings going to his son William Redman.

William Redman was born in 1822 and had a varied life, being an attorney, goldfield speculator, alderman of Glebe Council, and member for Queanbeyan and MLA at different stages. He died in 1882 at St Clare's Farm, Belmore, having significant land holdings in the Belmore / Canterbury area and other parts of Sydney and New South Wales.

William Redman's "Sudbury Farm" was subdivided into 177 lots in 1902 (DP 3877), with the lots first being put up for sale on Saturday 30 November 1901. This subdivision was known as Redman's Estate and brought suburban development to the Belfield area, and also included parts of Campsie.

The lots in this estate were larger than the normal sized house lot, being generally 2 roods or half an acre in size (2,023m²). This brought about a pattern of development different from the normal suburban house block subdivision, which Fortier and Muir describe as follows: "Large Federation-style farm houses were built in Lincoln, Baltimore and Cecilia Streets, and the backyards, each over 200 feet long, were big enough to plant an orchard and keep fowls." These larger lots later proved attractive to builders of townhouses and villa homes at a later period of development in the area from the late 1960s onwards.

It appears that Lots 166 and 167 DP 3877 of Redman's Estate remained unsold until 1920. Before this time in 1913 the rear southern parts of these lots were acquired by the Chief Commissioner for Railways and Tramways for the construction of the Metropolitan Goods Line.

Lots 166 and 167 DP 3877 were acquired in 1920 by William Thomas Bennett. They were sold later that year to Ethel Rose Tyrrell. In 1924 George Thomas Davies and Lillian Thomas Davies purchased this land. In 1925, the land was re-subdivided into three lots. It appears that two of the lots were sold by George and Lillian Davies. They retained the larger corner lot for their own residence.

A house on the land was likely built in 1929, as it is first mentioned in the Sands' Directory of 1930. The occupier's name is given as G Davies with the house name "Allawah".

George Thomas Davies was a bricklayer and is reported to have built many houses in Campsie and Belmore. He was the son of Charles Stewart Davies, a prominent builder in the local area who lived in Belmore. The Daily Mirror reported in 1941 that George Davies, while driving a sulky, was killed by a hit and run lorry driver in Strathfield. He was thrown heavily to the roadway, suffered a fractured skull and died shortly after admission to hospital. The sulky was smashed to matchwood.

The land was transferred to George Davies' widow, Lillian. The land was subdivided into two lots in 1957, with the rear residue lot becoming part of a villa development located at the rear of 38 Albert Street.

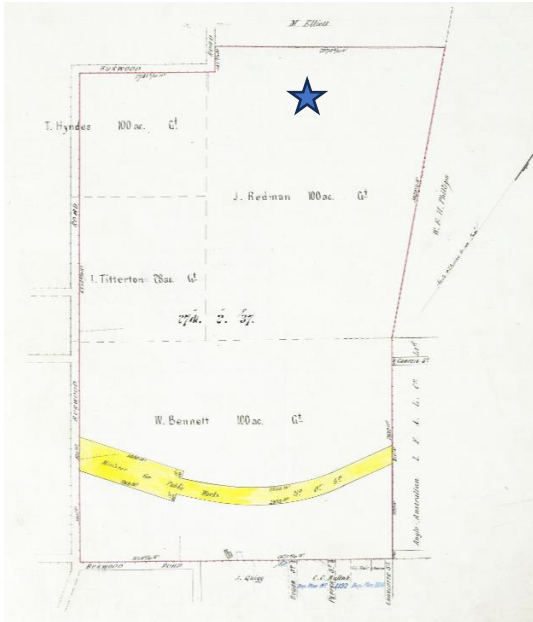


Figure 1: Portion 72 of 100 acres granted to John Redman
Source: Certificate of Title Vol 1156 Fol 221

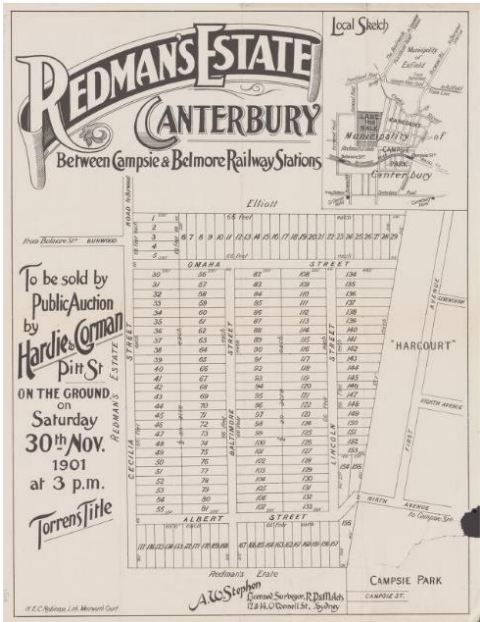


Figure 2: Redman's Estate Subdivision Plan
Source: National Library of Australia
<https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-230131543/view>

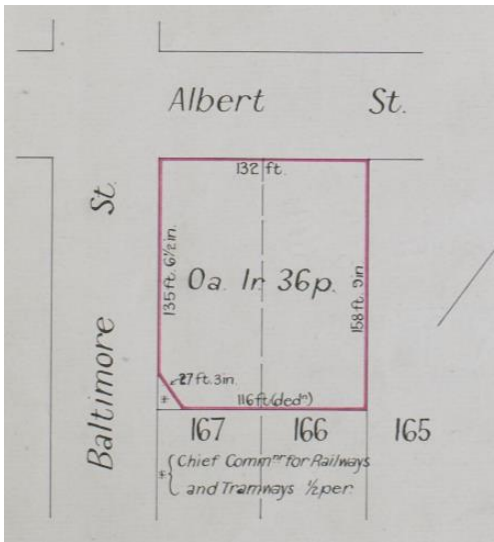


Figure 3: Subdivision Plan of subject site
Source: Certificate of Title Vol 2364 Fol 161



Figure 4: 1943 Aerial indicating subject site
Source: [SDT Explorer](#)

Historic Themes

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
4. Settlement	Accommodation	Unknown

Uses**Current Use**

Residential

Former Use/s

Residential

Thematic Listings Program Theme

Unknown

Comparative Analysis

Address/Listing	Comments	Image
28 Yerrick Road Lakemba Canterbury Bankstown LEP (Item no. I213)	28 Yerrick Road is a detached single storey brick Inter War California Bungalow built c1921 with a hip and gable terracotta tiled roof. The dwelling features a pair of timbered gable ends facing Lakemba Street, with the main gable end featuring shingles to the upper third. A wrap-around verandah is located at the northern end of the building which features a flat metal roof and expressed purlins. The verandah roof is supported by a series of paired timber posts with decorative brackets, brick piers and a rendered basecourse. The projecting bay features a centrally placed three light timber casement window with bracketed brick sill and decorative leadlight glazing. The front verandah is accessed via a tessellated tile path and white marble steps with tile risers.	
21 Kilbride Street, Hurlstone Park Canterbury Bankstown LEP (Item no. I199)	21 Kilbride Street is a detached single storey brick Inter War California Bungalow built c1922. The dwelling has a hip and gable terracotta tiled roof and features a single tall brick chimney at its eastern end. The dwelling features a pair of half-timbered gable ends facing Kilbride Street (southern elevation), and another half-timbered gable ends facing east. The east elevation also features a flat metal roofed entry porch on brick posts with entry steps flanked by cement rendered balustrades. The undercroft area of the house is cement rendered and stone coursed to resemble blocks. Windows vary in design and include casements, double hung and fixed sashes. The south elevation also features the garage that partially projects out of the undercroft and is protected by a flat concrete roof. The garage features a timber tongue and groove door.	

2 to 18 Lakemba Street, Belmore Canterbury Bankstown LEP (Item no. I40-48)	2 to 18 Lakemba Street is a group of free standing and semi detached single storey Inter War period dwellings constructed between 1924-1926. The dwellings collectively display face brickwork to their front elevations with rendered based courses and commons to the sides. Terracotta hip and gable roofs extend over their front verandahs which are supported by either timber or squat columns on brick piers and bases (some rendered). Projecting bays feature centrally placed timber casement windows with decorative leadlight glazing, window hoods and brick sills of varying design. Gable ends vary in design and detail and are either stucco rendered with motifs or battened. Front verandahs are raised and accessed via tessellated tile paths and steps which mostly retain their thresholds and tile risers.	
25 Eccles Avenue, Ashfield Inner West LEP (Item no. I171)	25 Eccles Avenue is a California Bungalow built c1928 with a triple-gable street presentation. The dwelling has a facade of tuckpointed dark brown brickwork up to plate level with terracotta hip and gable roof. All three gables have the usual panel-and-batten arrangement and the main gable includes a louvred vent. The front window is surface mounted, with corbelled sill brackets, a narrow hood and three casement lights with leadlight glazing. The verandah gable is supported on brick piers with squat columns and short balustrade with rendered coping. The verandah floor is tessellated tiles with terrazzo step and threshold and a tiled single riser.	
132 Lucas Road, Burwood Burwood LEP 2012 (Item no. I80)	132 Lucas Road is a single storey California bungalow built c1920 with a terracotta tiled hipped and gabled roof with rendered chimney. The front facade has face brickwork and roughcast render to the upper half of the projecting gable. The brickwork is dichromatic with brick quoins to the corners. A double gable feature has fibro and battens to the apex of the main gable. Windows are timber framed casement	

	leadlights with small multi glass panels at the top and bottom. The verandah has a flat metal roof supported on timber columns with heavily decorated valance brackets and brick balustrade. There is a small garden with a tessellated tile path to the front with a low brick fence to the street.	
21 Fairview Street, Arncliffe Bayside LEP 2021 (Item no. I13)	21 Fairview Street is a single storey California bungalow built c1926 with a jerkinhead main gable roof. A smaller gable roof surmounts the projecting bay. The gable ends are battened timber panels. The walls are dark brown brickwork with tuck pointing to the front facade. A flat roof is located over the verandah that extends across the top of the faceted bay window. The top sashes in the bay are Art Nouveau style leadlight. There is another bay window on the northern side of the house. The brick walls rest on a rock faced stone foundation.	 Source: Google Street View

Comparative Analysis Summary and Conclusion

As demonstrated by the comparative analysis, 38 Albert Street is a fine example of an intact Inter War California bungalow displaying great craftsmanship and skill. The dwelling exhibits many of the key characteristics of the period and style including dark face brickwork, terracotta tile roof, battened gable ends, tapered verandah piers with square columns, decorative glass windows and tessellated tiled verandah floors. The dwelling is a substantially intact bungalow that makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and Canterbury-Bankstown LGA.

Assessment

Criteria a)

Historical Significance

The dwelling is of historical significance as a dwelling built c1929 by local bricklayer George Thomas Davies, on land which was part of the 1901 Redman's Estate subdivision. The dwellings demonstrate the range and type of speculative development occurring during the Inter War period and the subdivision pattern in response to the construction of the Goods Line in the early 1900s.

Criteria b)

Historical Association Significance

The dwelling is associated with George Thomas Davies, a local bricklayer, who built and resided at 38 Albert Street, Campsie. Davies reportedly built many houses in Campsie and Belmore. His father, Charles Steward Davies was also a prominent builder in the area.

Criteria c)**Aesthetic/Technical Significance**

The dwelling is of local aesthetic significance as an excellent representative example of a single storey Inter War period California bungalow that has been carefully detailed using brick and stucco elements. The building has been designed to address its corner location and features a hipped and gable terracotta tile roof, projecting gables with stucco gable ends, face brickwork with well detailed matching brick fence, and timber casement sashes with geometric decorative glass. The dwelling displays a skilful use of materials and a high standard of workmanship and detail reflective of the original owners, bricklaying background.

Criteria d)**Social/Cultural Significance**

A detailed assessment of social significance has not been undertaken. Given the property is in private use, it is unlikely to be of social value to the local community.

The item does not meet this criterion.

Criteria e)**Research Potential**

This type of construction is well understood and is unlikely to yield any new information already known about the period and style.

The item does not meet this criterion.

Criteria f)**Rarity**

As demonstrated by the comparative analysis, the building is not a rare example of its period and style.

The item does not meet this criterion.

Criteria g)**Representative**

The dwelling is an excellent representative example of the Inter War California bungalow that was speculatively built throughout the Municipality during the 1920s and 1930s.

Integrity/Intactness

Substantially intact

Updated

References

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
Written			Primary Application Number 8110	
Written			Certificate of Title Vol. 994 Fol. 126	
Written			Certificate of Title Vol. 1156 Fol. 221	
Written			Certificate of Title Vol. 1541 Fol. 181	
Written			Certificate of Title Vol. 1600 Fol. 182	
Written			Certificate of Title Vol. 2056 Fol. 222	
Written			Certificate of Title Vol. 2364 Fol. 161	
Written			Certificate of Title Vol. 3793 Fol. 16	
Written			Certificate of Title Vol. 4132 Fol. 34	
Written			Certificate of Title Vol. 4158 Fol. 16	
Plan	H. E. C. Robinson	1901	Redman's Estate Canterbury	https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-230131543/view
Plan		1902	Deposited Plan 3877	
Plan		1925	Deposited Plan 312993	
Plan		1957	Deposited Plan 399499	
Written	John Sands Ltd.	1915	Sands' Directory	
Written	Rae Fortier & Lesley Muir	2002	Belfield History & Memories	
Written		18 September 1882	Sydney Daily Telegraph 'The Late Mr. William Redman'	https://oa.anu.edu.au/obituary/redman-william-28503
Written		11 July 1941	Daily Mirror 'Sulky-Driver Killed'	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/270558032?searchTerm=George%20Thomas%20Davies%2048

Written	City of Sydney	2025	Sydney's Alderman	https://www.sydneyaldermen.com.au/alderman/william-redman/
Written			Australian Royalty: Genealogy of the colony of NSW	https://australianroyalty.net.au/tree/purnellmccord.ged/individual/I23329/John-Redman

Heritage Studies

Title	Year	Item Number	Author	Inspected By	Guidelines Used
Canterbury Heritage Study Review	2006	1300147	City Plan Heritage		Yes
Draft Canterbury Bankstown Heritage Study Review	2025		Extent Heritage		

Recommended Management

Management

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated

Management Summary

Recommendation	Yes	No
List as a local heritage item under the Canterbury Bankstown LEP 2023	x	
Identify as a contributory item within a Heritage Conservation Area		x
A conservation Management Plan or Heritage Asset Action Plan should be prepared prior to undertaking any substantial works		x
Other recommendations and or comments:	x	
The detailed requirements for each property will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The following advice provides general principles that should be respected by all development. • The existing lot should not be subdivided. • All original / early interior and exterior fabric is to be retained. • The overall form and scale of the item is to be retained and conserved. • Original exterior materials are to be retained, including face brickwork. • Repainting of existing painted surfaces is to be undertaken only in appropriate colours. • Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the significance of the item should be removed. • Opportunities for reinstatement of missing exterior detail, particularly to significant facades, should be considered during planning for future alterations. • Future uses are to be compatible with historical functions / associations and the significance of the item.		

Data Source

Campsie SHI form project for Planning Proposal	2025	Canterbury-Bankstown Council
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Images



Caption: 38 Albert Street, Campsie

Photographer: Canterbury-Bankstown Council

Copyright Owner: Canterbury-Bankstown Council

Date: 2025

HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET	
Name	Anglo Road
Address	Anglo Road, Carrington Square, Anzac Square and Anzac Mall, Campsie
LGA	City of Canterbury-Bankstown
Parish	St George
Lot/Section/DP	Road Reserve
Site Image	

Figure 1:
Anglo Road
looking east,
Campsie

Listings		
Existing LEP Heritage Item?	In part: Anzac Park (Item No. I59) and Carrington Square (Item No. I70) and War Memorial Clock Tower, Anglo Road (Anglo Mall) (Item No. I57)	
Heritage Conservation Area?	No	
Other Heritage Listings	Listing Title	Listing Number
Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register	N/A	-
National Trust Australia Register	No	-

Item Classification	
Item Type	Landscape
Item Group	Urban Area
Item Category	Road

Physical Description	
Construction Dates	1885 (subdivision)
Architect	Anglo-Australian Investment Finance and Land Company Ltd (responsible for the subdivision), in association with Minister for Public Works, F.A. Wright, one of the company's directors.
Architectural Style	N/A
Current Use	Suburban street with two public reserves and pedestrian mall with war memorial

Historical Use	Suburban street with two public reserves		
Location	A public road that runs southwest to northeast, connecting Loch and Beamish Streets, south of the Sydenham to Bankstown railway line and Campsie Railway Station.		
Description	The roadway of Anglo Road, Carrington Square, Anzac Square and Anzac Mall was designed and laid out as the centre piece of the Campsie Park Estate subdivision of 1885. Anglo Road is a wide, suburban street that travels eastwards from Loch Street to Beamish Street and splits into two separate carriageways around two public reserves where the road changes its name to Carrington Square to the west, and then to Anzac Square (formerly Elgin Square) at the eastern end, before becoming the pedestrianised mall known as Anzac Mall terminating at the intersection with Beamish Street. Both of the reserves, known as Carrington Square and Anzac Park, are identified as local heritage items and form part of the original subdivision of the street. Anglo Road and Carrington Square and parts of Anzac Square are residential streets, defined by principally Federation era, free-standing houses, while the eastern most section of Anzac Square and Anzac Mall, are bounded by commercial and community facilities. Anzac Mall contains the Campsie War Memorial and War Memorial Clock Tower. The road is a standard bitumen road with concrete kerbs and gutters. A distinguishing feature of the roadway is the dividing raised landscaped islands located along that part of Anglo Road between the two public reserves (3 in total) and between Carrington Square and Loch Street (3 in total). Based on historic photographs of the 1940s, a similar arrangement of landscaped islands was also located between Anzac Square and Beamish Street (now Anzac Mall). The landscaped islands are edged with sandstone (as are the two public reserves) and contain a mix of ground plantings, shrubs and trees. The islands also contain street signs and telegraph poles which have necessitated the central pruning of the trees to avoid electrical wires overhead. It is assumed that the landscaped islands form part of the original design and construction of the roadway, together with the public reserves. Wide, grassed nature strips with some later street tree plantings and concrete footpaths separate the roadway from surrounding residential development. Traffic is directed in a single direction around each of the public reserves, resulting in the road acting as a cul-de-sac at the eastern end where Anglo Road meets Anzac Mall. The public reserve Carrington Square contains the Carrington Occasional Care Centre (former Campsie Bowling Club), landscaped gardens, hedges, paths and a gazebo and is fenced by a sandstone retaining wall with a simple, decorative metal balustrade. To the east, Anzac Square is a landscaped public park bounded by sandstone edging and hedging, featuring a bandstand, children's playground and picnic areas.		
Modifications	Various changes and improvements including traffic calming devises, upgrading of services, landscaping works and signage.		
Condition	Good ✓	Fair	Poor

History

Anglo Road, Carrington Square, Anzac Square and Anzac Mall are a series of connected public roadways located within land that was granted to John Redman (sometimes Redmond) as part of 100 acres (Portion 76), Parish St George on 25 August 1812.¹ Redman was the Chief Constable for Sydney. He called his property “John Farm” expanding his estate to approximately 500 acres. The timber on Redman’s farm, cleared by convict labour, supplied the Sydney gaol with firewood for many years. By the mid-1840s, the property had been purchased by Robert and (William) Hugh Scott, who renamed it “Campsie Farm”.²

On 21 May 1885, owners, Robert Scott of Sessudder House, County Roxburgh and William Hugh Scott of Traycott House, County Derby, England and Frederick Close Griffiths, Sydney sold the property to the Anglo-Australian Investment Finance and Land Company Ltd, a land and investment company that formed in 1880 with capital of £500,000.³⁴

The Anglo-Australian Investment Finance and Land Company Ltd subdivided Campsie Farm in 1885 as the Campsie Park Estate.⁵ One of the directors of the Company was the then Minister for Public Works, Francis Augustus Wright (1835-1903), so the promise made in the advertising material for the subdivision that the railway ‘will connect this new suburb with the city every fifteen minutes’ made the estate more attractive to purchasers. The Company’s booklet described it as an ‘excellent subdivision ... all the allotments being quarter-acre blocks – while wide streets and esplanades have been secured, and two splendid reserves for recreational purposes over five acres in extent have been dedicated as a perpetual right to the public’. These reserves were named Carrington Square and Elgin Square. F.A. Wright lost his Ministry at the end of 1885, and the promised railway was not immediately built, so allotments were very slow to sell.

Anglo Road, Carrington Square and Elgin Square and the residential allotments either side of the roadway were located within Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Deposited Plan 2476. In 1891, a swath of land cutting through the estate immediately to the north of Anglo Road and the squares was transferred to the then Minister for Public Works in anticipation of the construction of the railway line. By the time the railway opened in 1895, only about ten lots near Carrington Square had been sold.

In 1893, the Anglo-Australian Investment Finance and Land Company Ltd was placed in liquidation, and the residue of the estate was transferred to the Anglo-Australian Assets Company at the end of 1895.⁶ This new company continued to sell the subdivision, although they re-subdivided the eastern half of the estate under Deposited Plan 4190 to create smaller lots in the hopes of attracting more purchasers.⁷

The land sold rapidly around Anglo Road and the squares in the first few years of the 1900s, and the majority of the original houses were built in the Federation era, leading up to the commencement of World War I. Anglo Road first appears in the *Sands Directory* in 1908.

In 1915, a memorial fountain was erected in a landscaped island at the eastern end of Anglo Road. The fountain was in honour of those from the Canterbury district who had given their lives to the Empire.⁸ This fountain was later replaced by a memorial clock tower paid for by funds raised by the Ladies Strong Post of Campsie, unveiled by Charles William Clanan Marr, Federal Minister for Health and Works on 25

¹ Certificate of Title Vol. 966 Fol. 165

² Madden, B. and Muir, L., 1988; *Campsie's past: a history of Campsie and Croydon Park NSW*, Canterbury Municipal Council, p. 2

³ Old System Deed, No 904 Bk 311

⁴ *The Sydney Daily Telegraph*, 10 July 1880, p. 5

⁵ DP 2476

⁶ Certificate of Title Vol. 966 Fol. 165

⁷ Certificate of Title Vol. 1185 Fol. 2 and DP 4190

⁸ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 4 October 1915, p. 6

June 1932.⁹ The clock tower was designed by architects Davey & Brindley, and it was remodelled in 1951.

The eastern end of Anglo Road from Anzac Square to Beamish Street was converted into a mall in the early 1990s.

Carrington Square and Anzac Park

A bandstand was constructed in Elgin Square in 1914 and on 2 September 1916 the park was renamed Anzac Park with a memorial tablet to soldiers from the district serving overseas. The memorial was unveiled by John Henry Cann, Minister for Public Works.¹⁰ A captured German 18 pounder, quick firing cannon, captured by the 3rd Australian Infantry Battalion on 17 September 1918 was unveiled as a monument in Anzac Square by the Governor of New South Wales, Sir Walter Davidson on 19 May 1920.¹¹ A garden celebrating the work of the Salvation Army in Australia was established in Anzac Park in 1980. Major landscaping was undertaken by council in 1998.¹²

Campsie Bowling Club located in Carrington Square was registered as a company in December 1928 with G F Hocking as first president.¹³ Carrington Square was leased to the Campsie Bowling Club which erected a clubhouse and bowling green on the square in the 1930s. After membership of the club declined, the club closed on 30 June 1994 and now operates as an early childhood education and care centre run by the City of Canterbury-Bankstown.¹⁴

On the 15th of June 1962 the Council of the Municipality of Canterbury resumed both squares 'reserved for park and recreation' (resumption no. H548300) in Deposited Plans 2476 and 4170.¹⁵

⁹ *The Daily Telegraph*, 27 June 1932, p 6

¹⁰ *Sun*, 3 Sept 1916, p 5

¹¹ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 20 May 1920, p 6

¹² Conservation Management Strategies for seven locally-significant parks in the City of Canterbury, by MUSEcape Pty Ltd, 2008, p 7

¹³ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 1 Dec 1928, p 19

¹⁴ Conservation Management Strategies for seven locally-significant parks in the City of Canterbury, by MUSEcape Pty Ltd, 2008, p 38)

¹⁵ Certificate of Title Vol. 8371 Fol. 170

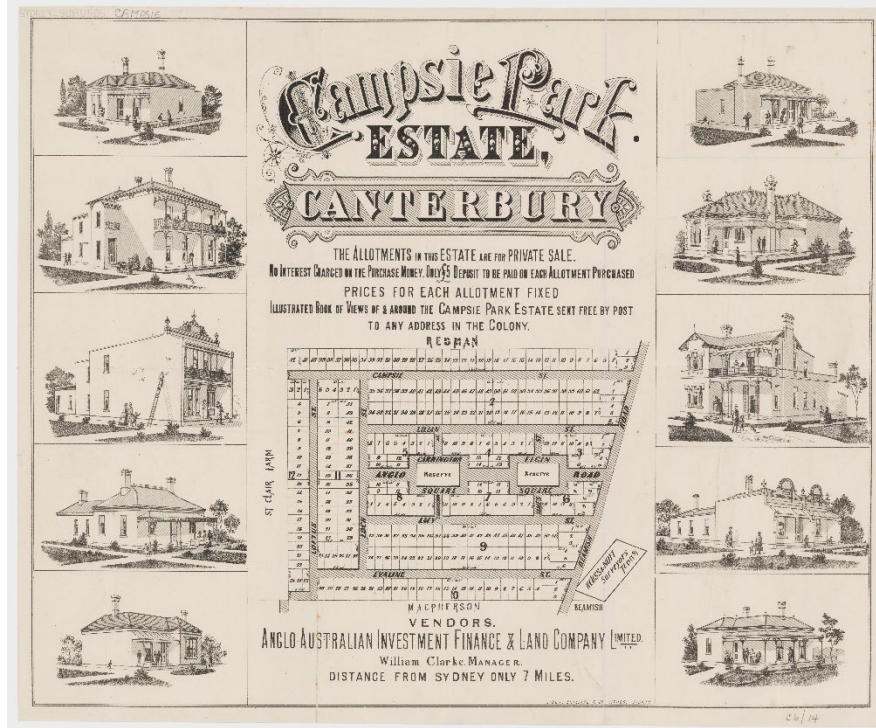


Figure 2: Advertising plan for the Campsie Park Estate by the Anglo Australian Investment Finance & Land Company Ltd. Source: SLNSW, Campsie subdivision plans, FL10419128



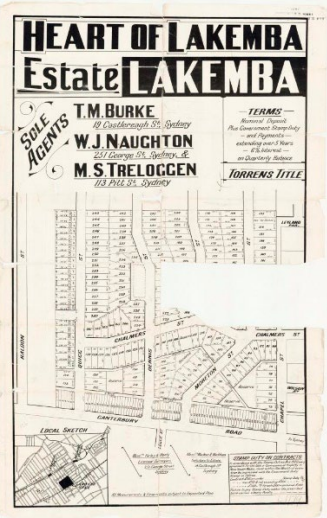
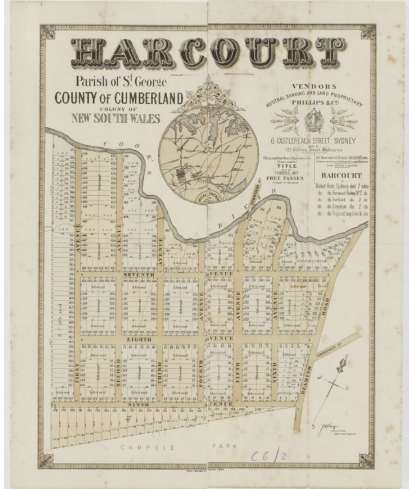
Figure 3: Anglo Road in c1919 looking west from Beamish Street towards Anzac Square. Note the dividing landscape island with memorial fountain. Source: Pictorial Canterbury No. 104848, Library Catalogue No. 201475, Courtesy of Canterbury Bankstown City Library Image collection.



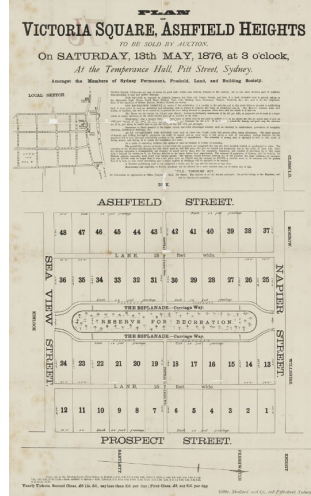
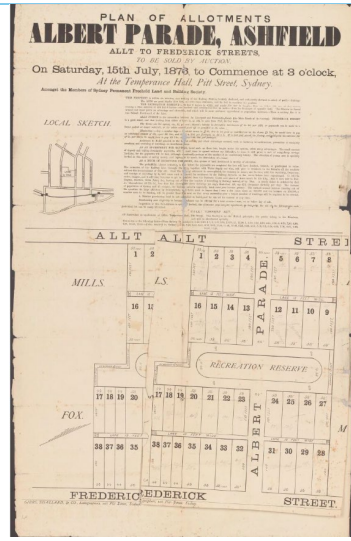
Figure 4: 1943 aerial photograph of Anglo Road, Carrington Square and Anzac Square (Elgin Square) with public reserves. Source: SixMaps

Historical Themes			
Association	Local Theme	State Theme	National Theme
Subdivision of Campsie Farm in 1885 as the Campsie Park Estate to form the suburban streets of Anglo Road, Carrington Square and Elgin Square (Anzac Square) including two public reserves and landscaped islands along centre of roadway.	Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Environment-cultural landscape	3. Developing local, regional and national economies
	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages.	Towns, suburbs and villages	4. Building settlements, towns and cities
	Activities associated with recreation and relaxation.	Leisure	8. Developing Australia's cultural life

Comparative Analysis

Address/Listing	Discussion	Image
Inter war urban park, Dennis Street, Lakemba Canterbury- Bankstown Local Environmental Plan 2023 - Item I207	The Dennis Street Park is a good representative example of an Interwar period pocket park inspired by the garden suburb movement and set aside for recreation as part of a residential subdivision in the 1920s, developed by the Land Investment Co. Ltd. as the Heart of Lakemba Estate. Reportedly, the reserve was planted with the shrubs and trees voluntarily by a group of local residents who lived nearby, and all the sandstone-edged garden beds were rebuilt circa 2003-04.	 Figure 5: Real estate advertisement for the Heart of Lakemba estate. Source: SLNSW, Campsie subdivision plans, Z/SP/L1/79
Inter war street trees, Eighth Avenue (between First Avenue and Beamish Street) and Fifth Avenue (between 83 Fifth Avenue and Ninth Avenue), Campsie Canterbury- Bankstown Local Environmental Plan 2023 - Items I48 and I55	Eighth and Fifth Avenues form part of the Harcourt Model Suburb, released as a suburban residential subdivision in 1889 by Phillips and Co. A regular grid subdivision pattern of suburban residential allotments, the 'model suburb' was heavily promoted as being good value for money and "beautifully planted with trees and intersected by wide streets and avenues" (<i>Evening News</i>, 17 August 1889, p. 3). The estate was not developed until the early 1900s following the arrival of the railway, and the current tree planting scheme was planted by Canterbury Municipal Council circa 1915. Although Eighth and Fifth Avenues are listed only for the street trees, the configuration of the street with trees was part of the original layout for the 'model suburb'.	 Figure 6: Real estate advertisement for Harcourt estate, model suburb. Source: SLNSW, Campsie subdivision plans, Z/SP/C6/2
Graham Reserve, Palace Street, Ashfield (road reserve) Inner West Local Environmental Plan 2023 - Item I310	A residential subdivision that originally formed part of a larger estate, Education Park, owned by what was then the Council of Education. The allotments were first offered for auction sale in 1882, by Watkin & Watkin, who acted on behalf of the Excelsior Land, Investment and Building Company and Bank. Palace Street incorporates a central public reserve known as Graham Reserve and was subdivided and sold by James	 Figure 7: Real estate advertisement dated 1892, for Queen's Grove, Ashfield Height showing the subdivision of Palace Street with central

Comparative Analysis

	Jeffreys, former owner of Canterbury House.	reserve. Source: NLA MAP LFSP 110, Folder 7
Victoria Square Conservation Area Inner West Local Environmental Plan 2023 - Item C24	The Victoria Square Conservation Area is a representative late 19th century model subdivision with large residential lots centred around a central reserve. The land was purchased by William Henson in 1867, one of the aldermen on the first Ashfield Borough Council. Nine years later, in 1876, the Sydney Permanent Freehold Land and Building Society auctioned the land on behalf of Henson. Victoria Square displays the attributes of a residential London Square of the period - symmetrical in design with a central reserve owned initially by the residents for their enjoyment.	 Figure 8: Real estate brochure for Victoria Square, Ashfield Heights, dated 1876. Source: SLNSW, Ashfield subdivision plans, Z/SP/A8/20
Albert Parade, Ashfield (road reserve) Inner West Local Environmental Plan 2023 - Item I99	The subdivision of Albert Parade in 1876 was one of the early ventures of the Sydney Permanent Freehold Land and Building Society, which had been formed the previous year. The central reserve has a simple geometric arrangement of lawns, edged garden beds, shrubs, hedges and an array of specimen trees. The parade bestows upon the buildings surrounding it an impressive sense of place and harmony despite their widely ranging scales and styles.	 Figure 9: Real estate advertisement for Albert Parade, 1876. Source: NLA, MAP LFSP 104, Folder 7

Conclusion

Anglo Road together with Carrington Square and Anzac Square, the two public reserves Carrington Square and Anzac Park and including the street landscaping, is rare as surviving evidence of the period of speculative subdivision and land sales that occurred in the early to late 1880s in Campsie. Instigated by various claims that the railway was soon to arrive, land speculation took off with gusto. Anglo Road is one of two 'model suburbs' laid out in the Campsie area at this time, the other being the Harcourt Estate. Although Harcourt Estate did not incorporate any public recreation areas, Eighth Avenue (originally planned as Eighth Grand Avenue) is the main thoroughfare of the Harcourt Model Suburb, a wide street with central landscaped islands running its whole length. However, as the railway did not eventuate and due to the financial crash of 1891, the majority of the property development and investment companies

Comparative Analysis

operating in the area failed and went into liquidation.¹⁶ As a result, it was not until after the arrival of the railway in 1895 and well into the turn of the century that these early subdivisions were sold and developed.

The configuration of Anglo Road with the two public reserves is comparable to a number of late 19th century subdivisions in the Ashfield area. The railway arrived in Ashfield in 1855 and thus the locality was seen as a highly desirable location and was developed in the latter half of the century for the well-to-do. This included the creation of a number of subdivisions incorporating public reserves with pretensions to residential London Squares such as Albert Parade, Queen's Grove and Victoria Square. The promise of the arrival of the railway to Campsie led the development company responsible for the Campsie Park Estate to lay-out something similar along Anglo Road in an attempt to entice wealthier land purchasers, and although it was not developed at that time (1880s), the configuration of the street with public reserves and landscaped islands survived as the centrepiece of the Campsie Park Estate.

Initially laid out by the Anglo-Australian Land & Investment Company Ltd, this property development and investment company was involved in numerous subdivisions throughout the suburbs of Sydney in the late 19th century. Other examples include Silver Park Estate, Campsie (1889) fronting the Cook's River immediately north of Canterbury Road, St. Leonard's Park Estate, Willoughby (1888), Kidman's Estate, Coogee (1888), George's River Estate, Padstow Heights (1880s), and Camden Park Estate, Camden (1887). However, based on available real estate advertisements and subdivision plans, none of these include a street pattern comparable to Anglo Road with its associated public reserves, making Anglo Road and the Campsie Park Estate subdivision rare.

Statement of Significance

Summary Statement of Significance	Anglo Road, Carrington Square and Anzac Square together with the public reserves Carrington Square and Anzac Park and the pedestrian mall of Anzac Mall is of historical and aesthetic significance, as the centre piece of the Campsie Park Estate, laid out in 1885 by the Anglo-Australian Land & Finance Investment Company Ltd. with the aspiration of enticing wealthier property owners. Although not developed until the early 20 th century, the configuration of the street is evidence of this earlier phase of the development of Campsie. The width of Anglo Road with central landscaped islands edged in sandstone, the two public reserves Carrington Square and Anzac Park, the street tree plantings and single carriageway traffic forming a cul-de-sac terminating at Anzac Mall gives the street a degree of grandness and is the only example of its type in the Canterbury-Bankstown LGA. Anzac Park and Anzac Mall are also of social significance, as the site of a number of war memorials including the Memorial Clock Tower.
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Assessed Level of Significance	Local
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Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Anglo Road, Carrington Square and Anzac Square together with the public reserves Carrington Square and Anzac Park and the pedestrian mall of Anzac Mall is of historical significance as forming the centre piece of a late 1880s subdivision known as Campsie Park Estate. Developed by the Anglo-Australian Land & Finance Investment Company Ltd. the subdivision hoped to entice wealthier property owners on the promise of the arrival of the railway. Although this did not eventuate and the residential allotments were later developed as standard
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¹⁶ Muir, L & Madden, B., eds. 1992; *The Heritage of Canterbury Municipality*, Canterbury and District Historical Society, p. 9

	Federation era residences, the configuration of the street with its public reserves and landscape features as originally designed, demonstrates this early period of subdivision in Campsie. Meets the criterion on a Local level.
b) Associative	Laid out in 1885, Anglo Road, Carrington Square and Anzac Square and the two public reserves are associated with the Anglo-Australian Land & Finance Investment Company Ltd and former Minister for Public Works, Francis Augustus Wright (1835-1903), one of the directors of the company, although neither the company nor F.A. Wright are well known today. Does not meet the criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The configuration of Anglo Road, Carrington Square and Anzac Square with two public reserves makes for a distinctive and pleasant streetscape in the suburb of Campsie. The width of Anglo Road with central landscaped islands edged in sandstone, the two heritage listed public reserves Carrington Square and Anzac Park, defined by sandstone edging and retaining walls, the street tree plantings and single carriageway traffic forming a cul-de-sac terminating at Anzac Mall gives the street a degree of grandness. The street is set apart from other adjacent suburban streets, demonstrating the aspirations of the land investment company that laid out the subdivision in the late 19th century, in a form that displays pretensions to residential London squares. Meets the criterion on a Local level.
d) Social	The two public reserves Carrington Square and Anzac Park, that forms part of the road alignment of Anglo Road would have high social significance for local residents as the site of recreation, celebration, sporting activities and other community events (although no formal assessment into social values has been undertaken). Anzac Park and Anzac Mall in particular are of social significance, as the site of a number of war memorials including the Memorial Clock Tower, and would also have high social significance for the local community of Campsie. Meets the criterion on a Local level.
e) Research Potential	Anglo Road, Carrington Square and Anzac Square have some potential to contribute to our understanding about the initial suburban subdivision and development of the early land grants and large farming estates of the Canterbury-Bankstown area that occurred in the late 19th century, although this history is already well documented. Does not meet the criterion.
f) Rarity	The configuration of Anglo Road, Carrington Square and Anzac Square is rare within the context of the late 19th century subdivision and development of the suburb of Campsie and rare in the context of other subdivisions undertaken by the land investment company Anglo-Australian Land & Finance Investment Company Ltd. Anglo Road, Carrington Square and Anzac Square is the only example in the

	Canterbury-Bankstown LGA of a roadway incorporating central landscaped islands and two heritage listed public reserves, giving the road a degree of grandness not seen in the surrounding suburban streetscapes.		
	Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
g) Representativeness	Anglo Road, Carrington Square and Anzac Square is a good representative example of a late 19 th century suburban subdivision, laid out to entice wealthier property owners on the promise of the arrival of the railway.		
	Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
Integrity	Good ✓	Moderate	Little
	Although the eastern end of Anglo Road is now a pedestrian mall (Anzac Mall) and is no longer readily perceived as being originally part of Anglo Road, as the mall contains the War Memorial Clock Tower and Campsie War Memorial, it retains a high level of significance in its own right.		
Intactness	High ✓	Moderate ✓	Little

Recommended Management

Recommendation	Yes ✓ / No x
List as local heritage item under Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023	✓
Not worthy of listing as local heritage item	
Identify as a Contributory Item within the Heritage Conservation Area	
A Conservation Management Plan or Heritage Asset Action Plan should be prepared prior to undertaking any substantial works.	✓
Other recommendations and/or comments:	
Anglo Road, Carrington Square, Anzac Square, the public reserves of Carrington Square and Anzac Park and Anzac Mall would benefit from interpretation to explain the history of the locality and the relationships between the separate components.	
The configuration of Anglo Road with central sandstone edged landscaped islands, with the two public reserves edged with sandstone, should be retained and conserved.	
A landscape strategy should be implemented.	

Data Source

Campsie Heritage Review and State Heritage Inventories	2025	Lucas Stapleton Johnson & Partners Pty Ltd in association with Dr. Terry Kass, historian
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References and Internet Links

Muir, L & Madden, B., eds. 1992; <i>The Heritage of Canterbury Municipality</i> , Canterbury and District Historical Society
Kass, T. in association with Walker, M., 1988; <i>Canterbury Heritage Study - Final Report</i> , Canterbury Municipal Council
Chris Betteridge (MUSEcape Pty Ltd) & David Beaver Landscape Architect, 2008; <i>Conservation Management Strategies for seven locally-significant parks in the City of Canterbury</i> , Canterbury City Council
<i>Campsie Park Estate</i> advertising brochure, Anglo Australian Investment Finance & Land Company Ltd, 1885, printed by Gibbs, Shallard, & Co, Sydney

Images



Figure 10: Anzac Mall looking west.



Figure 11: Northern side of Anglo Road with Anzac Park to left.



Figure 12: Anglo Road with central landscaped island.



Figure 13: Anglo Road with central landscaped island.



Figure 14: Anglo Road with Carrington Square to the left.



Figure 15: Western extent of Anglo Road with landscaped islands.



Figure 16: Western end of Anglo Road looking to intersection with Loch Street.

HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET			
Name	St John the Evangelist Anglican Church		
Address	26 Anglo Road, Campsie NSW 2194		
LGA	City of Canterbury-Bankstown		
Parish	St. George		
Lot/Section/DP	Lots 14-15	G	DP 4190
	Lots 1-2		DP 115860
Site Photo			

Figure 1: St John's Anglican Church, Campsie

Listings		
Existing LEP Heritage Item?	No.	
Heritage Conservation Area?	No	
Other Heritage Listings	Listing Title	Listing Number
Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register	N/A	
National Trust Australia Register	No.	

Item Classification	
Item Type	Built
Item Group	Religion
Item Category	Church

Physical Description	
Construction Dates	Church building: 1911/1929 restored/reconstructed following a fire Parish Hall: 1915 Memorial Hall: 1920-1921
Architect	Church (including extensions and reconstructions): William Henry Withers, architect Soldier's Memorial Hall: William Henry Withers, architect (assumed) Parish Hall: unknown
Architectural Style	Federation and Interwar Gothic Revival
Current Use	Anglican Church, Parish Hall and employment services organisation
Historical Use	Anglican Church, Sunday School and Parish Hall

Location	St John the Evangelist Anglican Church is located on the southern side of Anglo Road, Campsie, at its eastern end, directly opposite Anzac Park, with frontages to both Anglo Road and Amy Street.
Description	The St. John the Evangelist Anglican Church site at Campsie comprises three buildings; the church building fronting Anglo Road, the former Parish Hall (to the rear of the church), and the former Soldiers Memorial Hall located to the southwest of the main church building and fronting Amy Street. None of the buildings were inspected internally as part of this study. Church building The main church building (originally constructed in 1911) is in the Federation Gothic Revival style, built to a cruciform plan with steeply pitched slate tiled roof and terracotta ridge tiles, with later addition Colorbond metal parapet cappings and copper gutters. It is constructed with brown and red polychromatic face brick laid in stretcher bond and detailed by a red brick banding below the buttress steps, and around quoins and sills to windows. The nave has parapeted gables at both ends and exposed eaves rafters to the sides. The apse and transept project from the northern end, creating three smaller parapeted gables that are edged with inclined coping. The apse features a chancel window with sandstone tracery with brown brick hood moulding. The Foundation stones are set into the lower walls of the north and west elevations of the building, with the main foundation stone laid by Dr. John Charles Wright, Archbishop of Sydney on April 22, 1911. The church was rebuilt in 1929 following fire damage, and there is some physical evidence of this work to the gable fronts which were rebuilt as pedimented brick gables (originally timber battened gables) and a lighter tone of red to the newer brickwork to the upper sections of the gables, showing where the roof was constructed a new. The church appears in good condition. A crepe myrtle located in the front setback to Anglo Road, visually obscures the frontage of the church. Parish Hall (former Sunday School) The Parish Hall constructed c.1915, in the Federation Gothic Revival style, is located at the rear of the main church, parallel to Amy Street, and is the former Sunday School. This building is constructed of face brickwork and features timber-battened gable ends with overhanging and exposed eaves. The building has six bays divided by buttressed brick piers with one narrow lancet window in each bay. The roof has been re-sheeted with corrugated iron. A later addition projecting bay has been added to the southeastern end of the hall constructed from circa 1960s or 1970s modular brick, with gabled roof sheeted with corrugated iron. There is another later addition with skillion roof at the northwestern end, with brick walls visible at the base, clad with fibro sheeting and timber battening. The Parish Hall appears to be in good condition. Soldier's Memorial Hall (former Parish Hall) The south-east corner of the site contains a building originally built in 1920 as the Parish Hall and renamed the Soldier's Memorial Hall. This

	simple structure in the Interwar Gothic Revival style, features face brickwork and a gabled roof sheeted in corrugated iron. The walls have polychromatic face brickwork with red brick string courses and quoins similar to the Church. The side elevations have broad eaves, and the façade facing Amy Street features timber barge boards as well as timber window frames and door joinery. Currently, this building is utilised by an employment service organization. The Soldier's Memorial Hall appears to be in good condition. Other Features Parts of the north and south boundaries to the site are edged by a low brick wall with turreted piers. A later addition galvanised metal security fence encloses the carpark to the west of the church building, setback behind the boundary walls with turreted piers. The western carpark is accessible from Anglo Road and Amy Street via vehicular gates located on the western end of the north and south boundaries. The War Memorial pedestrian gates (c.1947) are located between the two halls on Amy Street, and on Anglo Road at the eastern end of the church building. The memorial gates comprise rock faced sandstone pillars (some cracking was observed) laid out on stretcher bond, are integrated within the brick boundary walls with galvanised metal security gates behind.		
Modifications	1915: Parish Hall (Sunday School) erected to rear of the church building. 1919: Church building extended 1921: Cottage located near to the corner of Dewar and Amy streets was sold and, in its place, the Soldier's Memorial Hall was erected. 1929: Roof and upper section of church substantially restored and rebuilt following fire damage. 1931: Organ was built by C.W. Leggo. 1933: Memorial belltower (later demolished) 1934: Parish Hall extended and renovated internally. 1947: Memorial gates 1960: Additions to Parish Hall 1972: Organ restored by Ian D. Brown. 2001: Addition of security fence and gates to Amy Street and Anglo Road 2001: Alterations to Parish Hall and change of use as Youth Activity Centre 2024: Organ removed.¹ Other: • Landscape has been somewhat altered and paved • Roofs to ancillary buildings have been re-sheeted in corrugated iron.		
Condition	Good ✓	Fair	Poor

¹ "St John-the-Evangelist Anglican Church Anglo Road, Campsie," Sydney Organ, publication date unknown, <https://www.sydneyorgan.com/CampsieAng.html>

History

St John the Evangelist Anglican Church, Campsie is located on land that forms part of one hundred acres (Portion 76) granted John Redman on 25 August 1812. Redman was the Chief Constable of Sydney, and he called his property “John Farm” expanding his estate to approximately 500 acres. By the mid-1840s, the property had been purchased by Robert and (William) Hugh Scott, who renamed it “Campsie Farm” after a district in Scotland.² The land passed to the Anglo-Australian Investment Finance and Land Company Ltd in 1885, who subdivided Campsie Farm as the Campsie Park Estate.³ The centrepiece of the subdivision was Anglo Road with its two public reserves Carrington Square and Elgin Square (now Anzac Park).

In 1893, the Anglo-Australian Investment Finance and Land Company Ltd was placed in liquidation, and the residue of the estate was transferred to the Anglo-Australian Assets Company at the end of 1895.⁴ This new company continued to sell the subdivision, although they re-subdivided the eastern half of the estate under Deposited Plan 4190 to create smaller lots in the hopes of attracting more purchasers.⁵ The land commenced selling rapidly around Anglo Road and the squares in the first few years of the 1900s.

There are varied reports about the establishment of Anglican worship at Canterbury. Author Frederick Arthur Larcombe (1980) suggests the first Anglican place of worship was a private school chapel erected by Robert Campbell on his Canterbury Estates.⁶ While according to the recollections of Campsie parishioner Roy Attenborough, Church of England services in Campsie were first held in a room above a tailor’s shop at the corner of Brighton Avenue and Browning Street.⁷ As there was no Church of England Sunday School at that time, some local children attended the Presbyterian Church (then located on Shakespeare Street).⁸ Later, owing to increased interest, Church Services and Sunday School classes were held in a large shed on the property of a Mr. Harding.⁹

In 1909, the then Rector of St. Paul’s Anglican Church, Canterbury convened a meeting for establishing a Church of England in Campsie and a committee was formed to obtain a suitable site. In the meanwhile, services continued to be conducted by lay-readers.¹⁰ The committee initially purchased a site in Beamish Street, before purchasing a site of nearly half an acre extending from Amy Street through to a frontage on Anglo Square, which included a small cottage (being Lots 14, 13 and part of Lot 12 of section G in DP 4190).¹¹ The site was purchased from Thomas Alfred Peterson, builder, by John Kent, Wilfred Law Docker and Henry Wallace Mort as joint tenants on 24th February 1911.¹² Kent and Docker were both layman of the Church while Canon Henry Wallace Mort was a Queensland born Anglican clergyman.¹³

On the same day, the adjoining allotment to the west (Lot 15 of Section G in DP 4190) was purchased by John Kent, Wilfred Law Docker and Henry Wallace Mort as joint tenants. This land was in the ownership of Eliza Elizabeth Barrett, wife of Frederick William Barrett, plumber, of Croydon Park.¹⁴ All allotments were transferred to the Church of England Property Trust in 1923.

² *Canterbury Bankstown*, from local studies research, p. 124

³ DP 2476

⁴ Certificate of Title Vol. 966 Fol. 165

⁵ Certificate of Title Vol. 1185 Fol. 2 and DP 4190

⁶ Larcombe, F. A., 1980; *Change & challenge : A history of the Municipality of Canterbury, NSW*, Canterbury Municipal Council, p. 129.

⁷ Ray Attenborough, “St. John’s Church of England. Campsie”, *Canterbury & District Historical Society Journal*, Series 2, No. 7

⁸ *ibid*

⁹ *ibid*

¹⁰ “Canterbury Branch No. 49”, *Watchman*, 17 January 1903, p. 6

¹¹ Certificate of Title Vol. 2112 Fol. 236 and Vol. 1623 Fol. 165

¹² Certificate of Title Vol. 2112 Fol. 236

¹³ “Death of Mr. Wilfrid Law Docker”, *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 14 July 1919, p. 9; “Canon Mort”, *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 4 August 1932, p. 14 and “Church of England Synod”, *The Sydney Daily Telegraph*, 24 June 1880, p. 4

¹⁴ Certificate of Title Vol. 1702 Fol. 60

History

Initially, services were conducted on the site for over a year in a large tent provided by the Church Society.

The foundation stone of the new church of St John at Campsie was laid on 22 April 1911 by Reverend Dr. John Charles Wright, Archbishop of Sydney.¹⁵ The church was intended to be built in stages, with the first part to be erected consisting of the chancel and vestries and part of the nave, costing about £900.¹⁶

The church was designed by William Henry Withers, honorary architect and later the secretary of the church.¹⁷ It was described as a “handsome structure” of “red bricks, with a slate roof, and is of attractive architecture” that had been “finished off at the rear in a temporary manner, so as to allow of additions when required”, with red brick banding and window detailing, sandstone chancel window tracery, stained glass chancel window, timber gable screen and slate roof.¹⁸ The church was completed in the Federation Gothic style with elements illustrative of the Arts and Crafts movement. The first completed portion accommodated a congregation of about 250 people and was dedicated by Reverend Dr. John Charles Wright on 18 November 1911.

William Henry Withers (1882-1947), architect, was born in Brisbane, the son of an undertaker.¹⁹ The family moved to NSW when Withers was a child and he trained as an architect at Sydney Technical College from 1899 to 1902, where he won the Kemp Memorial Scholarship in April 1902. He worked as an architect with the Sydney Harbour Trust from around 1910 until his retirement in 1946, at which time the organisation became the Maritime Services Board. He is remembered today as the supervising architect for the Maritime Services Board head office building at Circular Quay, Sydney (now the Museum of Contemporary Art). Drawings by Withers, commissioned by the Sydney Harbour Trust as part of a survey for proposed new port facilities in Sydney Harbour are held by the State Library of NSW. Withers died at Campsie in 1947 aged 65. He was heavily involved in church life, he was part of the Parish Council, Parochial Association and Vestry (ex officio), honorary Organist and Choirmaster.

The sixth anniversary of the church’s opening was celebrated in November 1917 with special services and an address by Archdeacon D’Arcy Irvine, who praised the Sunday School’s work. The church remained burdened by construction debt, but community fundraising and offerings continued to support the Church Building Fund.

In October 1918, the Reverend Reginald Noake shared in the church newsletter the good news that the Synod of the Diocese had granted the petition to elevate St John’s from a Mission District to a full parish. This elevated status would allow for the election of Lay Representatives to Synod, permitting Reverend Noake to refer to himself as Rector. The newsletter also mentioned ongoing church extensions, revealing that the Parish Council had met to consider further additions to the church described as ‘several more bays’ to accommodate the parishioners. A proposal was made to apply for a £500 loan from the Church Buildings Loan Fund, along with raising an additional £250 locally, although there seemed to be some misprint regarding the total costs mentioned.²⁰

In 1919 the Sunday School teachers donated a ‘Memorial Window’, “to be erected in the enlarged portion of the Church, in memory of our fellow Sunday school teacher, Sergeant G. Draper, who was killed in action”.²¹

¹⁵ “The Churches” *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 29 April 1911, p. 11

¹⁶ “New Churches” *The Daily Telegraph*, 20 November 1911, p. 4

¹⁷ *The Daily Telegraph*, 23 November 1912, p. 18

¹⁸ “New Churches” *The Daily Telegraph*, 20 November 1911, p. 4

¹⁹ “William Henry Withers (1882-1947): architect”, Caroline Simpson Collection, Call No. CSL&RC MSS 2016/3

²⁰ “Church of St John, Campsie”, *Church Magazine*, July 11, 1918, Volume 8, No. 10, 1.

²¹ “Rector’s Letter,” *Church Magazine*, August 7, 1919, Volume 9, No. 11, 2.

History

The Parish Hall (sometimes referred to as St John's Hall) was constructed in 1915. The foundation stone was laid by Mrs. J C Wright, wife of Reverend Dr. John Charles Wright, on the 10th of July 1915.²² Newspaper articles indicate that the Parish Hall was used as a School for Bible and Mission Study.²³ Church newsletter advertisements from 1916 to 1920 confirm the existence of a Parish Hall on Amy Street, which hosted various events and activities. According to the recollections of parishioners, the hall was extended (at the eastern end) as part of renovations in 1934 at the instigation of Rector William Horace Croft, adding a small room and new furnishings.²⁴ An internal window between the original hall and new addition served "as a professional stage entry rather than from the body of the hall."²⁵

In 1916, the Rectory building is described as being at Amy Street, 'opposite the School Hall', having previously been described as on 'Beamish Street'.²⁶ However, when Reverend Noake commenced service in 1918, the Rectory was described as on North Parade, indicating that the Amy Street building had likely served as a school hall prior to his arrival.²⁷ In 1923, Rector William Horace Croft selected a building described as "the first Rectory secured by St. John's Wardens," situated in Evaline Street.²⁸ In 1928 the Evaline Street Rectory was later sold to fund the £1,500 purchase of a Rectory on Amy Street; the Rector Croft assisted with a loan of £250.²⁹

In 1920, the church newsletter described removing a cottage to allow construction of another hall 'to accommodate the children of the Kindergarten School'.³⁰ The proposed new hall is described as about sixty feet in length with a cost of £700.³¹ Completed in 1921, located on the Amy Street frontage, it was designed to support the growing Kindergarten department of the Sunday School. It was funded through the sale of the cottage, local contributions, and a Church Building Fund loan. A memorial tablet was laid in the new hall November 1920 dedicating the building as a memorial to those who enlisted and served in the Great War 1914-1919.³² The ceremony was performed by Lieutenant Col. Sir Thomas Henley, K. B. E, M. L. A., who was accompanied by Lady Henley.³³ The new hall was completed and officially opened by the Venerable Archdeacon D'Arcy Irvine on February 24th, 1921.³⁴ Its erection and furnishing incurred at least £200 more than originally intended.³⁵

On 13 December 1928, a fire caused by faulty wiring, destroyed part of the St John's church building.³⁶ Part of the slate roof collapsed and left the interior as a "smouldering ruin".³⁷ However the halls at the back of the church were both saved.³⁸ Parishioners were faced with the task of rebuilding, and it was estimated that in addition to the insurance money, £3000 would be required for the restoration.³⁹ As a result of the rebuilding, the gable faces of the new slate roof were changed from projecting eaves with

²² St John's Church, Campsie, *Silver Jubilee Souvenir* (St John's Church, Campsie, 1936), p. 4.

²³ "The Churches", *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 27 May 1916, p. 8.

²⁴ Keith Falconer, *A blast from the Past taking the Present into the Future, Year 2000 Historical Background to the Anglican Church of St. John the Evangelist, Campsie*, 1st edition (2000), Volume 1, p. 17.

²⁵ Blast from the past book (2000), p 17.

²⁶ "Rectory," *Church Magazine*, September 1916, Volume 6, No. 12, 4.

²⁷ "Church of St John, Campsie", *Church Magazine*, July 11, 1918, Volume 8, No. 10, 1.

²⁸ St John's Church, Campsie, *Silver Jubilee Souvenir* (St John's Church, Campsie, 1936), p. 5.

²⁹ St John's Church, Campsie, *Silver Jubilee Souvenir* (St John's Church, Campsie, 1936), p. 5.

³⁰ "The Rector's Letter," *Church Magazine*, July 6, 1920, Volume 10, No. 9, p. 2.

³¹ Ibid.

³² *Church Magazine*, November 6, 1920, Volume 10, No. 11, p. 2.

³³ *Church Magazine*, November 6, 1920, Volume 10, No. 11, p. 2.

³⁴ "The Rector's Letter," *Church Magazine*, February 5, 1921, Volume 11, No. 3, p. 2.

³⁵ "The Rector's Letter," *Church Magazine*, February 5, 1921, Volume 11, No. 3, 2.

³⁶ "S.O.S Call to Every Church of England Parishioner" *Church Magazine*, January 5, 1929, Volume 11, No. 93, p. 1.

³⁷ "St. John's, Campsie", *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 14 December 1928, p. 13.

³⁸ "Fire at Church", *The Sun*, 13 December 1928, p. 17.

³⁹ "St. John's, Campsie", *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 21 December 1928, p. 18.

History

battening to gabled edged with inclined coping and a Baptistry was added.⁴⁰ A brick wall with pillars of gothic design and iron wire panels replaced the former timber fence surrounding the church grounds at a cost of £150.⁴¹ William Henry Withers was the honorary architect volunteering his services a third time.⁴² The foundation stone was laid by the Governor, Sir Dudley de Chair on 20 July 1929 and Archbishop Wright re-dedicated the church on 19 October 1929.

Women of the parish banded together to run fundraising events to raise the remaining £2000 of the debt still to be paid.⁴³ In 1931, the Governor, Sir Philip Game, attended thanksgiving services on the anniversary of the dedication of the restored church.

On 27 May 1933, a belltower located in the church yard was dedicated by Bishop Kirkby in memory of John Cook, Churchwarden.⁴⁴ Although the sketches by the architect W.H. Withers show that the original design for the church included a tower and campanile, it appears this part of the building was never constructed. The location of the detached belltower is unclear, the architect unknown, and the date of its demolition is also unknown.

In 1948 the sanctuary within the Church was remodelled in memory of Rector Charles Cecil Short (1880 – 1948) who was killed in a car accident shortly after transferring to another parish; he had served St John's Church from 1937 to 1948.⁴⁵

On 8 July 1937, the Governor and his wife, Lord and Lady Wakehurst, attended the Church to unveil the parishioners' Coronation gift – a communion rail and a commemorative shield.⁴⁶ Before the ceremony the Mayor of Canterbury, Alderman S E Parry, held a civic reception. The 56th Battalion and band attended, and Campsie Salvation Army band led the music in the church.

On Sunday 12, 1944, memorial gates fronting Amy Street, thought to be built by a Mr. Louis, were dedicated on to Pilot-officer Murray A. Line, who was killed in action over Germany on Armistice Day, 1943.⁴⁷ The Rev. C. C. Short conducted the service.

On 21 October 1945, Bishop Venn Pilcher consecrated St John's and unveiled a commemorative tablet.

War Memorial gates with sandstone pillars built by Harry Naylor of Campsie were installed on the Anglo Road frontage in 1947. The plaque (now missing) read: *These gates and pillars are erected in remembrance of the men of this Parish who served in the Second World War 1939-1945 and in the memory of those who paid the supreme sacrifice whose names are inscribed on the memorial plaque within the church. Unveiled by His Excellency Lt General J. Northcott CB MVO, 30th August 1947*

The church continues to function as an Anglican Church.

⁴⁰ St John's Church, Campsie, *Silver Jubilee Souvenir* (St John's Church, Campsie, 1936), p. 11.

⁴¹ St John's Church, Campsie, *Silver Jubilee Souvenir* (St John's Church, Campsie, 1936), p. 12.

⁴² "Foundation Stone Ceremony", *Church Magazine*, February 3, 1929, Volume 11, No. 99, p. 2.

⁴³ "Near and Far", *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 16 October 1929, p. 8. and "Religious", *The Daily Telegraph*, 11 October 1924, p. 2.

⁴⁴ "The Churches", *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 29 May 1933, p. 11 and "Church for Campsie", *Evening News*, 22 July 1929, p. 4

⁴⁵ Falconer, K., *A blast from the Past taking the Present into the Future, Year 2000 Historical Background to the Anglican Church of St. John the Evangelist, Campsie*, 1st edition (2000), Volume 1, p. 17.

⁴⁶ *The Daily Telegraph*, 9 July 1937, p. 9

⁴⁷ Falconer, K., 2000, p 3



Figure 2: The Tent Church, 1910. Source: *St John's Church, Campsie: Silver Jubilee Souvenir*, 1936, p. 2.

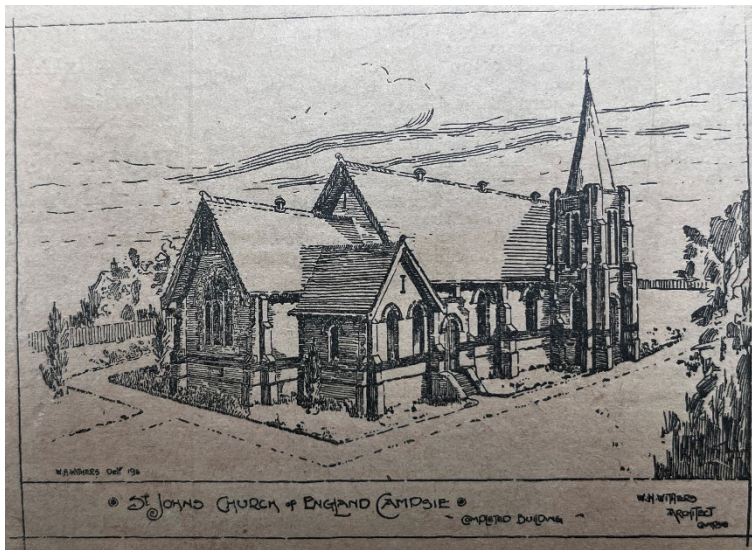


Figure 3: William Henry Withers, drawing, *St John's Church of England, Campsie, Completed Building*, date unknown. Source: *Church Magazine, The Church of St. John Campsie*, May 1916, Vol. 6 No. 8, p. 1. Courtesy of Mitchell Library SLSNW.

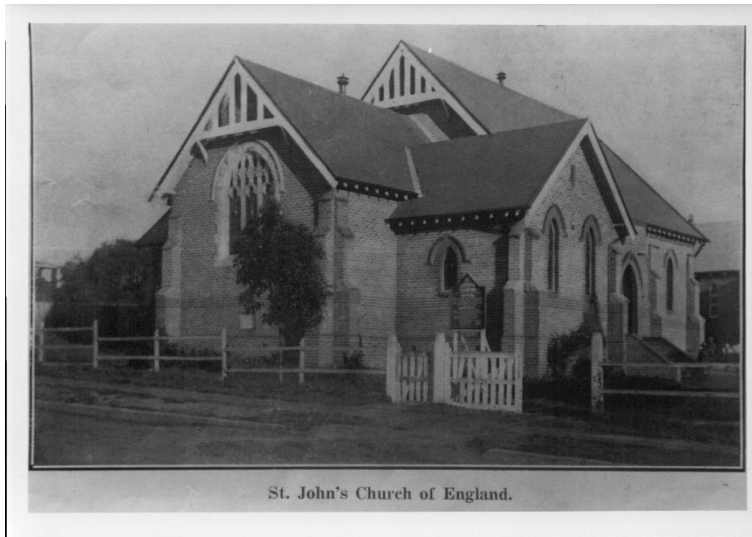


Figure 4: St John's Church of England, Campsie, ca 1919, prior to the fire. Source: Courtesy of City of Canterbury Local History Photograph Collection, Image ID 201464.



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND, CAMPSIE, N.S.W.

A parishioner, with no architectural knowledge could point out the chief defect in this building, and that is the placing of two very suburban domestic gables over the nice piece of Gothic window work. However one tries to examine the latter, the former obtrudes itself into the vision. Both the openings on this elevation, are nicely proportioned and fit in well in their appointed positions. Indeed, except for the fault mentioned, and, perhaps, the fence, the structure is a particularly happy one. The fence may be forgiven, since it is more or less temporary in character, but the gables spoil the picture and should be altered to suit the exquisite little bit of Gothic beneath. In no other place is a sense of the fitness of things appreciated to a greater extent than in connection with church architecture.

Figure 5: *Building*, Vol. 41, No. 252, 11 August 1928, p. 123.



REBUILDING ST. JOHN'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND, CAMPSIE, SYDNEY.

The State Governor (Sir Dudley de Chair) on Saturday set the foundation-stone of the church, which is being restored and extended after being destroyed by fire.

Figure 6: Rebuilding St. John's Church of England, Campsie, in 1929, Source: *The Sydney Mail*, 24 July 1929, p. 32



Figure 7: St Johns Anglican Church, Campsie, ca 1930s following reconstruction after fire damage. Source: Courtesy of Trevor Lucas and Canterbury Bankstown City Library Image collection, , Image ID 100016.



Figure 8: Service at St Johns Anglican Church, [interior], Campsie, ca 1960. Source: Courtesy of Trevor Lucas and Canterbury Bankstown City Library Image collection, City of Canterbury Local History Photograph Collection, Image ID 100010

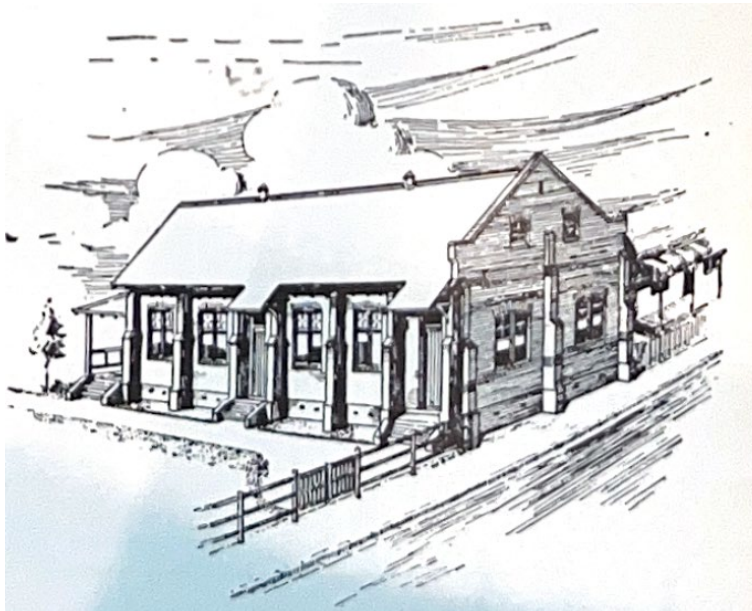


Figure 9: William Henry Withers, drawing, *Soldiers Memorial Hall*, date unknown. Source: St John's Church, Campsie, *Silver Jubilee Souvenir*, 1936, p. 4.



Figure 10: St John the Evangelist Church, Campsie, 1997, showing the Parish Hall (left) and part of the Soldier's Memorial Hall (right). Source: Courtesy of City of Canterbury Local History Photograph Collection, Image ID 202105.



Figure 11: St John the Evangelist Church, Campsie, 1997, showing the rear and side of the Parish Hall the Memorial Hall is in background. Source: Courtesy of City of Canterbury Local History Photograph Collection, Image ID 202104.

Historical Themes

Association	Local Theme	State Theme	National Theme
A simple, yet handsome face brick church building in the Interwar Gothic Revival style, with associated buildings carried out in the Federation Interwar Gothic Revival style. The group of buildings have functioned continuously since 1911. The Church and Soldier's Memorial Hall were both designed by William Henry Withers, honorary architect, who also designed the enlarged church building in 1919 and the restorations in 1929 following fire damage. Withers was a long-term architect for the Sydney Harbour Trust and become the lead architect for the Maritime Services Board.	Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Creative endeavour	8 Developing Australia's cultural life
	Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship	Religion	
	Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Persons	9 Marking the phases of life

Comparative Analysis

Address/Listing	Discussion	Image
St Saviour's Church of England , 1353 Canterbury Road, Punchbowl Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023, Item No. I223 (Cemetery only)	An Anglican Church constructed within the Interwar period (1919-1939). A simply detailed, handsome, small church building constructed of red brick with projecting portico with gabled roof, buttresses and overhanging exposed eaves rafters. While the cemetery at the site is of local significance the church building is not included in the listing.	 Figure 12: St Saviour's Anglican Church dated 2020. Source: ChurchesAustralia.org

Comparative Analysis

St George Anglican Church, 144 Forest Road, Hurstville

Georges River
LEP 2021, Item
No. I75

St George's Anglican Church and its setting, which includes the buildings and grounds, is an aesthetically distinctive and historically, socially and technologically significant group that also has significance for its association with local architect Charles H. Halstead. The church itself is a very good representative example of a late 19th century local church in the Federation Gothic style with distinctive detailing that includes an unusual timber porch in the Federation style with timber and sandstone elements plus an early use of face brickwork with brick mouldings to both exterior and interior.



Figure 13: St George's Anglican Church.
Source: MonumentAustralia.org.au.

St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, No. 34 Park Road Carlton

Georges River
LEP 2021, Item
No. I35

St Cuthbert's Anglican Church is a very good representative example of an early twentieth century ecclesiastical building displaying Gothic Revival stylistic influence. The original brick building is built in common (English bond) brickwork set on a sandstone plinth and a Marseilles terracotta tile steep pitched gable roof. Two brick wings were added in the 1920s to form a transept. Side elevations display brick buttresses spaced at about 5 metre centres. The original door case is comprised of a timber ledged, framed and sheeted door shaped to suit the Gothic arched opening which is formed with two rows of bull nosed head bricks. A chancel constructed in the 1920s is of similar construction to the original.



Figure 14: St Cuthbert's Anglican Church.
Source: <https://www.churchesaustralia.org>

St. Giles Anglican Church 6-12 Greendale Street, Greenwich

Lane Cove LEP
2009, Item No. I62

The Foundation Stone for St. Giles Church Hall was laid in 1908. It is an Arts and Crafts style suburban Church to designs by P. Blackman. Of polychrome brick and indicating Arts and Crafts influence, it has brick tapered buttresses and stands on a rough hewn plinth. The slate roof has a gable front to the street with fine timber fretwork and finial forming the cross. A double-gabled porch forms the entry with tapered brick walls. An interesting feature is the bellcote tower to the front of the church.



Figure 15: St Giles Anglican Church. Source: www.churchesaustralia.org

Comparative Analysis

Conclusion

St John the Evangelist Anglican Church is comparable to other Federation and early Interwar era Gothic Revival style church building located throughout the suburbs of Sydney. St John's Church, Campsie along with the other similar church buildings, display steeply pitched gabled roofs and pointed gables and pointed arch windows all reinforce the verticality typical of Gothic design. Use of contrasting red and brown bricks with banding and window surround is a decorative motif often illustrated by Arts and Crafts-influenced Gothic Revival buildings. These broad characteristics convey a church building which is stylistically consistent with the ecclesiastical Gothic tradition as interpreted within suburban churches of the early 20th-century. St John's Church is good, representative example of a simply detailed Federation Gothic Revival style church, with later Interwar influences.

Statement of Significance

Summary Statement of Significance

The St John the Evangelist Anglican Church group, comprising church, parish hall and former Sunday school building, is of historical, associational, aesthetic and representational significance and relatively rare.

The group of buildings are good examples of simply detailed, face brick buildings in the Gothic Revival style with Federation and Interwar influences and display many of the key characteristics of the style including pitched gabled roofs and pointed gables and pointed arch windows and buttressing. The consistent use of face brick, gable roofs, pointed gables and buttressing unifies the group, despite the different construction dates.

The Church and Soldier's Memorial Hall are associated with architect William Henry Withers (1882-1947), who worked with the Sydney Harbour Trust and became the lead architect of the Maritime Services Board. He is remembered today as the supervising architect for the Maritime Services Board head office building at Circular Quay, Sydney (now the Museum of Contemporary Art). As a local resident and committed Anglican, Withers undertook his work for the church as honorary architect.

The St John the Evangelist Anglican Church group is of significance for their association with growth of the Anglican Church in the suburb of Campsie from the early 20th century onwards.

Assessed Level of Significance

Local

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic

St John the Evangelist Anglican Church group, comprising church, parish hall and former Sunday school building is of historical significance for being associated with the growth of the Anglican Church in the suburb of Campsie, dating from the early 20th century. The group provides evidence of the development of local social and cultural institutions that accompanied the suburb's growth.

Meets the criterion on a Local level.

b) Associative

The Church and Soldier's Memorial Hall buildings are associated with architect William Henry Withers (1882-1947), architect, who worked as an architect with the Sydney Harbour Trust from around 1910 until his

	retirement in 1946, at which time the organisation became the Maritime Services Board and he was lead architect. He is remembered today as the supervising architect for the Maritime Services Board head office building at Circular Quay, Sydney (now the Museum of Contemporary Art). He was heavily involved in church life, and as the Church's honorary architect, Withers was responsible for the original 1911 church and the 1929 restoration/reconstruction works following its partial destruction by fire. Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The St John the Evangelist Church group is of aesthetic significance as good representative examples of the Gothic Revival style of the Federation and Interwar eras. All three buildings display key characteristics of the style, applied to a church building and two parish hall buildings and together they make a notable contribution to the historical character of Anglo Road, Campsie. Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
d) Social	As church buildings that have been in continuous use since 1911, the St John the Evangelist Church group may be of social significance to the local community, as the long-term focal point for the Anglican Church in Campsie. However, no formal assessment of social values has been undertaken. Potentially meets the criterion on a Local level.		
e) Research	The Church and Soldier's Memorial Hall buildings have the potential to provide further information into the architectural works of William Henry Withers, a local resident and committed Anglican, of whose work little appears to be known outside of the Sydney Harbour Trust and Maritime Services Board. Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
f) Rarity	As known examples of the work of William Henry Withers, architect, undertaken for the Anglican Church and outside of his role as lead architect for the Maritime Services Board, the church group is considered to be rare. The St John the Evangelist Church group, is not considered rare, being one of numerous similar groups located throughout the suburbs of Sydney. Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
g) Representativeness	St John the Evangelist Church group are good, simply detailed, representative examples of Federation and Interwar era Gothic Revival ecclesiastical buildings. Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
Integrity	Good ✓	Moderate	Little
Intactness	High ✓	Moderate ✓	Little

Recommended Management	
Recommendation	Yes ✓ / No x
List as local heritage item under Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023	✓
Not worthy of listing as local heritage item	
Identify as a Contributory Item within the Heritage Conservation Area	
A Conservation Management Plan or Heritage Asset Action Plan should be prepared prior to undertaking any substantial works.	✓
Other recommendations and/or comments: When the opportunity arises, the crepe myrtle obscuring views of the façade of the church from Anglo Road should be removed or relocated and the later addition Colorbond parapet cappings should be replaced with lead cappings.	

Data Source		
Campsie Heritage Review and State Heritage Inventories	2025	Lucas Stapleton Johnson & Partners Pty Ltd

References and Internet Links
Falconer, K., <i>A blast from the Past taking the Present into the Future, Year 2000 Historical Background to the Anglican Church of St. John the Evangelist, Campsie</i> , 1 st edition (2000), Volume 1
Larcombe, F. A., 1980; <i>Change & challenge : A history of the Municipality of Canterbury, NSW</i> , Canterbury Municipal Council,
<i>St John's Church, Campsie, Silver Jubilee Souvenir</i> , St John's Church, Campsie, 1936
<i>Building</i> , Vol. 41, No. 252, 11 August 1928

Images	
 Figure 16: North elevation of the St John the Evangelist Anglican Church building as seen from Anglo Road.	 Figure 17: East elevation of the church.



Figure 18: West elevation of the church.



Figure 19: The Soldier's Memorial Hall building on Amy Street.



Figure 20: The Parish Hall building on Amy Street.

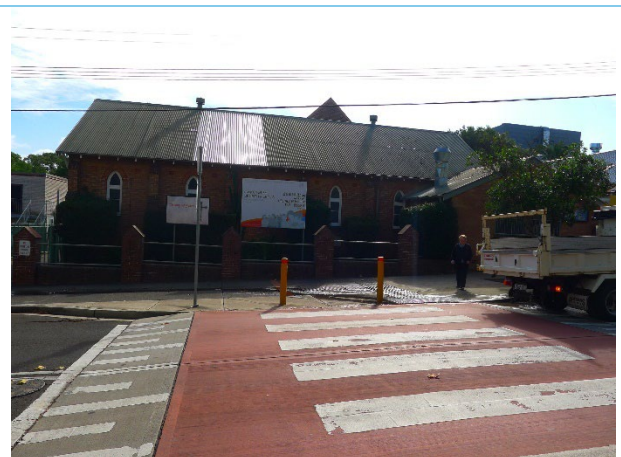


Figure 21: The Parish Hall building on Amy Street.

HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET			
Name	Campsie Hotel		
Address	327-329 Beamish Street Campsie		
LGA	City of Canterbury-Bankstown		
Parish	St George		
Lot/Section/DP	Lot 1	-	DP 124365
	Lot 1	-	DP 309552
Site Image			

Figure 1:
The
Campsie
Hotel.

Listings		
Existing LEP Heritage Item?	No	
Heritage Conservation Area?	Not included.	
Other Heritage Listings	Listing Title	Listing Number
Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register	N/A	-
National Trust Australia Register	No	-

Item Classification	
Item Type	Built
Item Group	Recreation and Entertainment
Item Category	Hotel

Physical Description	
Construction Dates	1927/1933
Architect	Original 1926: Prevost, Synnot and Ruwald architects with Gawne & Sons builders Alterations 1938: Cyril Christian Ruwald, architect
Architectural Style	Inter-war Mediterranean
Current Use	Hotel
Historical Use	Hotel
Location	The Campsie Hotel is located on the eastern side of Beamish Street, at the north-east corner of Beamish and Hill Streets and is bounded by Hill Lane on its eastern boundary.
Description	The Campsie Hotel is a three storey hotel building with attached single storey shopfront building on its northern side and a two storey addition on its eastern side fronting Hill Street.

The hotel building is of roughcast rendered masonry with a cream and green tiled façade at street level and Marseille tiled roof (with later addition solar panels) and terracotta ridge tiles with sheeted and boarded eaves. The street awning wraps around the frontage of the original hotel building to Hill Street. All three sections of the building have the same colour scheme to their street frontage of maroon red with mouldings and decorative elements picked out in green.

The main hotel building fronts the intersection with a chamfered frontage and chamfered hipped roof (with later addition skylights in polycarbonate sheeting). The northern elevation above the single storey building is defined by a pedimented parapet end. The upper levels of the building consist of a loggia with Tuscan columns at first floor level to both the west and south elevations with decorative iron balustrades, with square arch balconies with rendered sills at second floor level with Tuscan columns to both the west and south elevations. The chamfered frontage contains a single rounded headed opening with Tuscan columns and square arched opening with Tuscan columns above to match the loggia and balconies in detail. The facades are also decorated with moulded render paterae and a central plaque with the letters "CH". The eastern half of the southern elevation and northern end of the western elevation feature sets of multi-pane sash windows with timber louvred shutters and rendered sills at both first and second floor levels. The first floor level windows are set in round headed blind recesses.

The original corner entry has been removed and no original doors survive at ground level.

The single storey building on the northern side of the hotel now forms part of the hotel proper and is a single storey building with decorative parapet with moulded plaque with the letters "CH". The ground level frontage has been amalgamated with the hotel building by the extension of the cream and green tiled finish. Entry is via a set of three timber framed glazed doors and shop windows are framed in timber.

At the eastern end of the Hill Street façade is a two storey addition of roughcast render with hipped Marseille tile roof with an loggia with Tuscan columns at ground level forming a verandah and providing access into the hotel building. Above is a colonnaded inset balcony with Tuscan columns with projecting moulded sills. The eastern half of the building contains sets of multi-pane sash windows with timber louvred shutters and rendered sills at both first and second floor levels to match those on the main building.

Attached to the eastern elevation is a single storey later addition of rendered brick painted red with a flat roof and projecting awning containing signage. Additional luminescent signage is fixed to the underside of the awning. There are two entries, both are recessed within the façade, one contains glazed sliding and swinging doors.

To the rear of the hotel fronting Hill Lane is a single storey later addition of rendered and painted brick with three metal roller doors, with roof terrace with privacy screening.

	Numerous alterations and additions have occurred, and the entirety of the site is now built over to provide additional gaming rooms at ground floor level. Based on available architectural plans, the upper levels appear to be somewhat intact to their original configurations.		
Modifications	Various changes DA 231/2013- Internal alterations (Caldis Cook Group, architects) DA 519/2003- Single storey rear addition with drive through bottle shop and new entry. 1990: Internal alterations (Haig Dowsett, architectural draftsman) 1983: Internal alterations including replacing front bar with gambling room (G.F. Bettesworth architect)		
Condition	Good ✓	Fair	Poor

History

The Campsie Hotel is located on Lots 4 and 5 (DP 3970) of the Campsie Hill Estate, which formed part of a grant of 100 acres (Portion 80 Parish St George) made out to Samuel Laycock on 11 August 1804. Samuel Laycock's property was known as "Percy Farm" or "Percyville". Beamish Street cuts through the centre of Laycock's property leading to the Cook's River and Canterbury Road defines the southern boundary of his property.

The original grant was purchased by Francis Hill Bemish (after whom Beamish Street is named) and was subdivided in the early 20th century.

In 1902, approximately 10 acres of the Bemish lands was purchased by Thomas Webb and Mary Diana Davison, consisting of that part of the grant on the eastern side of Beamish Street to the north of Unara Lane.¹ The land was subdivided as the Campsie Hill Estate, laid out by licensed surveyors Howard and Clarke and auctioned by Hardie and Gorman on 20 September 1902.

In 1907, Lot 5 of the subdivision was purchased by Alfred Hibble, civil servant, who transferred the land to Joseph Rowley, winemaker of Campsie in 1909.² In that same year, Rowley also purchased Lot 4 located immediately to the north.³ In 1910, Lots 4 and 5 were purchased by Samuel Alexander Russell, soap maker from Dubbo. In 1912, the allotments were transferred to Matilda Carew, wife of Robert Carew, commercial traveller of Ashfield. Mrs. Carew transferred the land in 1915 to the Balmain Co-operative Society Ltd.⁴

The Balmain Co-operative Society was a workers' co-operative established in Balmain in 1879, initially operating as a grocery and general goods store. In January 1916, the president of the Society, Mr. G. Fitzpatrick, officially opened a branch at Campsie, making a total of five branches distributed around the suburbs of Sydney.⁵ Balmain Co-op Society Ltd, Branch no. 5 first appears in the *Sands Directory* in 1917 on Beamish Street, immediately north of Hill Street.

In 1924, Lot 5 and the southern half of Lot 4 DP 3970 were transferred to Reginald George Downing, of Canterbury, civil servant.⁶ The Balmain Co-op Society also owned and occupied the shop next door (on the northern portion of Lot 4) with a frontage of 30 feet 5 inches to Beamish Street.⁷

¹ Certificates of Title Vol 1396 Fol. 210 and 211

² Certificate of Title Vol. 1824 Fol. 188

³ Certificate of Title Vol. 1525 Fol. 241

⁴ Certificate of Title Vol. 2111 Fol. 198

⁵ The Sun, 13 January 1916, p. 5

⁶ Certificate of Title Vol. 3610 Fol. 146

⁷ Certificate of Title Vol. 3610 Fol. 156

History

A new company with capital of £20,000 to be known as Hotel Campsie Ltd, was registered on 23 October 1926. The subscribers were M J Dill, J B Mullen, S Hawratty, B J Price, F Smith, W Ross and W Mahoney.⁸

On the 7 July 1926, a notice appeared calling tenders for a residential hotel in Campsie, by Prevost, Synnot & Ruwald, architects.⁹

On the 1st September 1926, a tender notice appeared noting that a brick hotel, Beamish Street, Campsie was to be constructed by Master Builders Gawne and Sons.¹⁰

Downing transferred his land to Hotel Campsie Ltd on 7 January 1927. The Balmain Co-operative Society transferred its parcel to the hotel company on 31 October 1927. The licensing board had previously granted a conditional licence on 27 July 1926 for hotel premises to be erected at the corner of Beamish and Hill Street. Amended plans were approved on 8 March 1927, and a new licence issued on 7 June 1927. The hotel opened on the 7 June 1927.

Approval was granted to increase the area of the licence on 16 November 1927. Alterations at a cost of approximately £4000 were approved at the same time.¹¹

The corner site was mortgaged to Tooth & Co Ltd on 31 January 1928 and was formally transferred to Tooth & Co on 9 August 1933.¹² The adjoining site including the single storey addition remained unencumbered until it was also transferred to Tooth & Co, also on 9 August 1933.¹³

The hotel at the corner was originally numbered as 331-335 Beamish Street. The New South Wales Valuer General described the corner hotel in 1927 as a three-storey brick hotel with 23 rooms, tile roof and basement. The adjoining single storey section purchased from the Balmain Co-operative Society was originally numbered as No 327.¹⁴

Until the opening of this hotel, residents had successfully fought to exclude hotels from Campsie but in 1926, the influx of large numbers of new residents was sufficient to overturn opposition.¹⁵ It was the first hotel to be built in Campsie and it started a trend to build hotels in the area. The Campsie Hotel was first listed on the corner site in the 1929 Sands Directory.

John F Flitcroft and Mary K Flitcroft registered the company J F Flitcroft Ltd in November 1937, with capital of £7300 to acquire the premises and assets of the Hotel Campsie for use as a hotel and lodging house.¹⁶ Tooth & Co leased the hotel to J T Flitcroft Pty Ltd on 1 December 1937. John Francis Flitcroft remained that licensee of Hotel Campsie until 18 March 1970, when Albert Victor Ross Caddy became the registered licensee. He continued as licensee until 27 February 1975, when he was succeeded by William Manikas.¹⁷

Alterations were designed for the hotel in 1938 by architect Cyril C. Ruwald and the work was undertaken by D Hamilton & Co of Wahroonga.¹⁸

⁸ *Daily Commercial News*, 26 Oct 1926, p 5)

⁹ *Construction and Local Government Journal*, 7 July 1926, p. 4

¹⁰ *Construction and Local Government Journal*, 1 September 1926, p. 2

¹¹ NRS 9522 Hotel Card, Hotel Campsie, State Archives of New South Wales, 3/7886

¹² CT Vol. 3610 Fol. 146

¹³ CT Vol. 3610 Fol. 156

¹⁴ NRS 14465, Valuation List, Beamish Street, 19/13655, State Archives of New South Wales

¹⁵ *Evening News*, 27 Feb 1926 p 1

¹⁶ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 24 Nov 1937, p 17

¹⁷ CT Vol. 4591 Fol. 179

¹⁸ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 31 May 1938, p 6

History

The architectural firm of Prevost, Synott & Ruwald was formed in Sydney in 1924 consisting of partners Reginald Argyle de Tessier Prevost (1887-1942), Reymond Synnot (1888-1965) and Cyril Christian Ruwald (1895-1959). The firm was particularly well known for its hotel designs and between 1924 and 1931, the three partners produced dozens of hotels in Sydney suburbs and regional NSW towns for Tooth's brewery, drawing on an eclectic mix of the Mediterranean, Georgian Revival and English Domestic Revival styles.¹⁹

Synott departed the firm in 1931 and concentrated on residential work, followed by Ruwald in 1935/36. Ruwald's practice encompassed hotels, apartment buildings, banks (for the Bank of New South Wales), golf clubs and numerous residences.

Historic Images



Figure 2: The Campsie Hotel (1930), photographer unknown. Source: Noel Bulletin Archives [Tooth & Company Limited yellow cards], ANU.



Figure 3: The Campsie Hotel (1970), photographer unknown. Source: Noel Bulletin Archives [Tooth & Company Limited yellow cards], ANU.

¹⁹ "Prevost, Synott & Ruwald" by J. Willis and A. Higham, cited in *The Encyclopedia of Australian Architecture*, P. Goad and J. Willis (eds), 2012, Cambridge University Press, Melbourne, p. 561-2

History

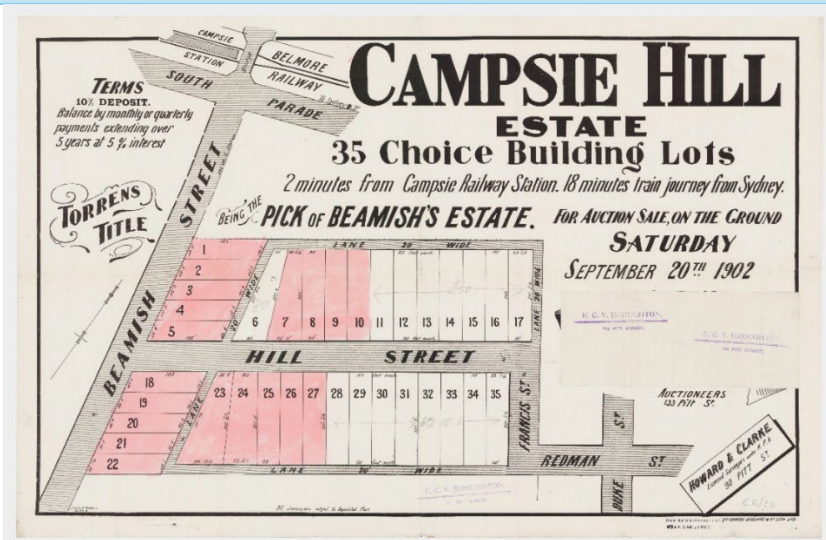


Figure 4: Real estate plan of the Campsie Hill Estate subdivision dated 1902.
Source: SLNSW, Z/SP/C6/28, Campsie subdivision plans

Historical Themes

Association	State/Local Theme	National Theme
The first hotel in Campsie, sited on Beamish Street reflects the later phases of the locality from the Inter war period as commercial development spread into residential areas outside of the main business precinct.	Towns, suburbs and villages	4 Building settlements, towns and cities
Campsie Hotel is associated with the creative work of noted architectural firm Prevost, Synott and Ruwald, working for Tooth & Co.	Creative endeavour	8 Developing Australia's cultural life
A purpose designed hotel building which has operated continuously since 1927.	Leisure	

Comparative Analysis

Address/Listing	Discussion	Image
Meridian Hotel, 220-230 Forest Road, Hurstville Georges River LEP 2021 Item No. I188	The Meridian (formerly White Horse Hotel) was designed by Prevost, Synott & Ruwald circa 1927 in the Inter-war Mediterranean style with Georgian Revival influences. It is a three-storey hotel building featuring a prominent parapet with projecting mouldings and a double loggia which is arcaded at the lower level. It is a substantially intact to its upper levels, although now painted rather than face brick.	 Figure 5: The White Horse Hotel (1930), photographer unknown. Source: Noel Bulletin Archives [Tooth & Company Limited yellow cards], ANU.

Comparative Analysis

Royal Oak Hotel
28 Bay Street and
1 South Avenue,
Double Bay

Woollahra LEP
2014
Item No. I732

The Royal Oak Hotel is a two-storey building located on the corner of Bay and Cooper Streets. Architects, Prevost, Synott & Ruwald completed its reconstruction in 1924. It is a two-storey rendered masonry hotel with textured finish and hipped Marseilles tile roof with exposed rafters. The first floor has arcaded loggias (now enclosed), blind arched recesses with classical swags, and classically inspired balustrades giving the building an Interwar Mediterranean style appearance. It is locally rare as the oldest surviving hotel building within the Double Bay Centre and has aesthetic significance as a representative example of work by Prevost, Synott & Ruwald



Figure 6: The Royal Oak Hotel (1930), photographer unknown. Source: Noel Bulletin Archives [Tooth & Company Limited yellow cards], ANU.

Courthouse Hotel,
189 Oxford
Street,
Darlinghurst

Sydney LEP 2012
Item No. I415

The Court House Hotel is a four-storey building located on a prominent corner site. The three upper levels are designed in the Inter War Free Classical style and have face brick walls with decorative mouldings and cornices of cement render. The parapet is interrupted by a pediment at the corner of the building and by a raised section in the Bourke Street façade that contains decorative plaques and a cartouche. It is representative of a hotel building completed in the Inter War period and notable for its association to architects Prevost, Synott & Ruwald. It possesses landmark qualities for its prominent location in Taylor's Square.



Figure 7: The Court House Hotel (1930), photographer unknown. Source: Noel Bulletin Archives [Tooth & Company Limited yellow cards], ANU.

Tempe Hotel, 735
Princes Highway,
Tempe

Inner West LEP
2022, Item No.
I1767

Rebuilt by Prevost, Synott & Ruwald in 1929. This two-storey hotel has a painted brick façade and rendered brick side elevations. The roof is steeply pitched, hipped and gabled, with a large central gable with timber ventilator to the façade. The roof is clad in corrugated steel. The building contains Victorian period details with an Inter-war period Free Classical style façade added.



Figure 8: Tempe Hotel in 1930 Source: Noel Bulletin Archives [Tooth & Company Limited yellow cards], ANU.

Conclusion

The Campsie Hotel is a fine example of the Inter-war Mediterranean style applied to a hotel building, exhibiting many of the key characteristics including textured walling, round arches, balconies multi-paned double hung windows, arcaded loggias, columns and window shutters. The building remains substantially intact to its upper levels. The ground floor exterior has undergone later alterations, although

Comparative Analysis

sympathetically and with suitable tiled finishes, a common approach to the upgrading and revitalising of public hotels. Internally, as with the majority of suburban hotel buildings, the interiors have been substantially altered.

Comparatively, the Campsie Hotel is a good example of the work of the noted architectural firm Prevost, Synott & Ruwald who produced numerous hotel designs in the Inter-war period for Tooth & Co. The firm produced hotel designs in a range of architectural styles that were fashionable at the time (1920s-1930s), including the Mediterranean style. The Campsie Hotel is comparable to other Tooth & Co. hotels designed by their in-house architects and despite the alterations to the ground level facades, the overall form and detailing of the upper-level facades continue to make a strong aesthetic contribution to Beamish Street and the locality of Campsie.

Statement of Significance

Summary Statement of Significance	The Campsie Hotel, 327-329 Beamish Street, is of significance as the first hotel building to be constructed in the suburb of Campsie in 1927, despite local community opposition, making the place rare within the local context. Designed by noted architectural firm Prevost, Synott & Ruwald for then owners Tooth & Co., an historically significant brewer/hotelier company, the hotel is of significance for these associations. Designed in the Inter-war Mediterranean style, the hotel is of aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of the work Prevost, Synott & Ruwald and remains of high integrity externally, displaying many of the key characteristics of the style. Located on a corner, the building is a visual landmark and makes a strong contribution to the historic character of Beamish Street, the principal commercial street of Campsie.
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Assessed Level of Significance	Local
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Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Opening in June 1927, the Campsie Hotel is of historical significance as the first hotel to be established in the suburb following strong protests by the local community against the construction of any hotels in Campsie and has been operating continuously to date. The hotel is also representative of the Inter-war era expansion of the commercial precinct of Campsie down Beamish Street. Meets the criterion on a Local level.
b) Associative	The Campsie Hotel is associated with noted hotel architects Prevost, Synott & Ruwald, who designed hotel building in 1927 for then owners Tooth & Co. The architectural firm designed numerous hotels in NSW between 1924 and 1931 for Tooth & Co., a highly successful and influential brewer and hotelier company. Meets the criterion on a Local level.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Campsie Hotel is of aesthetic significance as a hotel designed by noted architectural firm Prevost, Synott & Ruwald in the Inter-war Mediterranean style. The building exhibits many key characteristics of the architectural style including the overall form of the hotel, Marseille tile roof, loggias, Tuscan columns, blind arched recesses, multi-pane windows with shutters, paterae details and plaques. Although the ground

	level facades have been altered (sympathetically), and little evidence of the original internal configuration and detailing remains, the hotel is substantially intact and being located on the corner of Beamish and Hill Street, it is a visual landmark in the locality. It makes a strong contribution to the surviving historical character of Beamish Street.		
	Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
d) Social	Campsie Hotel may be of some value to the local community as a contributing element to the historical character of Beamish Street and as the oldest surviving hotel in the area. As a hotel in continuous operation since 1927, the place may also be of social significance to the local residents as an historical gathering place and recreational venue.		
	Potentially meets the criterion on a Local level.		
e) Research	As a hotel designed in 1927 by noted architectural firm Prevost, Synott & Ruwald, the Campsie Hotel may have potential to yield further information regarding the design of hotels for Tooth & Co. by this firm and the application of the Inter-war Mediterranean style to hotel buildings. The Campsie Hotel retains evidence of its evolution as an early 20 th century Sydney pub and demonstrates the processes of change in buildings of its type, responding to the changing needs of the community which it continues to serve.		
	Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
f) Rarity	The Campsie Hotel is considered historically rare as the first hotel building to be constructed in the suburb in 1927.		
	Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
g) Representativeness	The Campsie Hotel is a good representative example of a hotel building designed by Prevost, Synott & Ruwald for Tooth & Co in the Inter-war Mediterranean style, that remains substantially intact externally.		
	Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
Integrity	Good ✓	Moderate	Little
Intactness	High ✓	Moderate ✓	Little

Recommended Management

Recommendation	Yes ✓ / No x
List as local heritage item under Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023	✓
Not worthy of listing as local heritage item	
Identify as a Contributory Item within the Heritage Conservation Area	
A Conservation Management Plan or Heritage Asset Action Plan should be prepared prior to undertaking any substantial works.	✓
Other recommendations and/or comments: As the ground floor interiors of the building have been greatly altered, only the exteriors of the building are recommended for listing.	

Data Source

Campsie Heritage Review and State Heritage Inventories	2025	Lucas Stapleton Johnson & Partners Pty Ltd in association with Dr. Terry Kass, historian
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References and Internet Links

Apperley, R. et al, *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture*, Angus & Robertson, 1989

Stapleton, M & I; *Australian House Styles*, The Flannel Flower Press Pty Ltd, 1997

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Madden, B. and Muir, L., 1988; *Campsie's past: a history of Campsie and Croydon Park NSW*, Canterbury Municipal Council

Images



Figure 9 Street frontage of the Campsie Hotel at the corner of Beamish and Hill Streets, 2025.



Figure 10 The Hill Street frontage of the Campsie Hotel, 2025.



Figure 11 The Hill Street frontage of the Campsie Hotel showing the later single storey addition, 2025.



Figure 12 The Beamish Street frontage of the Campsie Hotel, 2025.



Figure 13 Portico entry on east (side) elevation at Hill Street, 2025.



Figure 14 The differing roof forms are surviving evidence of the former allotments and shop frontage to Beamish Street prior to incorporation with the hotel, 2025.

HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET			
Name	Row of Interwar Shops		
Address	341 - 347 Beamish Street Campsie		
LGA	City of Canterbury-Bankstown		
Parish	St George		
Lot/Section/DP	No. 341	Lot E	DP 16533
	No. 341A	Lot D	DP 16533
	No. 343	Lot C	DP 16533
	No. 345	Lot B	DP 16533
	No. 347	Lot A	DP 16533
Site Image			

Figure 1:
Interwar
shopfronts at
341 – 347
Beamish
Street,
Campsie.

Listings		
Existing LEP Heritage Item?	No	
Heritage Conservation Area?	Not included.	
Other Heritage Listings	Listing Title	Listing Number
Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register	N/A	
National Trust Australia Register	No	

Item Classification	
Item Type	Built Group
Item Group	Commercial
Item Category	Shop

Physical Description	
Construction Dates	1931
Architect	Architect Unknown / Builder E.T. Ohlsson
Architectural Style	Interwar Spanish Mission
Current Use	Vacant (assumed)
Historical Use	Various commercial uses with dwellings above.
Location	Located on the eastern side of Beamish Street, south of the intersection with Hill Street, with rear lane access via Unara Lane.
Description	A row of five, two-storey shop buildings with dwellings above with mixed glazed terracotta tiled gable roof to the front roof plane and corrugated metal sheeting to the rear roof plane. The building is of stucco rendered masonry to its front façade, face brick to rear and side

	elevations, and with single storey face brick rear wings with corrugated metal sheet skillion roofs. The southern most shop, No. 347, has had its front roof plane replaced with corrugated metal sheeting painted red. The ground level street frontages of the five shopfronts have been substantially altered having all been removed or cladded over with brick or timber and with later addition doors and windows. Notwithstanding this, some evidence of original or early tiled wall coverings is discernible to No. 341 and No. 347. Historical photographs confirm the original shop fronts had inset entries. The upper-level street frontage of the row is of a distinctive design, with Spanish Mission style influences. The frontage consists of three Dutch gable parapets with rendered shield motifs to the southern and northern gables, while the central larger gable retains evidence of a later addition projecting metal sign. Each gable contains a set of three windows with blind arches that have been infilled with decorative mosaic tiles in graduating colours of orange and green. Only the tiling to the southern gable remains visible, while the others have been painted over (although the colour of the tiles remains subtly discernible through the paint). The central gable has an additional two windows either side of the central set of three windows, which historic photographs show as being originally infilled with fretwork. The tiled roof extends between the gables forming eaves over the windows that are supported by projecting corbelled brackets. Each bay includes a set of three openings with projecting rendered sill that have been infilled with security shutters (north bay) and aluminium sliding sashes (south bay). It is likely that as originally constructed, each set of windows was open to an inset balcony for the dwellings behind, forming simplified arcades. The rear parts of the shops are undistinguished, being face-brick with small, timber framed, multi-pane sash windows with vertical brick window headers. Each of the buildings have undergone various alterations and additions to the rear including extending the original single storey rear wings or demolishing and replacing the rear wings in a mix of materials. Evidence also remains of former uses including exhaust vent chimney pipes. Each shop is located on a substantial allotment of approximately 250m², with the rear half of each remaining undeveloped, providing concrete uncovered carparking areas accessed via Unara Lane to the east. Each lot is defined to its side and rear boundaries by Colorbond fence panels and chainmail fencing.		
Modifications	Modifications include replacing or cladding ground floor shop frontages, replacement roof at No. 347 Beamish Street, various alterations and additions to rear of each building including altering single storey rear wings. Based on Council information the interiors of all buildings have been altered, with very little original detailing surviving.		
Condition	Good	Fair ✓	Poor ✓

History

The row of shops at Nos. 341 to 347 Beamish Street, Campsie are located on part of a grant of 100 acres (Portion 80) made out to Samuel Laycock on 11 August 1804. Samuel Laycock's property was known as "Percy Farm" or "Percyville". Beamish Street cuts through the centre of Laycock's property leading to the Cook's River and Canterbury Road defines the southern boundary of his property.

The urbanisation of Campsie begun around 1879, when the Municipality of Canterbury was established, coupled with the announcement of plans for a railway line. This led to land speculators buying up the early land grants and farmlands to subdivide. However, the railway line did not open until 1895, with the extension of the line from Sydenham to Belmore.

In the early 20th century, cheap land and the presence of a train station attracted both working class residents and middle-class professions to the suburb and much of the housing and the commercial precincts developed at this time. The population of Campsie grew until the Great Depression when development slowed until the end of World War II.

The original grant was purchased by Francis Hill Bemish (after whom Beamish Street is named) and was subdivided in the early 20th century.

In 1902, approximately 10 acres of the Bemish lands was purchased by Thomas Webb, a tailor from Canterbury, and Mary Diana Davison, wife of George Davison of Glenfield, consisting of that part of the grant on the eastern side of Beamish Street to the north of Unara Lane.¹ The land was subdivided as the Campsie Hill Estate, laid out by licensed surveyors Howard and Clarke and auctioned by Hardie and Gorman on 20 September 1902.

Allotment 19 of that subdivision was transferred to William Arthur Hibble, clerk of Sydney in 1903. It passed through the hands of Kate Louisa Cawston, wife of Frederick Cawston, painter of Marrickville on 8 November 1904, followed by John Ramage Graham, junior of Ashfield, boot merchant on 28 March 1923 until it was transferred to Arthur Sutcliffe Nicolle, builder of Croydon on 23 September 1929.²

Allotment 20 of the Campsie Hill Estate had earlier been transferred to Thomas Jones, builder of Marrickville in 1907 who mortgaged the land, probably to build a dwelling. He transferred it to Lily Birkenhead Speer, married woman of Campsie on 19 February 1910.³

The *Sands Directory* indicates dwellings listed in this part of Beamish Street up to 1929, together with the Campsie Police Station which was later numbered as 345 Beamish Street which first appears in this position in 1918. The police station was a residence occupied by the resident constable, Reg Rudd. The State Electoral Office later numbered as 343 appears here in 1920.

On 25 September 1929, Lily Speer transferred the property to Arthur Sutcliffe Nicolle.

Arthur Sutcliffe Nicolle was a shoe manufacturer and retailer, starting in c1914 he operated the Blue House, The Cheap Footwear Centre, Main Street, Lithgow and by the mid-1930s he had returned to his home town of Murwillumbah, where he ran A.S. Nicolle's Quality Shoe Store.⁴ For a period of time he resided in Strathfield, Sydney and he was listed as an agent in the 1930 electoral roll for the District of Burwood, however, on the certificates of title for Lots 19 and 20, Nicolle is listed as a builder from Croydon. Based on available tender notices, A.S. Nicolle built a garage on Homebush Road, Strathfield,

¹ Certificates of Title Vol 1396 Fol. 210 and 211

² Certificate of Title Vol 1447 Fol 161

³ Certificate of Title Vol 1826 Fol 176

⁴ *Lithgow Mercury*, 4th November 1914, p. 2 and *Tweed Daily*, 30th April 1936, p. 8

four brick cottages, Francis Avenue Enfield, and a brick cottage on Homebush Road, Strathfield in the years 1926 and 1927.⁵

On 16 January 1930, Nicolle registered a subdivision plan (DP 16533) with 5 lots (Lots A to E) representing the separate shops in this range of buildings, and on the 27 February 1930, Nicolle mortgaged the properties to the Australian Metropolitan Life Assurance Company Ltd, probably to build these shops. All five allotments were subsequently transferred on 6 April 1936 to Irma Gilmore, married woman of Marrickville.⁶

The 1930 Sands Directory shows the Police Station and the State Electoral Office located at Nos. 345 and 343 Beamish Street, however, by the following year there is a gap in the street numbering between Nos. 335 and 359 Beamish Street and the Police Station and Electoral Office are no longer present.

In January 1930, a notice under “List of New Works in the City and Suburbs” in *The Daily Telegraph* notes that five brick shops and dwellings were to be constructed on Beamish Street, Campsie by E. T. Ohlsson, 90 Church Street, Ryde.⁷ No architect is listed.

Ernest Theodore Ohlsson (1894-1968) was a successful builder who, during the 1920s and early 1930s worked with architect A. M. Baker, including constructing a group of five shops with dwellings in Ryde (location unknown),⁸ and in the late 1930s worked with architect Adrian Ashton. Ohlsson was the builder and Ashton the architect for the remodelled Wine Pavilion at the former RAS Showgrounds, Sydney.⁹

By July 1930, Nos. 341 and 343 Beamish Street were being advertised for lease as shops, in September 1930, No. 341A was being advertised as a milk and produce shop and in November 1930, No. 345 was being advertised as a modern shop with dwelling suitable for fruit and vegetables.¹⁰

In 1932-3, the *Sands Directory* shows No. 341 Beamish Street occupied by Mrs. Van Hone (?), handmade cakes, No. 343 occupied by Prudential Stores, grocers, No. 345 occupied by J. Virgona, fruiterer and No. 347 occupied by R. Glover, butcher, indicating that the row of shops had been constructed by this time, although No. 341A is not listed.

⁵ *Construction and Local Government Journal*, 9 June 1926, p. 8 and 16 November 1927, p. 5 and *The Daily Telegraph*, 14 September 1927, p. 28

⁶ Certificate of Titles Vol 1447 Fol 161; Vol 1826 Fol 176; Deposited Plans Registration Book

⁷ *The Daily Telegraph*, 22 January 1930, p. 22

⁸ *Construction and Local Government Journal*, 22 January 1930, p. 5

⁹ *Construction and Real Estate Journal*, 27 April 1938, p. 6

¹⁰ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 19 July 1930, p. 4; 13 September 1930, p. 22; 11 November 1930, p. 22



Figure 2: Nos. 341 to 347 Beamish Street in 1980s. Source: Pictorial Canterbury No. 113277, Library Catalogue No. 211038, Courtesy of Canterbury Bankstown City Library Image collection



Figure 3: Nos. 341, 341A and 343 (left to right) Beamish Street in 1993. Source: Pictorial Canterbury No. 108966, Library Catalogue No. 205403, Courtesy of City of Canterbury Local History Photograph Collection.

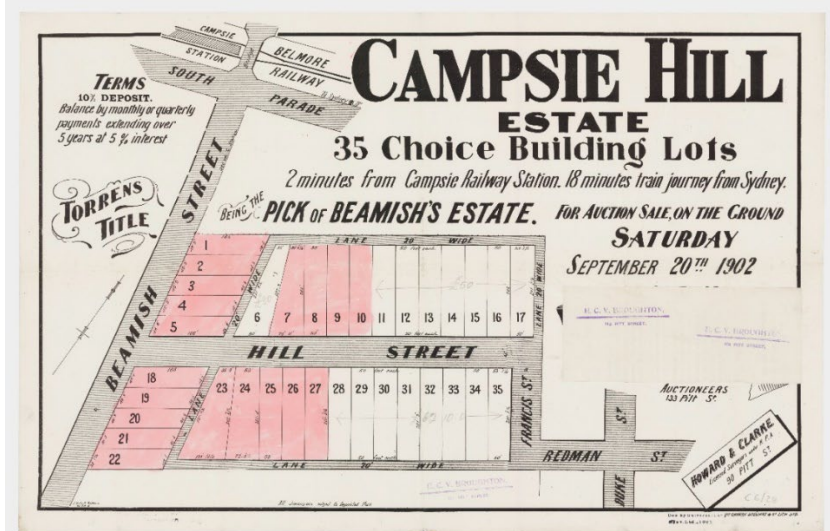


Figure 4: Real estate plan of the Campsie Hill Estate subdivision dated 1902. Source: SLNSW, Z/SP/C6/28, Campsie subdivision plans

Historical Themes			
Association	Local Theme	State Theme	National Theme
The row of shops at 341-347 Beamish Street were developed in 1931, replacing earlier dwellings and the local police station, as part of the spread of the main commercial precinct of Campsie along Beamish Street.	Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services	Commerce	3 Developing local, regional and national economies 4 Building settlements, towns and cities
	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Towns, suburbs and villages	
The row of shops at 341-347 Beamish Street are an example of “shop-top” housing that developed throughout the suburbs in the early 20 th century.	Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation.	Accommodation	8 Developing Australia’s cultural life
Constructed in 1931 in a distinctive Inter-war Spanish Mission architectural style.	Activities association with the production of architectural works.	Creative endeavour	

Comparative Analysis		
Address/Listing	Description	Image
Coffill's Buildings, 191-197 Beamish Street CAMPSIE Canterbury Bankstown LEP 2023 Item No. I41	The landmark building, with its classical detailing, elaborate balconies, and parapet ornamented by huge volutes was constructed in 1913 for Wood Coffill Pty Ltd. Two-storey brick commercial building with parapet with flamboyant scrollwork, pilasters and cornices make it a feature on Beamish Street. Its interior is extensively altered as well as on the facade below the awning.	 Figure 5: Coffill's Buildings, 191-197 Beamish Street, Campsie. Source: Google Maps Streetview
Holly's Garage, 184 Canterbury Road, Canterbury Canterbury Bankstown LEP 2023 Item No. I165	Motor garage constructed c1920, built directly on street frontage with bays for cars to pull in off the road. Massive parapet in Spanish Mission style with Dutch gable, Cordova tiles on awnings. Piers bracketed in Spanish Mission style. The property appears to still be in use as a garage.	 Figure 6: Holly's Garage, 184 Canterbury Road, Canterbury. Source: Google Maps Streetview
(Former) Clarence Hotel, 450 Parramatta Road, Petersham Inner West LEP 2022 Item No. I1386	The Clarence Hotel is of historical significance for the hotel use of the site since 1858, and for its current 1908 hotel building (altered in 1928). The Clarence Hotel is of aesthetic significance for its unusual Federation Anglo Dutch design by architect M.B. Halligan in 1908, with alterations by Architects Rudder and Grout in 1928. The hotel is rare in the Marrickville area for its unusual Federation Anglo Dutch architectural style. The building no longer functions as a hotel.	 Figure 7: 1930 photograph of the former Clarence Hotel, Parramatta Road, Petersham. Source: Noel Bulletin Archives [Tooth & Company Limited yellow cards], ANU.
Service Station, 684 Botany Road, Alexandria Sydney LEP 2012 Item No. I2229	Constructed in 1929 as a two-storey service station with upper level residence in the inter-war Spanish Mission architectural style. It retains typical elements of this style including its symmetrical facade, decorative curved parapet, grouped arched openings and stucco finish with exaggerated texture applied to brick walls. The building's prominent corner position and distinctive architecture make the building a local landmark. The building has been converted to retail uses.	 Figure 8: Service Station, Botany Road, Alexandria. Source: GoogleMaps-Streetview

Comparative Analysis

The Broadway Garage, 285 O'Sullivan Road BELLEVUE HILL NSW 2023

Woollahra LEP 2014 Item No. I50

The Broadway Garage is an outstanding example of an inter war service station with apartments above which is rare in Australia and only occurred in Sydney. The building dates from 1929 and was designed by a prominent architect of the inter war period – Emil Sodersteen. The building is constructed of rendered brickwork with a hipped and gabled tiled roof. The 4 gables are dominant and feature scrolled parapets.



Figure 9: Broadway Garage, O'Sullivan Road, Bellevue Hill. Source: GoogleMaps_Streetview

Former Service Station, 316 Princes Highway, St Peters

Inner West LEP 2022 Item No. I1738

This building is of historical significance as a rare surviving example of an inter-war period service garage, and as one of the few extant sites associated with the former Austral Brickworks. Of aesthetic significance as the style of the building is an interesting blend of the Inter-war Spanish Mission and Federation Anglo Dutch styles, and is representative of interwar Sydney service stations, which generally favoured the Interwar Spanish Mission style.

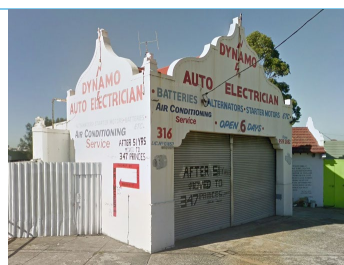


Figure 10: Former service station, Princes Highway, St. Peters. Source: GoogleMaps_Streetview, 2016

Service Station "Malcolm Motors", 23-25 King Street, Newtown

Inner West LEP 2022 Item No. I986

The building is significant as a good example of an intact Inter-War service station dates from the key period of development of service stations in NSW. The building dates from the key period of the development of inter-war garages and services stations in NSW and has been continuously used as a service station since its construction in 1929.

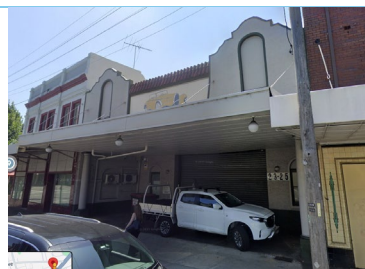


Figure 11: Malcolm Motors service station, King Street, Newtown. Source: GoogleMaps_Streetview

Conclusion

The row of shops at Nos. 341 to 347 Beamish Street Campsie are distinctive for being constructed in the Interwar Spanish Mission style, their most distinguishing feature being the three Dutch gables to the street frontage, each with colour mosaic tiles to recessed blind arches. The Inter-war Spanish Mission style, although very popular in the 1920s and 1930s, was most commonly used for residential buildings (dwellings and flats), cinemas, churches, and notably for service stations. Rows of shop in the Interwar Spanish Mission style appear to be uncommon, based on available data via the state heritage inventory.

As a row of shops with residences above, the Beamish Street properties are not uncommon, with suburban commercial centres growing dramatically in this era and all containing examples of “shop top” housing executed in a wide variety of architectural styles. There is only a relatively small number of Inter-war period rows of shops identified as local heritage items in the Canterbury-Bankstown local government area, and the majority of these are quite plain in their treatment to the upper level and parapets. A notable exception is the Coffill's Building, which has highly decorative parapets, although not in the Spanish Mission style. It is also noted that other heritage listed shops

Comparative Analysis

typically have substantially intact upper levels and parapets, clearly expressing the architectural period in which they were constructed, while the shopfronts below the awnings have inevitably been substantially altered and are no longer intact, similar to the situation at Nos. 341 to 347 Beamish Street.

Statement of Significance

Summary Statement of Significance	Nos. 341 to 347 Beamish Street, Campsie are of aesthetic significance as a distinctive row of shops with dwellings above constructed c1931 in the Interwar Spanish Mission style. The row of shops are considered to be rare on a local level, as the Spanish Mission style is uncommon in the Canterbury-Bankstown local government area. Although much altered to their shop frontages, the treatment of the upper level remains substantially intact and is aesthetically distinctive. The Dutch gable parapets with coloured tiled mosaics in blind arched recesses are unusual and highly attractive and make a strong aesthetic contribution to the commercial streetscape of Beamish Street.
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Assessed Level of Significance	Local
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Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The row of shops at Nos. 341 to 347 Beamish Street, Campsie, constructed c1931, replacing earlier dwellings and the first Campsie Police Station, is of historical significance as forming part of the Inter-war era expansion of the commercial precinct of Campsie down Beamish Street. Meets the criterion on a Local level
b) Associative	Nos. 341 to 347 Beamish Street, Campsie were constructed for owner Arthur Sutcliffe Nicolle, shoe manufacturer and retailer, and built by Ernest Theodore Ohlsson, a successful builder, who although they may have been of note at the time, are not well known today. Does not meet the criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Nos. 341 to 347 Beamish Street, Campsie are of aesthetic significance as “shop top” housing built in the Inter-war Spanish Mission style. Although the shopfronts are much altered, the treatment of the upper level remains substantially intact and is aesthetically distinctive. Restoration and reconstruction would be possible based on historic photographs. The Dutch gable parapets with coloured tiled mosaics in blind arched recesses are uncommon and highly attractive and make a strong aesthetic contribution to the commercial streetscape of Beamish Street. Meets the criterion on a Local level.
d) Social	As a row of shops with a variety of uses since their construction, it is unlikely that they hold any particular social value to the local community. They may however be of value to those with an interest in Inter-war Spanish Mission architecture and the historical development of Campsie.

	Does not meet the criterion.		
e) Research	The comparative analysis suggests that further research of the place could improve our understanding of the application of the Inter-war Spanish Mission style to commercial buildings and further research may reveal a responsible architect.		
	Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
f) Rarity	Nos. 341 to 347 Beamish Street, Campsie are rare in the local area, as a row of shops with dwellings above that were built in the Inter-war Spanish Mission style, an architectural style that is uncommon in the Canterbury-Bankstown local government area.		
	Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
g) Representativeness	Nos. 341 to 347 Beamish Street, Campsie are representative examples of Inter-war period “shop top” housing on the principal commercial street of Campsie.		
	Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
Integrity	Good ✓	Moderate	Little ✓
	The original shopfronts have been removed or clad over with intrusive materials and detract from the overall cultural significance of the place. However, the overall form of the two-storey shop building and the façade at first floor level remain substantially intact.		
Intactness	High	Moderate ✓	Little

Recommended Management

Recommendation	Yes ✓ / No x
List as local heritage item under Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023	✓
Not worthy of listing as local heritage item	
Identify as a Contributory Item within the Heritage Conservation Area	
A Conservation Management Plan or Heritage Asset Action Plan should be prepared prior to undertaking any substantial works.	✓
Other recommendations and/or comments:	
The interiors and single storey rear wings of the buildings should be excluded from the listing.	
The reconstruction or sympathetic adaptation of the ground level shop fronts would be of benefit and should be encouraged.	

Data Source

Campsie Heritage Review and State Heritage Inventories	2025	Lucas Stapleton Johnson & Partners Pty Ltd in association with Dr. Terry Kass, historian
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References and Internet Links

Apperley, R. et al, *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture*, Angus & Robertson, 1989
 Stapleton, M & I; *Australian House Styles*, The Flannel Flower Press Pty Ltd, 1997
 Madden, B. and Muir, L., 1988; *Campsie's past: a history of Campsie and Croydon Park NSW*, Canterbury Municipal Council

Images



Figure 12: Nos. 341 to 347 Beamish Street, Campsie, 2025



Figure 13: South elevation showing roof form.



Figure 14: Northern gable front.



Figure 15: Central gable front.



Figure 16: Southern gable front with coloured tile mosaic in recessed blind arch.



Figure 17: Intrusive later addition cladding to shop fronts.



Figure 18: Rear (east) elevation showing configuration of rear wings.

HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET			
Name	Campsie Christadelphian Church (former Campsie Congregational Church)		
Address	406 Beamish Street, Campsie		
LGA	City of Canterbury-Bankstown		
Parish	St George		
Lot/Section/DP	Lot 54	-	DP 4178
Site Image			

Figure 1: Campsie Christadelphian Church

Listings		
Existing LEP Heritage Item?	No	
Heritage Conservation Area?	Not included.	
Other Heritage Listings	Listing Title	Listing Number
Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register	N/A	
National Trust Australia Register	No.	

Item Classification	
Item Type	Built
Item Group	Community Facilities
Item Category	Church

Physical Description	
Construction Dates	Church: 1935 (possibly a substantial rebuilding of earlier 1913 church) Hall: 1926
Architect	Architect unknown but possibly K.M. Branch / Builder: A. Clayton
Architectural Style	Interwar Gothic Revival
Current Use	Christadelphian Church
Historical Use	Congregational Church

Location	The Campsie Christadelphian Church is located on the south-west corner of the intersection of Beamish and Fletcher Streets, Campsie. It is sited on a large corner allotment with a generous front setback, its principal façade fronting east to Beamish Street.
Description	The Campsie Christadelphian Church is a modest, yet handsome church building in the Interwar Gothic Revival style with an attached weatherboard and battened fibre-cement sheeting church hall in the Federation period style, with corrugated metal roof painted red at the rear. The church was constructed in 1935 as a (possible) rebuild of the original 1913 church. The church building is constructed of liver red face brick, with a cruciform roof of Marseille tiles of two intersecting gable roof forms. The plan form is a simple interpretation of a Gothic Church, a short nave is oriented west to east with the transept intersecting at the north and south. The building is in fair to good condition, with evidence of erosion to brick mortar along the north, east and south elevations. The eastern façade of the main church features a parapet gable with rendered pediment with a large later addition sign bearing the words 'CHRIST IS COMING TO REIGN ON EARTH' fixed to the gable end by a timber bracket. Below the sign is a rose window. Under the window is a projecting front entry porch with rendered crenulated parapet. The painted timber boarded front doors to the church have a pointed arch and are located on the northern elevation of the porch, accessed via a flight of red terrazzo stairs. A second entry door is located on the west elevation of the north arm of the transept (possibly into the chancel) which is a timber boarded, high waisted door with multi-pane glazing, accessed via a flight of concrete steps, with bullnosed treads. The side elevations of the nave are broken into three bays by brick pilasters, each containing pointed arch window openings containing red-painted, timber-framed three pane sashes with leadlight glass. The two lower sashes appear to be openable (possibly awning windows). The same window forms are found on all elevations other than the east elevation of the building. Exposed rafter eaves are visible above the side elevations of the nave. The porch has a fixed timber framed, three panel window in its east elevation which appears to be a later infill to an original opening. Below this opening is the original sandstone foundation stone, unfortunately it has completely eroded, and the inscription is no longer legible. Window sills and pointed arch window heads are dark face brick, as is the surround to the rose window. The southern elevation of the church appears to have a later weatherboard skillion roofed addition that extends from the southern gable end to the western boundary abutting the weatherboard church hall. Later additions include a security light above the main entry door, strip fluorescent lighting above windows, and painted metal pipe handrails to entry steps. The rear hall is of battened fibrous cement sheets over ship-lapped weatherboard on a painted brick base raised on brick piers. The hall

	building runs north-south and is built hard up against the rear (western) site boundary. A fibrous cement sheet dividing wall with timber boarded door has been inserted between the hall and the church building. Access to the hall is via a flight of painted brick steps with later ceramic tiles leading to the east elevation of a projecting gable roofed porch structure. The building has timber boarded under-eaves, timber barge boards to gable ends and the main gable roof has a decorative timber finial to its northern end. An intrusive later addition timber framed, polycarbonate roofed awning fixed by metal brackets painted cream, has been inserted between the hall porch and the chancel entry of the main church building. Both the church and hall have square profile guttering, painted red for the church and the church has large rainwater heads. There are two entries into the site via brick and cement steps fronting Fletcher Street and Beamish Street. The Beamish Street entry also has metal and chainlink gate. A simple fence of brick and piers capped with cement with a metal railing surrounds the allotment on its eastern and northern sides. The southern and western boundaries have Colorbond fencing panels. Set well back from Beamish Street the front garden consists of well-kempt lawn with ornamental shrubs and a concrete pathway. Note: Interiors of church and church hall were not inspected.		
Modifications	Original Church: 1913, Substantial Alterations (details unknown): 1935 Dates unknown: Colorbond fencing, timber framed gazebo/garden structure, southern extension to Church Hall.		
Condition	Good ✓	Fair ✓	Poor

History

The former Campsie Congregational Church is located on part of a grant of 100 acres (Portion 80, Parish St. George) made to Samuel Laycock of 11 August 1804. Samuel Laycock's property was known as "Percy Farm" or "Percyville". Beamish Street cuts through the centre of Laycock's property leading to the Cook's River and Canterbury Road defines the southern boundary of his property.

The urbanisation of Campsie begun around 1879, when the Municipality of Canterbury was established, coupled with the announcement of plans for a railway line. This led to land speculators buying up the early land grants and farmlands to subdivide. However, the railway line did not open until 1895, with the extension of the line from Sydenham to Belmore.

In the early 20th century, cheap land and the presence of a train station attracted both working class residents and middle-class professions to the suburb and much of the housing and the commercial precincts developed at this time. The population of Campsie grew until the Great Depression when development slowed until the end of World War II.

The original grant was purchased by Francis Hill Bemish (after whom Beamish Street is named) and was subdivided in the early 20th century. The church is located on the Second Subdivision of the Beamish Estate auctioned on 24 October 1903.

At the beginning of 1912 a number of Congregational families were invited by Rev. Francis of the Hurlstone Park Congregational Church to meet to discuss the establishment of a church in Campsie.

History

Rev. W.L. Pattison, Home Mission Superintendent of the Congregational Union presided, and it was decided to proceed.¹ The Congregational Church had already purchased the site at the corner of Beamish and Fletcher Streets for a church, being Lot 54 of the Beamish Estate (DP 4178) in 1907.

The foundation stone for a combined church and school was laid on 26 October 1912 by Mr. James Brown of Hunter's Hill, with the president of the union, the Reverend C.J. Cribb presiding.² The building was to be of brick and was to accommodate 150 people.

In November 1912, the tender for a brick congregational church on Bemish Street [sic] in Canterbury was accepted from S. Brocchie (poss. Brochie), Botany Road, Alexandria.³

On 19 January 1913, the new Congregational Church at Campsie was opened with a large gathering of residents. Rev. A.H. Austin opened the building and Mr. W.G. Freeland (hon. secretary) handed the Rev. a silver key to open the door. The new church was of brick with an iron roof and a portico, and cost £500.⁴ The first minister was Rev A. J. Griffiths.

The opening ceremony and dedication of the church occurred on 20 January 1913. Again the day was presided over by Rev. A. H. Austin who was handed the silver key by Mr. W. E. Quelch (hon. Treasurer). Mr. W.G. Freeland gave a statement as to the building of the church.⁵ William George Freeland was a local resident and long-time member of the Congregational Church, who worked for the Water Board as an inspector.

In 1921, the Rev. J.T. Wynn became the minister, and he acted until 1936. During his term a gift of £1200 was received from Mrs. Mills, a member of the Church and the legacy was used to erect a new church.⁶

In 1926, a newspaper article announced that a kindergarten hall had been erected by members of the Campsie Congregational Church. The hall, a weatherboard and fibre cement sheet building directly to the rear of the church, was opened by Mr. Marr, Acting Minister for Defence with a guard of honour provided by scouts and cubs of the Campsie troop of Boy Scouts. A dedicatory service was conducted by Rev. L. W. Farr, superintendent of the Young People's Department. Rev. Farr gave an address on the need for, and value of, work among children. The building cost approximately £220.⁷

In 1926, the Valuer General of New South Wales described the church as a weatherboard and brick church with an iron roof.⁸

On 6 March 1935 a notice appeared under "Building and Works Approved" in the Construction and Real Estate Journal noting that additions to church, Beamish Street, Campsie had been awarded to A. Clayton, builder, 428 Canterbury Road, Punchbowl.⁹ As the Congregational Church is the only church building of this date located on Beamish Street, it is assumed this notice refers to this building.

¹ J. Jervis, *The History of Canterbury*, 1951, p. 61

² *Daily Telegraph*, 28 Oct 1912, p 14

³ *Construction: Weekly Supplement to Building*, 11 November 1912, p. 1

⁴ *The Sun*, 19 January 1913, p. 11

⁵ *The Daily Telegraph*, 20 January 1913, p. 7

⁶ J. Jervis, 1951, p. 61

⁷ "Kindergarten Hall Built by Churchmen", *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 6 December 1926, p. 16

⁸ NRS 14465, Valuation List, Beamish Street, 19/13655, State Archives of New South Wales

⁹ *Construction and Real Estate Journal*, 6 March 1935, p. 3

History

On 9 March 1935 it was announced that the foundation stone of the new Congregational Church, Campsie was to be laid at 3pm that day by Mr. Robert A. Dallen.¹⁰

The new church was opened on 11 May 1935, by J. P. Larcombe, who had given considerable assistance in its building.¹¹ The minister, Rev. J.T. Wynn announced that the church, with furnishings, was debt free.¹² Although described as a new church at its opening, the half-yearly report by the church union stated that “a practically new building had been provided for Campsie”, indicating that at least portions of the original 1913 church had been retained as part of the rebuild.¹³

Mr. J. P. Larcombe was the chairman of the Intercolonial Investment, Land, and Building Co. Ltd. and appears to have been very involved with the Congregational Church, donating funds for the restoration and building of a number of churches in Sydney, including the Marrickville Congregational Church in 1938.¹⁴

According to J. Jervis (1951), the lawn and garden were laid out by Mr. W.G. Freeland and Mr. Mercer and the former kept it in order for nine years.

No architect is noted in any of the newspaper articles announcing the construction or opening of the church building. However, it is known that A. Clayton, builder, worked with Kenneth M. Branch, architect, based on a notice for the erection of a residence in Burwood in April 1935 and a business premises in Bankstown in January 1936.¹⁵ K. M. Branch was responsible for a number of alterations to Congregational Church buildings in the Inter-war period (Marrickville, Parramatta, Redfern, Castle Hill, Manly and Auburn) and after 1936, working together with D. Gillepsie, was responsible for the East Mascot and Milperra Congregational Churches, as well as alterations to the Stanmore and Penshurst Congregational Churches.

On 26 August 1936, the Valuer General of New South Wales amended its description of the property by deleting the description that it had an iron roof, replacing it with ‘Tile roof & Bk wing addns’.¹⁶

The Congregational Church in Australia dates back to the early 1800s and reached its peak during the late nineteenth century. In 1977 the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches united to establish the Uniting Church in Australia. However, prior to unification, the church building and site was transferred to the Christadelphian Church on 18 August 1971 who continue to occupy the building today.¹⁷ The Christadelphians are a small religious body of lay community (ecclesia), who appear to have been meeting in Campsie since at least the 1930s, when they originally met at Baker’s Hall, opposite the Gas Company office.¹⁸

¹⁰ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 9 March 1935, p. 9

¹¹ J. Jervis, 1951, p. 61

¹² *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 13 May 1935, p. 13

¹³ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 15 May 1935, p. 17

¹⁴ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 5 March 1938, p. 3

¹⁵ *Construction and Real Estate Journal*, 17 April 1935, p. 10 and 22 January 1936, p. 12

¹⁶ NRS 14465, Valuation List, Beamish Street, 19/13655, State Archives of New South Wales

¹⁷ Certificate of Title, Vol.1826 Fol. 206

¹⁸ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, Saturday 18th January 1930, p. 3

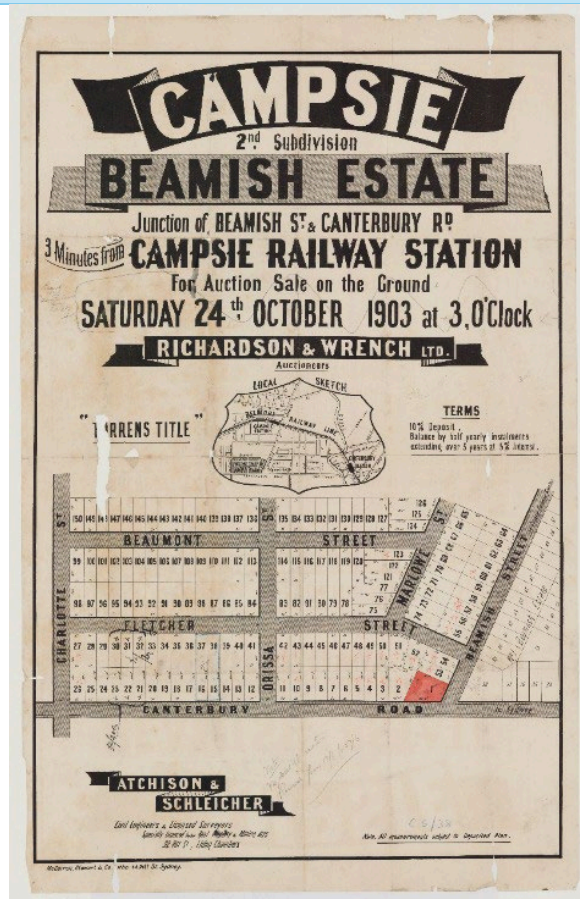


Figure 2: Real estate advertisement for the Beamish Estate-second subdivision, dated 1903. Source: SLNSW, Z/SP/C6/38, Campsie subdivision plans



Figure 3: The Campsie Congregational Church in 1963. Source: *Construction and Local Government Journal*, 22 May 1963, courtesy of Canterbury-Bankstown local history library

Historical Themes			
Association	Local Theme	State Theme	National Theme
The former Campsie Congregational Church (now the Campsie Christadelphian Church) at 406 Beamish Street, first constructed in 1913 and rebuilt in 1935, has functioned as a religious site continuously since its opening to date.	Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship	Religion	8 Developing Australia's cultural life
A simple, yet handsome face brick church building in the Inter-war Gothic Revival style, with attached weatherboard church hall in a simple Federation style.	Activities associated with the production of architectural works.	Creative endeavour	

Comparative Analysis		
Address/Listing	Discussion	Image
Inter War church buildings within the Canterbury-Bankstown LGA		
St. Mel's Catholic Church, 7 Evaline Street Campsie Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023 Item No. I54	Inter-war Romanesque style red brick church with slate roof constructed in c1927 to replace an earlier weatherboard church building.	 Figure 4: St. Mel's Catholic Church, Campsie. Source: LSJ Architects
Sunday school building Hurlstone Park Uniting Church, 8 Melford Street Hurlstone Park Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023 Item No. I187	The former Sunday school building forms part of a group together with the Hurlstone Park Uniting Church. The Sunday School was constructed in 1923 in the Inter-war Romanesque style to designs by architect Hugh Venables Vernon.	 Figure 5: Sunday school building, Hurlstone Park Uniting Church. Source: GoogleMaps_Streetview

Comparative Analysis

Former Canterbury Methodist Church, 301-301A Canterbury Road, Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023 Item No. I94

The small stone church building was constructed in 1902 and was one of the first churches built by the newly formed Methodist Church. It features a gabled entrance porch and corrugated iron roof, simply patterned bargeboards, lancet windows and 1920s brick fence. In 1927, a new replacement church was constructed in the Inter-war Gothic Revival style immediately adjacent to service the growing Methodist community. Now used by the Uniting Church Fiji Parish.



Figure 6: Canterbury Methodist Church, both the 1902 church (right) and the 1927 church (left). Source: GoogleMaps_Streetview

St. Stephanos Greek Orthodox Church group, 648–668 New Canterbury Road, Hurlstone Park

Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023 Item No. I89

Originally built for the Anglican church, the church was constructed in 1924 to designs by architects John Burcham Clamp and C.H. Finch in the Inter-war Romanesque style. It sits adjacent to a 1908 weatherboard church hall which it is assumed is the original church building, in the Federation Carpenter Gothic style. The group of buildings is now used by the Greek Orthodox Church.



Figure 7: St Stephanos Greek Orthodox Church. Source: GoogleMaps_Streetview

Inter War Congregational Churches

East Mascot Congregational Church (former), 40 King Street, Eastlakes

Bayside Local Environmental Plan 2021 Item No. I319

The former East Mascot Congregational Church was designed by K.M. Branch & D. Gillepsie in 1936 and is a very good example of a simple, vernacular church building with no overt stylistic reference to its late Inter war period of construction.



Figure 8: East Mascot Congregational Church. Source: GoogleMaps_Streetview

Bexley Congregational Church (former), 626-628 Forest Road, Bexley

Bayside Local Environmental Plan 2021 Item No. I132

Constructed in 1927 to designs by architect Harry Foskett, the former congregational church is a modest red brick church, with distinctive buttresses to side walls and square tower with castellated parapet.



Figure 9: Bexley Congregational Church. Source: GoogleMaps_Streetview

Conclusion

The Campsie Congregational Church (former) is comparable to other church buildings located throughout the Canterbury-Bankstown local government area and throughout the suburbs of Sydney that were constructed in the Inter-war period. Churches built during this period (c1915-c1940) tend to be simple in detail due to restrictions in the availability of materials, as well as work

Comparative Analysis

force. This simplicity in design was well suited to the Congregational Church, whose architecture often reflects their principles of self-sufficiency, autonomy and direct involvement of the congregation in church governance. As such, Congregational Church buildings such as Campsie, Bexley, and East Mascot, are less ornate than other examples due to perhaps the modest wealth of the communities that built them.

As an example of an Inter-War Gothic Revival church building, the former Campsie Congregational Church is a good, yet simple representative example of the type compared to the Congregational Church at Bexley, St. Stephanos Greek Orthodox Church, the former Canterbury Methodist Church or St. Mel's Catholic Church. Small in scale, the building nevertheless expresses a number of the key characteristics of the style including crenellations, a tower, parapeted gable, a rose window, pointed arch windows and entry porch, making it a good representative example.

The attached church hall (constructed 1926) is a simple building of weatherboard and battened fibre cement sheeting with corrugated metal gable roofs and is comparable with other weatherboard church buildings, including the former East Mascot weatherboard church. Although constructed during the Interwar period, the finials, half weatherboarded walls, use of battening and exposed eaves rafters indicates the influences of the Federation style.

Statement of Significance

Summary Statement of Significance	The Campsie Congregational Church (former), was constructed in 1935 as a possible rebuild of the original 1913 church, is a good representative example of a small yet handsome Inter-war Gothic Revival style church building that exhibits many of the key characteristics of the style including pointed arch windows, crenellations, a tower, rose window, parapeted gable, a rose window and entry porch. The attached weatherboard church hall building constructed 1926, is a representative example of a Federation style church hall building. Associated with both the Congregational Church and the Christadelphian Ecclesia of Campsie, the place would be of social value to current and former congregants, church officials and the local community.
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Assessed Level of Significance	Local
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Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The Campsie Congregational Church (former), established in 1913, is of historic significance as evidence of the growth of the Congregational Church throughout the Canterbury-Bankstown area and for its long-term associations with the local community of Campsie. The place is also of significance for its associations with the Christadelphian Ecclesia who have occupied the place since the late 1970s.
	Meets the criterion on a Local level.

b) Associative	Funded and supported by the local community, the church is associated with a number of persons who were deeply involved with the Congregational Church including Mr. W.G. Freeland, Mrs. Mills and Mr. J. P. Larcombe, the various ministers of the church, as well as the builders S. Brocchie (1913 church) and A. Clayton (1935), although none are well known today.
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	The 1935 church building may also be associated with architect Kenneth M. Branch, who was responsible for undertaking alterations and additions to numerous Congregational Church buildings throughout Sydney. Does not meet the criterion.		
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The former Congregational Church is a good example of a modest Inter war Gothic Revival church building that exhibits many of the key characteristics of the style including pointed arch windows, crenellations, a tower, rose window, parapeted gable, a rose window and entry porch. The weatherboard attached church hall is also of some interest as a simply detailed Federation style building, and the two buildings set in a well-kept garden setting make a strong contribution to the streetscape. Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
d) Social	As a church building that has been in continuous use since 1913, firstly by the Congregational Church and then by the Christadelphian Ecclesia, the place may be of social value to current and past congregants and Church officials, as well as the broader local community of Campsie, although no formal assessment has been undertaken. Potentially meets the criterion on a Local level		
e) Research	The (former) Campsie Congregational Church has the potential to provide further information about the operations of the Congregational Church in the suburbs of Sydney in the early and mid 20th century and the history of the Christadelphian Ecclesia in Campsie. The place may also be able to provide further information into the works of architect K.M. Branch for the Congregational Church. Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
f) Rarity	The (former) Campsie Congregational Church is not considered to be rare, being one of a number of former Congregational Church buildings located throughout the suburbs of Sydney and one of a large number of Inter-war Gothic Revival church buildings, a preferred architectural style for ecclesiastical architecture. Does not meet the criterion.		
g) Representativeness	The (former) Campsie Congregational Church is a fine representative example of an Inter war Gothic Revival church building that, although small in scale, is handsome in appearance and displays many of the key characteristics of the style. The church hall is a good representative example of a Federation style weatherboard hall. Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
Integrity	Good ✓	Moderate	Little
Intactness	High ✓	Moderate	Little

Recommended Management	
Recommendation	Yes ✓ / No x
List as local heritage item under Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023	✓
Not worthy of listing as local heritage item	
Identify as a Contributory Item within the Heritage Conservation Area	

A Conservation Management Plan or Heritage Asset Action Plan should be prepared prior to undertaking any substantial works.	√
Other recommendations and/or comments:	

Data Source

Campsie Heritage Review and State Heritage Inventories

2025

Lucas Stapleton Johnson & Partners Pty Ltd in association with Dr. Terry Kass, historian

References and Internet Links

J. Jervis, *The History of Canterbury*, 1951 (https://issuu.com/canterburylib/docs/james_jervis)

Images



Figure 10: Front (east) elevation of the former Campsie Congregational Church in garden setting.



Figure 11: Entry via north elevation of portico with crenellations.



Figure 12: North elevation of the church building.



Figure 13: North elevation of the attached weatherboard church hall building.

HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET			
Name	Federation weatherboard cottage 'Wilton'		
Address	2 Burns Street, Campsie NSW 2194		
LGA	City of Canterbury-Bankstown		
Parish	St George		
Lot/Section/DP	Lot B		DP 418042
Site Image			
Figure 1: Wilton, 2 Burns Street, Campsie			

Listings		
Existing LEP Heritage Item?	No	
Heritage Conservation Area?	No	
Other Heritage Listings	Listing Title	Listing Number
Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register	No	
National Trust Australia Register	No	

Item Classification	
Item Type	Built
Item Group	Residential Buildings (Private)
Item Category	House

Physical Description	
Construction Dates	1915
Architect	Builder: Frederick Albert Rowlands (likely)
Architectural Style	Vernacular
Current Use	Private Residence
Historical Use	Private Residence
Location	No. 2 Burns Street, Campsie is located on the eastern side of Burns Street, south of the intersection with Brighton Avenue.
Description	The house at No. 2 Burns Street occupies an irregularly shaped allotment 638.6m2 in area. The house is modest in scale and the design has reference to the preceding Victorian Georgian cottage form, although it

	has no stylistic pretensions and is a simply detailed, vernacular weatherboard cottage of the Federation era. It was built in 1915 and is a single storey, weatherboard cottage of modest detailing. The western elevation (fronting Burns Street) is of overall symmetrical form, but with the front door off-centre. It is clad in weatherboard with rusticated boards at the front and smaller feather edged boards to the side elevations, a surviving original detail where the frontage of the building is clad with the more expensive and decorative weatherboards compared to the rest of the building. The principal roof is hipped and hollow (with a central valley), it has likely been re-sheeted as the existing sheets are Colorbond. The verandah to the front has a skillion roof and is supported by timber chamfered posts with decorative painted timber brackets. The low-profile skillion roof to the verandah is likely to be a later replacement of a bull nose profile roof. The frieze to the verandah is boarded with simple battening detail which is likely a replacement of the original. The verandah floor appears to be concrete slab. The entry door at the front is flanked by double hung sash windows. The northern elevation has a timber window awning with brackets and slatted sides, likely a surviving original detail. The paint scheme of the house consists of beige weatherboards with grey detailing. A name plate is located near the entry door, at the south end, and gives the property name as 'Wilton'. The lawn at the front is turfed with a central concrete path that leads to the entry. The front fence is constructed of timber posts with flat pickets and the central gate is likely a later replacement. A later addition carport covers the concrete driveway on the northern boundary. The carport has a flat roof and first appears in aerial imagery in 1991. Aerial imagery of the property shows that the rear yard is mostly covered by a concrete slab with a central area of landscaping that appears to be used, in part, as a kitchen garden, and with a strip of landscaping along the northern boundary. This landscaping appears from aerial imagery to have been in place since at least 1943. A shed is situated at the southeastern boundary corner and from aerial imagery has been present since at least 1982. The property is in a good and well-kept condition.		
Modifications	No BA/DA records held by Canterbury-Bankstown Council The current carport was installed between 1998 and 2004.		
Condition	Good ✓	Fair	Poor

History

Wilton, No. 2 Burns Street, Campsie is part of the 100 acres land grant to William Pascoe Crooke in 1831 (Portion 74, Parish St George).

The urbanisation of Campsie begun around 1879, when the Municipality of Canterbury was established, coupled with the announcement of plans for a railway line. This led to land speculators buying up the early land grants and farmlands to subdivide. However, the railway line did not open until 1895, with the extension of the line from Sydenham to Belmore.

In the early 20th century, cheap land and the presence of a train station attracted both working class residents and middle-class professions to the suburb and much of the housing and the commercial precincts developed at this time. The population of Campsie grew until the Great Depression when development slowed until the end of World War II.

In 1890, Crooke's grant was purchased by Thomas Smith Richardson, banker and he used the land to take out a number of mortgages. In 1892, the mortgagee Emily Mary Barton, exercised her power of sale and transferred the grant lands to Robert John Fairweather, Thomas Abraham Stirton and Albert Ernest Collins.¹ Over the following decades, Fairweather, Stirton and Collins subdivided the whole 101 acres 2 roods and 25 perches of the original estate for residential development under a series of land releases, known as the Mildura Estate.²

In June 1914, Lilius Rowlands, the wife of Frederick Albert Rowlands of Glebe, labourer, purchased Lot 55 Section 10 of the second subdivision of the Mildura Estate, which was first advertised for sale in 1893 (DP 2922).³

Frederick Rowlands enlisted in the Australian Imperial Forces in September 1915 at the age of 37. According to the First World War Embarkation Roll, Rowlands (Service No. 2531), at the time of his embarkment, he was listed as residing at 'Doris', Burns Street, Campsie, with his wife Mrs. Lilius Margaret Rowlands. Frederick served in the Second Remount Unit in Egypt, arriving in January 1916 and after spending a short period in hospital for eye troubles, he resumed active duty and later returned to Australia and was demobilised in December 1916.^{4,5}

From the above it appears probable that the weatherboard cottage at No. 2 Burns Street was built shortly after the land was initially purchased by the Rowlands. As Rowlands is known to have worked as a carpenter, it is likely that he built the house for the family.⁶

In the 1916 edition of the *Sands Directory*, a Henry Rowlands appears as residing in the first house on the east side of Burns Street just south of what was then known as Beamish Street (now Brighton Avenue). Lilius and Frederick Rowlands had two children, Harold (b. 1901) and Doris (b. 1905), and it is assumed that Henry was son Harold, being head of the family until his father returned from his service in WWI.⁷ Frederick Rowlands, residing on Burns Street, first appears in the *Sands Directory* in 1920, and the Rowlands continued living at the property until c1930. In 1924, the house appears under the name 'Doris' in the *Sands Directory*, named after their daughter.⁸

It also appears that the Rowlands may have constructed another house elsewhere, as in 1917 an advertisement appeared seeking tenders for the erection of a weatherboard cottage, including labour and

¹ Certificate of Title 960 Fol. 227

² Parish Map

³ Old Form Torrens Register Vol. 2487 Fol. 133; "Advertising", *The Australian Star*, 10 January 1893, p. 5

⁴ NAA: B2455, Rowlands, Frederick Albert

⁵ *Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate*, 28 February 1916, p. 4

⁶ "A Carpenter Injured", *The Sun*, 21 July 1910, p. 5

⁷ Family Notices, *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 3 September 1942, p. 10

⁸ Various *Sands Directory* entries

material, with the address given as 2 Burns Street, Campsie.⁹

In 1929, Lilius Rowland transferred the property at No. 2 Burns Street to Edith Fagg, wife of William Fagg, garage proprietor. In 1932, Edith transferred the property back to Lilius Rowland, who was residing in Lakemba at this time.¹⁰

The property was transferred to Kenneth William Robb of Campsie, salesman, in 1936, with a slight boundary adjustment on the northern side of the property to accommodate a driveway, and the property has since remained in the ownership of the family.¹¹ Based on Valuation Records, the house at this time was called 'Eugowra'.¹² Robb continued to reside at this address until at least 1954, and the Valuation Records shows that Robb changed the name of the house to 'Wilton' in 1939, a name it continues to hold today.¹³

The dwelling remains in use as a private residence.

Historic Images

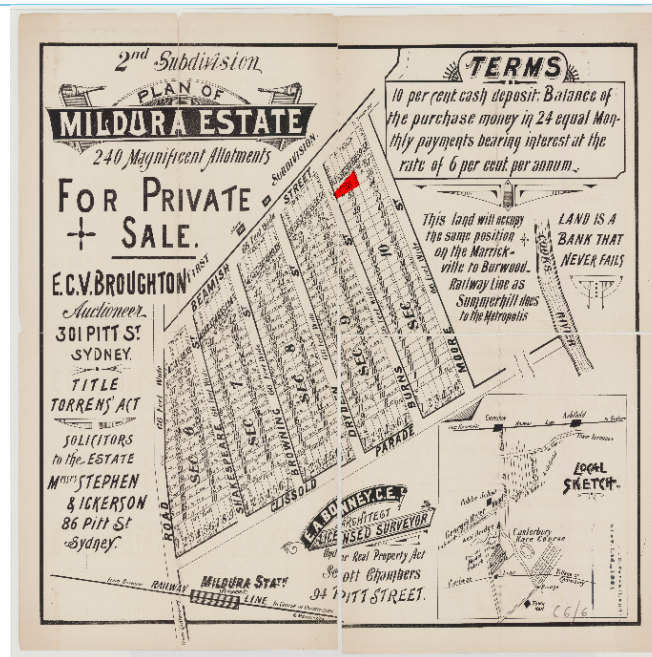


Figure 2: Plan of Mildura Estate advertising the second subdivision. No. 2 Burns Street (lot 55 sec 10) is shown in red, date unknown. Source: SLNSW Campsie subdivision plans 1882-1930.

⁹ *The Daily Telegraph*, 3 July 1917, p. 8

¹⁰ Certificate of Title Vol. 2487 Fol. 133

¹¹ Old Form Torrens Register Vol. 8109 Fol. 10

¹² Dept. of the Valuer-General Valuation List: 2 Burns Street, 1932

¹³ Dept. of the Valuer-General Valuation List: 2 Burns Street, 1939, 1948 and 1954



Figure 3: 1943 aerial photograph showing original allotment for 2 Burns Street (outlined in red). Source: SixMaps annotations by LSJ.



Figure 4: 'Wilton', 2 Burns Street, Campsie in 1980s. Source: Courtesy of City of Canterbury Local History Photograph Collection, Image ID 113202.

Historical Themes

Association	Local Theme	State Theme	National Theme
No. 2 Burns Street forms part of the second subdivision of the Mildura Estate by Robert John Fairweather, Thomas Abraham Stirton and Albert Ernest Collins in the early 20 th century and was developed in c1915 with the construction of the weatherboard cottage. The dwelling and the allotment boundaries are evidence of the early 20 th century development of the Campsie area and the residential subdivision of the original land grants that occurred in the late 19 th century to early 20 th century.	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Towns, suburbs and villages	4 Building settlements, towns and cities
	Fence, survey mark, subdivision pattern, land title document, boundary hedge, stone wall, shelterbelt, cliff, river, seawall, rock engravings, shelters & habitation sites, cairn, survey mark, trig station, colonial/state border markers	Land tenure	

Comparative Analysis

Address/Listing	Discussion	Image
Nos. 126-128, 132 and 134 Ninth Avenue, Campsie	A group of single storey dwellings, originally built as workers cottages in 1910, constructed to the prefabricated design produced by George Hudson and Company; later known as 'Ready-Cut Homes' (design No.9A). They are all brick (at the rear) and weatherboard with a hipped roof, sheeted in metal which incorporates the lean-to roof of the verandah. The northern elevations to each house (fronting Ninth Avenue) feature a projecting pedimented gable above the front entry. The central entry doors are flanked on either side by two double hung sash windows. The verandahs at each front are supported by stop-chamfered timber posts, with timber valance and carved brackets. All are of local significance as intact weatherboard worker cottages. They representative examples of houses constructed during the early 20th century to the prefabricated designs produced by the George Hudson & Co., carried out in the Federation style. Other similar listed George Hudson & Co. weatherboard cottages are also located at 61, 63, and 65 Eighth Avenue, Campsie (Item Nos. I72, I73, and I74).	
Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023 Items No. I81, No. I82 and No. I83		Figure 5: No. 126 Ninth Avenue, Campsie. Source: Google Street View.  Figure 6: No. 128 Ninth Avenue, Campsie. Source: Google Street View.
		
		Figure 7: No. 132 Ninth Avenue, Campsie. Source: Google Street View.  Figure 8: No. 134 Ninth Avenue, Campsie. Source: Google Street View.

Comparative Analysis

25 Baltimore Street, Belfield Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023 Item No. I30	A large weatherboard house with a substantial set back from the front boundary. It features a hipped roof covered with galvanised iron with a projecting and pedimented gable above the front entry. The front verandah roof is bullnosed and supported by stop-chamfered timber posts with moulded capitals, timber valance and ornate brackets. It is important as a substantial dwelling that may have some association with notable early landowner John Redman.	
123 Yangoora Road Lakemba Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023 Item No. I147	A weatherboard tunnel cottage with galvanised iron gabled roof. Has curved iron on front verandah with the original doors and casement windows coloured panes intact. Constructed c1911 on the Boorea Park Estate and is significant as one of the first worker's cottages in the area and one of the most intact remaining examples.	
43 Gould Street Campsie Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023 Item No. I56	A single fronted weatherboard intact cottage with bullnose verandah at front and skillion roof at rear. There is a lattice on the front verandah. Built circa 1900 on the Golden Park Estate, it is of significance as an intact example of an early worker's cottage.	

Figure 9: Federation villa at 25 Baltimore Street, Belfield. Source: Google Street View.

Figure 10: No. 123 Yangoora Road, Lakemba. Source: Google Street View.

Figure 11: No. 43 Gould Street, Campsie. Source: Realestate.com.au.

Conclusion

Spread throughout the Canterbury-Bankstown local government area, there are numerous examples of simple, weatherboard cottages constructed during the first couple of decades of the 20th century. A number of these are identified as local heritage items and are generally simple, workers cottages in the Federation style and are of varying degrees of intactness, although most are of high integrity at the street frontage.

In comparison, No. 2 Burns Street is a good, though modest, example of a free-standing Federation era weatherboard dwelling that displays influences of the Victorian Georgian style, making it old fashioned for its construction date (c1915). However, this stylistic detail also makes the place uncommon, and it is representative of an early 20th century single storey dwelling which reflects the transition from Victorian Georgian vernacular to Federation period details.

Statement of Significance	
Summary Statement of Significance	‘Wilton’, No. 2 Burns Street, Campsie is of historical, aesthetic and representational significance. Constructed in 1915, the substantially intact weatherboard cottage forms part of the early 20th century phase of development of the Mildura Estate and is a good representative example of the early residential development of the locality. The modest weatherboard cottage, likely built by carpenter and labourer Frederick Rowlands for his family, illustrates the transition from Victorian Georgian vernacular to Federation period details. The transition in architectural expression is demonstrated by the symmetrical arrangement, hipped roof, separate front verandah and front entry door flanked by double-hung sash windows which were fashionable during the Federation period. ‘Wilton’ is a good representative example of a modest weatherboard workers cottage of high integrity, constructed in the early 20th century.
Assessed Level of Significance	Local
Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	Wilton, No. 2 Burns Street, Campsie, is of historical significance as forming part of the early 20th century phase of development of the Mildura Estate. As a simple, workers weatherboard cottage, constructed c1915, it is of historical significance as a good representative example of the early residential development of the locality. Meets the criterion on a Local level.
b) Associative	No. 2 Burns Street, Campsie was likely built by Frederick Albert Rowlands, labourer and carpenter, who owned the property and constructed the weatherboard cottage for his family and originally named the house ‘Doris’ after his daughter, although the Rowlands family are not known today. Does not meet the criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	No. 2 Burns Street is of aesthetic significance as a substantially intact, modest weatherboard cottage of old-fashioned detailing. The architecture reflects the transition from Victorian Georgian vernacular to Federation period details, illustrated by the symmetrically arranged frontage that incorporates double hung sash windows on either side of the entry door fashionable in the Federation period, and with a hipped roofed form and separate verandah to the front of the house typical of the Victorian period. Meets the criterion on a Local level.
d) Social	As a private residence, the place is unlikely to have social value to the local community. Does not meet the criterion.

e) Research	No. 2 Burns Street Campsie has little potential to provide further information regarding Federation style weatherboard residences that has not already been well documented.		
	Does not meet the criterion.		
f) Rarity	Wilton, No. 2 Burns Street, Campsie, is not considered to be rare, being one of a number of early 20 th century weatherboard cottages of modest design located throughout the local government area.		
	Does not meet the criterion.		
g) Representativeness	Wilton, No. 2 Burns Street Campsie is a good representative example of a modest weatherboard workers cottage constructed in the early 20 th century, demonstrating the stylistic transition from Victorian Georgian to Federation in its detailing.		
	Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
Integrity	Good ✓	Moderate	Little
Intactness	High ✓	Moderate	Little

Recommended Management

Recommendation	Yes ✓ / No x
List as local heritage item under Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023	✓
Not worthy of listing as local heritage item	
Identify as a Contributory Item within the Heritage Conservation Area	
A Conservation Management Plan or Heritage Asset Action Plan should be prepared prior to undertaking any substantial works.	✓
Other recommendations and/or comments: Nil	

Data Source

Campsie Heritage Review and State Heritage Inventories	2025	Lucas Stapleton Johnson & Partners Pty Ltd
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References and Internet Links

Muir, L & Madden, B., eds. 1992; *The Heritage of Canterbury Municipality*, Canterbury and District Historical Society

Kass, T. and Walker, M., 1988; *Canterbury Heritage Study*, prepared for Canterbury Municipal Council

Images



Figure 12: No. 2 Burns Street, Campsie.



Figure 13: The western elevation of No. 2 Burns Street, Campsie.



Figure 14: Southern elevation of No. 2 Burns Street, Campsie.



Figure 15: Northern boundary of No. 2 Burns Street with driveway and later addition carport structure.

HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET			
Name	M. C. of S. Electricity Dept. Sub-Station No.177		
Address	428 Canterbury Road Campsie 2194		
LGA	City of Canterbury-Bankstown		
Parish	PETERSHAM		
Lot/Section/DP	Lot X	-	DP 410684
Site Image			

Figure 1: No. 428
Canterbury Road,
Electricity Dept.
Substation No. 177.

Listings		
Existing LEP Heritage Item?	No	
Heritage Conservation Area?	Not included.	
Other Heritage Listings	Listing Title	Listing Number
Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register	No.	
National Trust Australia Register	No.	

Item Classification	
Item Type	Built
Item Group	Utilities - Electrical
Item Category	Electricity Transformer/Substation

Physical Description	
Construction Dates	c1928
Architect	City Architects Office, Sydney Municipal Council
Architectural Style	Interwar Stripped Classical
Current Use	Electrical Substation
Historical Use	Electrical Substation
Location	No. 428 Canterbury Road is located at the corner of Canterbury and Bexley Roads. The electrical substation is situated on a small allotment with the principal façade fronting Canterbury Road.
Description	No. 428 Canterbury Road is an electrical substation building constructed in 1927 in the Inter-war Stripped Classical style. The substation is small in scale, of face brick, with a flat corrugated metal roof with heavy rendered cornice, rendered entablature and rendered architrave, all painted white. The cornice features raised lettering reading “M.C of S.” and the entablature features raised lettering reading: “Electricity Dept. Substation No. 177”, in an Art Deco style font.

The front elevation consists of three windows with brick sills and later addition aluminium framed sliding window frames, located above unpainted cement rendered recesses. The façade is enclosed by a projecting portico with painted red concrete floor colonnaded by brick piers, with stepped brick capitals. Based on the original architectural drawings for the substation there was originally a central door with multi-paned steel framed windows to either side under the portico, with cement render flower boxes between the brick piers of the portico.

The original architectural drawings also indicate that the building had a rendered clerestory over part of the roof, with concrete louvres, although this has long since been removed.

The front entry to the building is at the western end of the portico and consists of a later double flush door (assumed metal clad) with four glazed metal framed panels to each door. The door opening is defined by curved bricks. The threshold is red concrete to match the flooring of the portico.

The western elevation facing Bexley Road is divided into vertical bays by four small windows with bullnose brick sills. The first and last of these windows are timber framed with timber sills and two horizontal pane awning windows with obscure glazing. The middle two windows are metal framed four pane fixed sashes with Georgian wire glass. Each window is located above a rendered vertical recess painted brown, with soldier brick course headers.

At the southern end of the western elevation is a larger window opening with cement render architrave and a later addition aluminium framed multi paned window with awning windows. Below this window is a horizontal recess of unpainted render.

As seen from the street, the southern (rear) elevation has two altered windows with brick sills, cement render architraves and aluminium fixed framed windows with metal louvres above. The rear entry door also has cement render architraves with (assumed) timber frame and flush timber door with metal push plate and small fixed obscure glass fanlight. The rear entry is covered by a later addition timber framed portico with timber boarded screening and a corrugated metal skillion roof.

The site faces north to Canterbury Road and is bound on its northern and western boundaries by face brick wall with piers and metal pole and chain fencing between. The southern elevation is defined by the rendered masonry side elevation of the adjacent building on Bexley Road and the eastern boundary is defined by the rendered masonry side elevation of the adjacent building on Canterbury Road and a timber lapped and capped fence. The majority of the site is paved with concrete, with two small areas of lawn within the front setback. Adjoining the site on its eastern and southern boundaries is a large, contemporary mixed use building.

The building is in fair condition, although the western guttering has failed, and the southern downpipe has rusted through. Paintwork to the cornice is also in poor condition. Some damage and cracking is also evident to the front brick wall.

	Note the interior of the building and the eastern elevation were not inspected.		
Modifications	BA 203/1972- internal alterations, addition of rear portico, changes to window openings. Post 1972- removal of clerestory roof		
Condition	Good	Fair ✓	Poor

History

Electrical Substation No. 177 is situated on part of Portion 99 Parish St George, being a grant of 100 acres made to William Laycock on 11 August 1804. William Laycock's land was called "Northumberland Farm" and was located south of Canterbury Road.

The urbanisation of Campsie begun around 1879, when the Municipality of Canterbury was established, coupled with the announcement of plans for a railway line. This led to land speculators buying up the early land grants and farmlands to subdivide. However, the railway line did not open until 1895, with the extension of the line from Sydenham to Belmore.

In the early 20th century, cheap land and the presence of a train station attracted both working class residents and middle-class professions to the suburb and much of the housing and the commercial precincts developed at this time. The population of Campsie grew until the Great Depression when development slowed until the end of World War II.

William Laycock's land was subdivided by the Intercolonial Investment Land and Building Co. in the early 20th century, as "Highfield on the Hill".¹ In 1913, as part of the first subdivision of the estate lands, Lilly Martin, wife of Donald Joseph Martin, blacksmith of Darlington, purchased Lot 41 (of DP 7053) located on the south-western intersection of Canterbury Road and what was then known as Beamish Street South (now Bexley Road). It was the first allotment to be sold in the subdivision.² It does not appear that the site was ever developed, with no record of the Martins residing on Beamish Street South or Canterbury Road in the *Sands Directory*.

The Municipal Council of Sydney (M.C. of S.), which was the electricity supplier to the Canterbury-Bankstown area prepared plans for Electricity Substation Number 177 on 10 June 1927 to be built on Lilly Martin's property.³ The plans were initialled and dated by WFW (Walter Frederick White), 20 Jul 1927 and stamped 'City Architects Office Copy'. Based on available architectural plans held by City of Sydney Council archives, Walter White prepared drawings for a number of substations in the late 1920s, in a variety of architectural styles.

Electricity came to the Canterbury Council municipality in the second decade of the 20th century. In 1911, Canterbury Council began to consider lighting the municipality with electricity and they asked the Sydney City Council as to what portion of the area it was prepared to light electrically and state a price per lamp for the service. The Balmain Electric Light Co. was asked the same question. The Electric Light sub-committee recommended that Council should accept a draft agreement submitted by the Sydney City Council. The agreement was accepted, and the municipality was lit electrically on 1st January 1914.⁴

The provision of electricity to light the streets, and public and private places throughout the city of Sydney and areas outside of the city by the Municipal Council of Sydney commenced in 1896. By 1902 Council had established the Electric Lighting Department and the City Electrical Engineer's Department

¹ *Sunday Times*, 20 April 1913, p. 6

² Certificate of Title, Vol. 2382 Fol. 152

³ Sydney City Council Archives, Plan 598-2, A-00530444; Plan 598-3 A-00543889

⁴ J. Jervis, *The History of Canterbury*, 1951, p. 55

(later the Electricity Department), with Thomas Rooke as its Resident Electrical Engineer. The department was responsible for the generation and reticulation of electricity to the City of Sydney and surrounding suburban councils for light, power and street lighting. This included the construction of power stations and sub-stations, and the laying of cables and provision of lamp posts.

Notably, the demand for electricity in the immediate post-WWI period was phenomenal and a second power station for the Municipal Council of Sydney was required and the Bunnerong Power Station went into operation in 1929. The impact of the new power station allowed a substantial increase in the provision of electricity throughout the suburbs of Sydney and the subsequent construction of a large number of new substations. In 1904, Sydney City Council was using electricity to light a small portion of the city and by 1929, all city streets and those of 34 suburbs were being lit. After the passing of the *Gas and Electricity Act* 1935, the entire function passed over to the newly created Sydney County Council.⁵

The substation at 428 Canterbury Road, Campsie, was built in c1928 with Substation No. 177 first listed in the *Sands Directory* in 1929. Lilly Martin continued to own the land and negotiated with the Municipal Council of Sydney for compensation from August 1925 until March 1948.⁶ The site was formally resumed in July 1945 and in March 1948, the property was transferred to the Sydney County Council.⁷

In 1958, the site was subdivided, and the southern (rear) portion of the allotment was sold to Ethel Maud Bullivant, and a new lot (Lot X DP 410684) was created on which the substation is situated.⁸

On 23 January 1972, the Sydney County Council prepared plans to modify the substation by inserting amenities.⁹ Canterbury Council records show that the amenities were completed on 11 March 1976.¹⁰

⁵ City of Sydney Archives: Electricity Department and “A Brief History of the Electricity Utilities in NSW”, 2007; TTEG Reference Material 15 - Sydney County Council – History (www.aer.gov.au)

⁶ Sydney City Council Archives, Resumption Claim Packet, A-00454994

⁷ Certificate of Title Vol 2382 Fol 152

⁸ Certificate of Title Vol 2382 Fol 152

⁹ Sydney County Council plan, BA 203/72

¹⁰ BA 203/72

Historic Images

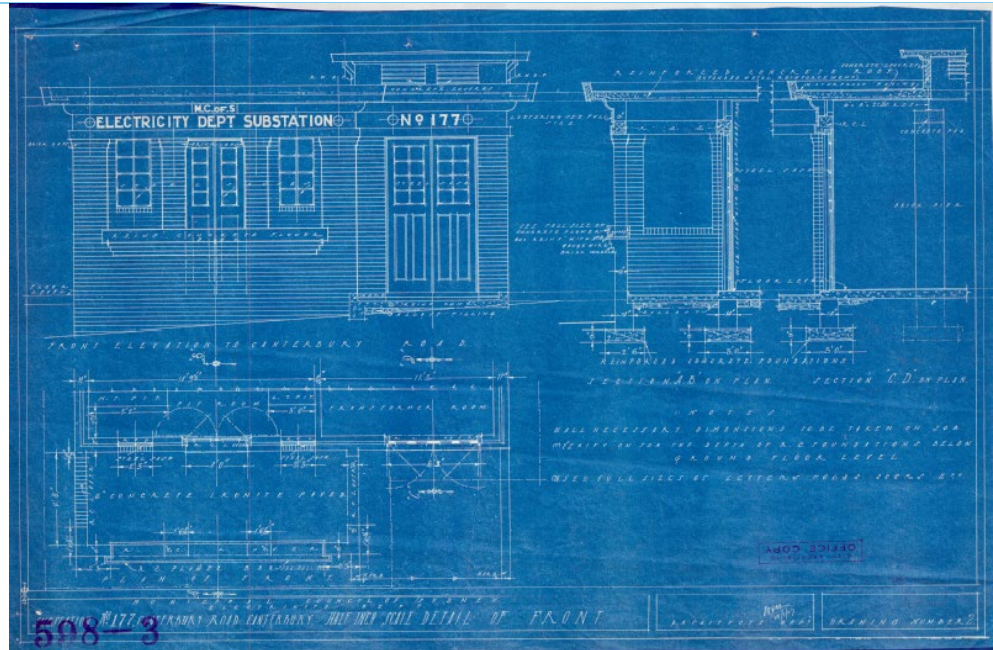


Figure 2: Plan - Sydney Municipal Council Electricity Substation Number 177, corner of Canterbury Road and Bexley Road Canterbury, 1927. Source: City of Sydney Archives, A-00543889

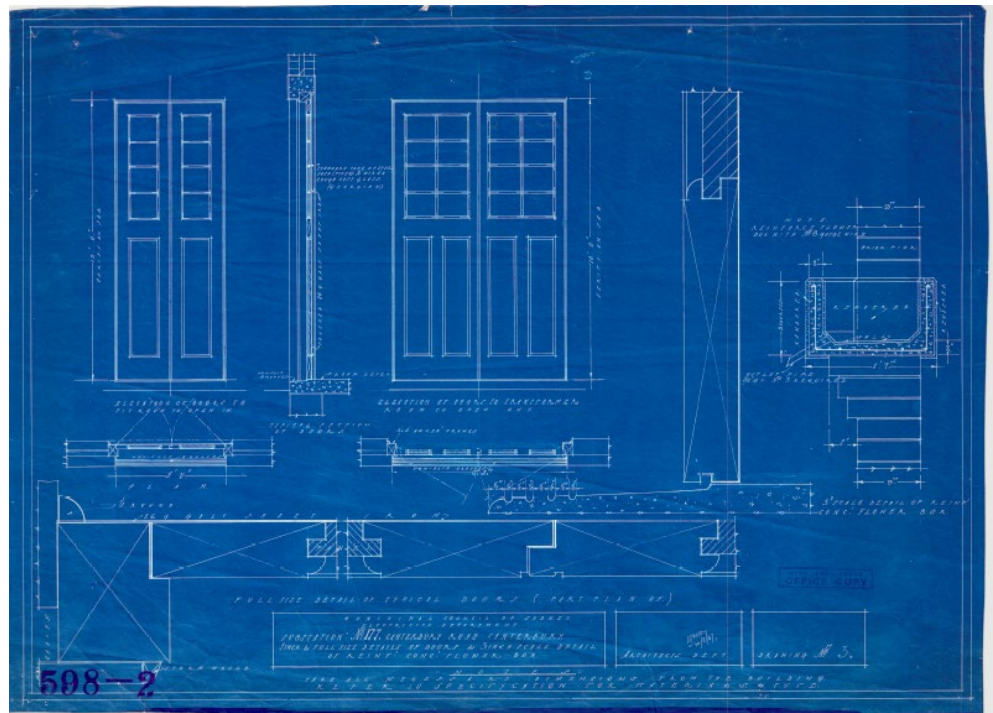


Figure 3: Plan - Sydney Municipal Council Electricity Substation Number 177, corner of Canterbury Road and Bexley Road Canterbury, 1927. Source: City of Sydney Archives, A-00530444

Historical Themes		
Association	State/Local Theme	National Theme
The Municipal Council of Sydney (later the Sydney County Council), which provided electricity and its infrastructure to the city of Sydney and surrounding suburbs, purpose-built Substation No. 177 in c1928. The building has functioned as an electrical substation continuously since that time. The substation is representative of the electrification of the municipality of Canterbury Council, which commenced in 1914.	Utilities	4 Building settlements, towns and cities
	Government and administration	7 Governing

Comparative Analysis		
Address/Listing	Discussion	Image
<i>Former Electricity Substation No. 178, 185</i> Georges River Road, Croydon Park Burwood LEP 2012 Item No. I219	Constructed in c1927 in a very similar form and style as Substation No. 177 located on Canterbury Road, Campsie. The substation no longer functions and was sold by Ausgrid in 2016. The blueprint plans held by the City of Sydney Council show that building was designed by Walter Frederick White of the City Architects Office. The inventory sheet notes the substation as being designed to resemble a single storey residence to blend in the surrounding dwellings.	 Figure 4: Electricity Substation No. 178, Croydon Park. Source: GoogleMaps_Streetview
<i>Electricity Substation No. 1447</i> 30 Brighton Street, Petersham Inner West LEP 2022 Item No. I355	A two-storey dark brick building constructed as an electrical substation which is now no longer functional. The façade is completed by a masonry pediment with rendered lettering identifying the building as a former electrical substation. It is locally significant for its unusual design.	 Figure 5: Electricity Substation No. 1447, Petersham. Source: GoogleMaps_Streetview
<i>Electricity Substation No. 154,</i> Marrickville Avenue, Marrickville Inner West LEP 2022 Item No. I260	A small single storey structure constructed with face brick. The façade is mostly symmetrical and entry door with multi pane to either side. Stylistic features typical of its period and style are evident such as the simple surfaces of cement rendered upper façade and large attached cornice above the entry. It is locally notable as an externally intact representative example of an Interwar substation carried out in the Stripped Classical style.	 Figure 6: Electricity Substation No. 154, Marrickville. Source: GoogleMaps_Streetview

Comparative Analysis

Electricity Substation No. 241, 12 Icton Street, Burwood

Inner West LEP 2022 Item No. I227

A single storey building set back from the streetscape behind simple brick wall with a metal gate. Constructed from tuck pointed face brick. The main elevation features a parapet roof, cement rendered lintel, identification plaque and projecting cornice. It is of a local significance as representative and externally intact example of a purpose-built substation in the Interwar Stripped Classical styled.



Figure 7: Electricity Substation No. 241, Marrickville. Source: GoogleMaps_Streetview

Electricity Substation No. 251, 30 Chester Street, Petersham

Inner West LEP 2022 Item No. I1357

A single storey building set back from the street behind a contemporary low brick wall. The main façade has a cement-rendered and raised parapet contrasted against banded face brick, lintels and identity plaque. Simple, proportioned detailing includes horizontal banding of the parapet, and recessed string courses. The building is locally notable as a detailed example of an Interwar substation in the Stripped Classical Style.



Figure 8: Electricity Substation No. 251, Petersham. Source: GoogleMaps_Streetview

Conclusion

The Canterbury Bankstown local government area retains a number of substations constructed within the Interwar period, although only one, Electricity Substation No. 55, 12 Floss Street, Hurlstone Park, is included on the Ausgrid S170 Register and is also listed as a local heritage item. This substation is in a distinctive Federation style and appears highly intact. It is also worth noting that the Canterbury-Bankstown local government area retains a number of surviving and still functioning substation buildings that were constructed in the 1920s, including some built by and for the former Bankstown Municipal Council as a part of a small electricity undertaking run by the Council between 1923 and 1955, although many of these are in the Federation Romanesque style, and not comparable architecturally with Electricity Substation No. 177.

The surrounding localities also retain a number of similar styled substations that are recognised as local heritage items, including a number that are in the Inter-war Stripped Classical style. All are simply detailed, face brick and render buildings, and display many of the key characteristics of the Inter war Stripped Classical style including vestigial classical columns, entablatures and cornices, classical porticos, Art Deco elements, and division of vertical bays. Notably, Electricity Substation No. 178, Croydon Park is remarkably similar in form, configuration and detailing as Electricity Substation No. 177, with the same heavy rendered cornice, rendered entablature and rendered architrave and simply detailed face brick facades.

Electricity Substation No. 177 is therefore comparable to other substations constructed in the early to mid-20th century located in the surrounding suburbs of Sydney, and all are representative examples of suburban electrical substations constructed throughout the 1920s in large numbers to support the growing population and rapid development of the suburbs of Sydney, post WWI.

Comparative Analysis

Although Substation No. 177 has undergone some change to its windows and doors and lost its clerestory roof, these changes have not reduced the architectural interest of the building, and it remains a good, simple, representative example of an Inter-war Stripped Classical substation building.

Statement of Significance

Summary Statement of Significance	Electricity Substation No. 177, Canterbury Road, Campsie constructed in c.1927 (with later changes) to designs by the Municipal Council of Sydney is of historic and aesthetic significance, as a good representative example of a substation building in the Inter-war Stripped Classical style that displays a number of key characteristics of the style including vestigial classical columns, entablatures and cornices, classical porticos, Art Deco elements.
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Assessed Level of Significance	Local
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Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	M.C. of S. Electricity Substation No. 177 is of historic significance as providing evidence of the former role of the Municipal Council of Sydney and later the Sydney County Council in providing electricity and street lighting throughout the suburbs of Sydney. Constructed in c1928, the substation is representative of the suburban growth of the locality of Campsie and the former Council of Canterbury, which was electrified in 1914. Meets the criterion on a Local level.
b) Associative	The substation has significant historical associations with the Municipal Council of Sydney, who designed, constructed and initially operated the substation and with the Sydney County Council who took over its running in 1948. Both organisations were responsible for the provision of light, power and streetlighting throughout the suburbs of Sydney throughout the 20th century. Meets the criterion on a Local level.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Albeit altered via changes to windows and doors and removal of clerestory, Electricity Substation No. 177 remains a good representative example of the Interwar Stripped Classical style applied to a substation building, displaying many of the key characteristics of the style including vestigial classical columns, entablatures and cornices, classical porticos, Art Deco elements. Meets the criterion on a Local level.
d) Social	The substation is unlikely to be of social value to the local community, although it may be of some value to those with an interest in Inter-war architecture and the history of public infrastructure in Sydney. Does not meet the criterion.
e) Research	Electricity Substation No. 177 would have no more potential to provide information about the development of substations for the suburbs of Sydney and the Inter-war Stripped Classical architectural style than the numerous other similar examples of such buildings constructed in a similar period. Does not meet the criterion.

f) Rarity	As one of a large number of electrical substations constructed in the Inter-war period throughout the suburbs of Sydney, and one of a number that were designed in the Inter-war Stripped Classical style, Electricity Substation No. 177 is not considered rare.		
	Does not meet the criterion.		
g) Representativeness	Electricity Substation No. 177 is a good representative example of an Inter-war period suburban substation building in the Inter-war Stripped Classical style.		
	Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
Integrity	Good	Moderate ✓	Little
Intactness	High ✓	Moderate	Little

Recommended Management

Recommendation	Yes ✓ / No x
List as local heritage item under Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023	✓
Not worthy of listing as local heritage item	
Identify as a Contributory Item within the Heritage Conservation Area	
A Conservation Management Plan or Heritage Asset Action Plan should be prepared prior to undertaking any substantial works.	✓
Other recommendations and/or comments:	

Data Source

Campsie Heritage Review and State Heritage Inventories	2025	Lucas Stapleton Johnson & Partners Pty Ltd in association with Dr. Terry Kass, historian
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References and Internet Links

City of Sydney archives: Electricity Department (<https://archives.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/nodes/view/62538>)

Ausgrid S170 Register

J. Jervis, *The History of Canterbury*, 1951 (https://issuu.com/canterburylib/docs/james_jervis)

"A Brief History of the Electricity Utilities in NSW", 2007; TTEG Reference Material 15 - Sydney County Council – History (www.aer.gov.au)

Images



Figure 9: The northern elevation of substation no. 177 fronting Canterbury Road, 2025.



Figure 10: The western elevation of substation no. 177 fronting Bexley Road, 2025



Figure 11: A face brick wall with piers and metal pole and chain fencing between defines the northern and western boundaries.



Figure 12: The front entry to the building has a double flush door located west of the portico, 2025.



Figure 13: The southern end of the side (west) elevation has a larger window opening with later addition aluminium framed, multi paned window, 2025.



Figure 14: The rear entry the building is covered by a later addition, timber framed portico, 2025

State Heritage Inventory Form

Name

Federation Semi-Detached Houses

Other/Formal Names

"Ruislip" (No.10 - name is still in use); "Normal" (No.12)

Address

10 and 12 Claremont Street CAMPSIE NSW 2194

Local Government Area

Canterbury-Bankstown

Site Image**Item Classification**

Item Type	Item Group	Item Category
Built	Residential Buildings (private)	House

Statement of Significance

10 and 12 Claremont Street, Campsie are of local significance for their historical, aesthetic and representative values.

10 and 12 Claremont Street are of historical significance as semi-detached dwellings built c1914 on land that was part of the 1904 Beamish Estate third subdivision. The dwellings are good representative examples of late Federation period semi-detached housing that demonstrate the activities of entrepreneurs seeking to build good quality buildings for rent in the early years of the 20th century. The dwellings are substantially intact and feature key elements from the period including their overall form with high hipped roof, dichromatic brickwork, bullnose verandah with decorative timber frieze and valance, and decorative glass timber windows. The building makes a positive contribution to Claremont Street and unlike most buildings in the Canterbury-Bankstown local government area, this semi-detached pair have a distinctly expressed fire wall.

Assessed Significance Type	Endorsed Significance	Date Significance Updated
Local		

Listings

Listing Name	Listing Date	Instrument Name	Instrument Number	Plan Number	Gazette Page	Gazette Number
Heritage study						

Heritage Item ID

1300254

Source

Local Government

Boundary Description

The curtilage is the parcel of land on which the building is situated.

Addresses

Street Number	Street Name	Suburb / State / Postcode	Local Government Area
10 and 12	Claremont Street	CAMPSIE / NSW / 2194	Canterbury Bankstown

LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
Metropolitan	St George	Cumberland	Canterbury	Primary Address

Title Information

Lot	Deposited Plan	Section Number
1	407920	Nil
2	407920	Nil

Description

Designer

Not known

Builder/Maker

William James Lord

Construction Period

1914

Circa

No

Physical Description

10 and 12 Claremont Street, Campsie are semi-detached Federation period dwellings constructed of dichromatic face brick in stretcher bond with common bricks to the sides. The dwellings are a mirror image of each other and separated by the expressed firewall. The dwellings have a band of dark brown brickwork at window sill level with matching dark brown brickwork to the capping of the brick verandah base. The dwellings feature a high hipped corrugated roof with matching corrugated metal bullnose verandahs. The verandahs are supported by paired timber columns with decorative frieze and brackets that sit on a tapered face brick and rendered base. Windows to the street elevation are three pane timber casements with transom lights. The main sashes feature upper and lower inset three-paned colour glazing.

Fences to both properties are later additions, with No. 10 adopting a sympathetic timber fence that has the same motif as the verandah fretwork. No. 12 has an aluminium palisade style fence.

Physical Condition

Good.

Physical Condition Summary**Archaeological Potential****Archaeological Potential Summary**

Unknown

Modifications and Dates**Further comments**

History

Historical Notes or Provenance

The land was originally part of 100 acres (Portion 80 in the Parish of Campsie), granted to Samuel Laycock on 11 August 1804. The land grant was named Percy Farm, after Lord Percy, Duke of Northumberland, who was the patron of Major George Johnston of the NSW Corps.

By 1824 Percy Farm had passed through the hands of two absentee owners, before being acquired by Solomon Levey, a Sydney merchant. It later became known as the Beamish Estate.

The Beamish Estate was subdivided into suburban house allotments in the early part of the 20th Century through separate subdivisions.

Lot 66 DP 4357 was part of the Beamish Estate Third Subdivision, which was first put up for sale on Saturday 15 October 1904. It was acquired in 1913 by William James Lord of Campsie, gentleman. He built a house for his family on the eastern part of the land, and two semi-detached dwellings for rent on the western part. William Lord's own residence was at 34 Claremont Street. From records in the Sands Directory, the semis were constructed in about 1914.

Lot 66 DP 4357 was subdivided by William Lord in 1938 into two allotments, and the two semis separately sold to Molly Bamberger. She was a well-known artistic leather worker. It appears that the semis were still being rented out. The land on which the semis were located was further subdivided in 1958 giving a separate title to each semi, and they were then sold separately the following year.



Figure 1: Beamish Estate Subdivision Plan
Source: National Library of Australia

Figure 2: 1943 aerial of subject site
Source: [SDT Explorer](#)



Figure 3: View of Claremont Street (date unknown)
Source: Pictorial Canterbury (Ref 100518)



Figure 4: View of subject sites c1990
Source: Pictorial Canterbury (Ref 107870)

Historic Themes

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
4. Settlement	Accommodation	Unknown
4. Settlement	Agriculture	Unknown

Uses

Current Use

Residential

Former Use/s

Residential

Thematic Listings Program Theme

Unknown

Comparative Analysis

Address/Listing	Comments	Image
15 and 17 Gower Street, Hurlstone Park Canterbury Bankstown LEP (Item no. 193-194)	This pair of semi-detached residences were built c 1915. Located on the corner of Gower Street and Melford Street, the Federation Queen Anne style building was designed to appear as a single dwelling, with a gable end facing each street frontage. The house has the usual asymmetrical Federation Queen Anne style form with a hipped and gabled roof clad in slate with terracotta ridge capping. Tall rough-cast stucco chimneys with terracotta chimney pots are evident at either end. The roof changes pitch to cover separate verandahs facing Melford St and Gower St. Walls are polychrome brick and windows are timber-framed double hung sashes. The elevation of No. 17 to Gower Street features a bay window beneath a flat roof below the gable end facing this street. The presentation of No. 15 to Gower Street is the front verandah with timber posts with timber fretwork and brackets mounted on brick pediments. The front door of No 15 features a sidelight and fanlights. No. 15 has tessellated tiles to the front verandah floor and front steps with marble treads. The verandah elevation (facing Melford Street) of No. 17 features a bull's eye window. The timber fretwork verandah brackets to No. 17 differ in design to those on the verandah of No. 15.	
37 and 39 Duntroon Street, Hurlstone Park Canterbury Bankstown LEP (Item no. 160-161)	37 and 39 Duntroon Street is a pair of single storey semi-detached Federation Queen Anne style houses built c1915. No. 37 located on the corner of Barton Avenue. The main roof is a hip and gable finished in slate with terracotta ridge capping and finials featuring several chimneys with terracotta chimney pots. The dwellings feature slate clad awnings with timber brackets over windows, a corner verandah (now enclosed) to No. 37. A half-timbered and roughcast stucco gable end facing Duntroon Street. No. 39 features a verandah with pairs of timber posts with a simple timber frieze. Both verandahs are incorporated beneath the main slate roof. Windows are timber-framed casements in groups of three with fanlights above.	

58 and 60 Garnet Street, Hurlstone Park Canterbury Bankstown LEP (Item no. 190-191)	58 and 60 Garnet Street is a pair of single storey semi-detached Federation Queen Anne dwellings constructed of face brickwork to the front with rendered base course and commons to the sides. Built c1900, they are a mirror image of each other with projecting gables at either end, with an expressed firewall upon entry that becomes concealed within the main roof. The gable ends feature paired double hung single pane sash windows with rendered sills, surmounted by bracketed awnings. The front entrances are recessed behind the gables and emphasised by the corrugated metal bullnose roofs. The bullnose roofs span between the inner face of the firewall and gable and feature decorative timber fretwork and brackets. Chimneys are tall and stone course rendered.	
227 to 233 Norton Street, Croydon Inner West LEP (Item no. 993-994)	227 to 233 Norton Street are two pairs of semi detached dwellings constructed c1917 for rent. Each pair has face brickwork to the front with commons to the sides, and a hipped roof of slate with terracotta ridge capping and finials. Tall chimneys are located at either end and have corbelled tops with capping. Lower-pitched skillion roofs extend over the verandah with the firewall supporting the inner end, whilst the rest of the verandah is supported by stop chamfered timber posts on tapered brick piers. Valances span between posts and feature Art Nouveau motifs. The front windows are triple-light casements with transom lights in coloured glass. The entrances are emphasised by a surmounting verandah gablet centred on the firewall.	 Source: Google Street View
2 and 4 Queen Street, Croydon Park Burwood LEP 2012 (Item no. 179)	Located on the corner of Tavistock Street, these semi-detached Federation cottages are well maintained and substantially intact. A symmetrical façade features face brick construction in stretcher bond with commons to the sides. A non original corrugated iron hipped roof extends over the dwellings with projecting pressed metal gables that feature scalloped bargeboards. A separate corrugated iron bullnose verandah	 Source: Google Street View

	extends across the facade that is supported by the central firewall and flanked by paired stop chamfered timber posts on brick and rendered piers. Chimneys are rendered with face brick tops and topped with terracotta chimney pots.	
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Comparative Analysis Summary and Conclusion

10 and 12 Claremont Street are good examples of late Federation period semi detached housing that reflect the work of entrepreneurs of the early 20th century building good quality houses for rent. Whilst the dwellings have undergone some changes, these are considered minor and include corrugated metal roofing to the main hipped roof and new front fences. The dwellings exhibit many of the key characteristics of the period and style including overall form with high hipped roof, dichromatic brickwork, bullnose verandah with decorative timber frieze and valance, and decorative glass timber windows. Unlike most semi detached dwellings in the local government area and surrounds which have been designed to present as one dwelling, these dwellings have a distinctly expressed firewall which is somewhat rare.

The dwellings are substantially intact and make a positive contribution to the streetscape

Assessment

Criteria a)

Historical Significance

The pair of semi-detached dwellings are of historical significance as dwellings built c1914 by William James Lord for rent, on land which was part of the 1904 Beamish Estate third subdivision. The dwellings demonstrate the range and type of speculative development occurring at that time.

Criteria b)

Historical Association Significance

The site is not known to be associated with any prominent people or architects.
The item does not meet this criterion.

Criteria c)

Aesthetic/Technical Significance

The pair of semi-detached dwellings are of local aesthetic significance as a good representative example of the late Federation period that feature high hipped roof, bullnose verandah with decorative timber frieze and valance, and dichromatic brickwork.

Criteria d)

Social/Cultural Significance

A detailed assessment of social significance has not been undertaken. Given the property is in private use, it is unlikely to be of social value to the local community.
The item does not meet this criterion.

Criteria e)

Research Potential

Whilst the expressed firewall is uncommon for the LGA, this type of construction generally is well understood and is unlikely to yield any new information already known about the period and style.
The item does not meet this criterion.

Criteria f)

Rarity

As demonstrated by the comparative analysis, the building is not a rare example of its period and style.
The item does not meet this criterion.

Criteria g)

Representative

The dwellings are good representative examples of late Federation period semi-detached housing that demonstrate the activities of entrepreneurs seeking to build good quality buildings for rent in the early years of the 20th century.

Integrity/Intactness

Substantially intact semi-detached houses.

Updated

References

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
Written			Primary Application 12702	
Written			Certificate of Title Vol. 129 Fol. 198	
Written			Certificate of Title Vol. 1501 Fols. 17 & 18	
Written			Certificate of Title Vol. 1553 Fol. 83	
Written			Certificate of Title Vol. 2003 Fol. 40	
Written			Certificate of Title Vol. 2208 Fol. 242	
Written			Certificate of Title Vol. 2381 Fol. 29	
Written			Certificate of Title Vol. 4951 Fol. 15	
Written			Certificate of Title Vol. 7753 Fol. 35	
Plan	William Brooks & Co.	1904	Campsie 3 rd Subdivision Beamish Estate	https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-230126613/view
Plan		1904	Deposited Plan 4357	
Plan		1938	Deposited Plan 337427	
Plan		1958	Deposited Plan 407920	
Written	John Sands Limited	1915 and 1925	Sands' Directory	
Written		27 July 1915	The Sun	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/221931107?searchTerm=Mollie%20Bamberger
Written		16 August 1948	Sydney Morning Herald	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/18081462?searchTerm=%27william%20james%20lord%27
Written	Brian J Madden and Lesley Muir	1988	Campsie's Past	

Heritage Studies

Title	Year	Item Number	Author	Inspected By	Guidelines Used
Canterbury Heritage Study Review	2006	1300147	City Plan Heritage		Yes
Draft Canterbury Bankstown Heritage Study Review	2025		Extent Heritage		

Recommended Management

Management

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated

Management Summary

Recommendation	Yes	No
List as a local heritage item under the Canterbury Bankstown LEP 2023	x	
Identify as a contributory item within a Heritage Conservation Area		x
A conservation Management Plan or Heritage Asset Action Plan should be prepared prior to undertaking any substantial works		x
Other recommendations and or comments:	x	
The detailed requirements for each property will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The following advice provides general principles that should be respected by all development. • The existing lot should not be subdivided. • All original / early interior and exterior fabric is to be retained. • The overall form and scale of the item is to be retained and conserved. • Original exterior materials are to be retained, including face brickwork. • Repainting of existing painted surfaces is to be undertaken only in appropriate colours. • Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the significance of the item should be removed. • Opportunities for reinstatement of missing exterior detail, particularly to significant facades, should be considered during planning for future alterations. • Future uses are to be compatible with historical functions / associations and the significance of the item.		

Data Source

Campsie SHI form project for Planning Proposal	2025	Canterbury-Bankstown Council
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Images



Caption: 10 and 12 Claremont Street, Campsie
Photographer: Canterbury-Bankstown Council
Copyright Owner: Canterbury Bankstown Council
Date: 2025

HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET			
Name	St Mel's Catholic Church, Presbytery and School		
Address	7 Evaline Street, 10 Duke Street, 12 and 22 Harold Street CAMPSIE		
LGA	City of Canterbury-Bankstown		
Parish	St George		
Lot/Section/DP	Lots 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55		DP 3846
Site Image	 Figure 1: St Mel's Catholic Church, Campsie with Presbytery (left of frame) and School building (right of frame).  Figure 2: The recommended curtilage for the listing of the St Mel's Catholic Church group is Lots 49 to 53 inclusive of DP 3846 (indicated in red) which contain the historic buildings: the Church, the Presbytery and the Interwar School buildings. Source: NSW Spatial Services, Six Maps.		

Listings		
Existing LEP Heritage Item?	Yes: Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023, <i>Inter war church—St Mel's Roman Catholic Church and Federation presbytery</i> , Lots 49–51 DP 3846, Item No. I77.	
Heritage Conservation Area?	No	
Other Heritage Listings	Listing Title	Listing Number
Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register	N/A	
National Trust Australia Register	No	
Heritage Study ID	Canterbury Heritage Study (T Kass and M Walker, 1988)	

Item Classification	
Item Type	Built
Item Group	Religion
Item Category	Church

Physical Description	
Construction Dates	1915 to 2023
Architect	Presbytery 1915: Austin McKay of Buchanan and Austin McKay, architects, and Mr. H. Moss, builder Church 1927: Clement Glancey architect, Kell & Rigby, builders School building 1939: Clement Glancey architect Parish Hall 1987: Unknown
Architectural Style	Church: Interwar Romanesque Presbytery: Federation School building: Interwar Romanesque
Current Use	Church, presbytery and primary school
Historical Use	Church, presbytery, convent and girl's school
Location	St. Mel's Catholic Church and School group is located in the suburb of Campsie, occupying a number of allotments at the northwest side of the intersection of Duke Street and Evaline Street, and partially fronting Harold Street.
Description	The St Mel's Catholic Church and School group features a group of buildings associated with the Parish of St Mel's Campsie. The buildings include the St Mel's Church, presbytery, school buildings and other structures associated with the use of the place as a primary school. St Mel's Catholic Church St Mel's Church is located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Evaline Street and Duke Street, facing Evaline Street. It is built in the Inter-War Romanesque style and is a dark face brick church building with gable slate tiled roof with metal vents, timber boarded boxed eaves (painted yellow). The façade features a steeply pitched, pedimented and gabled parapet with a central moulded render rose window. The rose window is surmounted by a series of stepped blind recessed arches with rendered columns. Rounded headed arches feature pairs of leadlight windows set in the recesses with corbelled brickwork. Bays are faceted with slate roofs and oriel windows. A projecting portico with triple arched colonnade of brick columns with moulded render capitals provides access into the entry lobby via a flight of marble steps. The three double timber entry doors are set in blind

Physical Description

arches, and the doors are currently painted in a strong yellow and green colour.

A granite plaque is located on the west faceted bay with engraved text in gold stating: *A.M.D.C. This stone was solemnly blessed and laid by His Grace The Most Rev. Michael Kelly D.D. Archbishop of Sydney on March 13th 1927.*

The side elevations feature alternating pilasters and narrow round headed leadlight windows, with corbelled coping, with faceted bays with slate roofing to both its west and east elevations immediately behind the front gable. The projecting transepts are small with decorative brick parapets, narrow round headed leadlight windows and double timber doors with triple blind arched recesses above. The transepts are accessed via flights of marble steps.

The rear (north) elevation has a later addition skillion Marseille tile roof addition in matching dark face brick with red brick arched detail above with some evidence that an earlier building abutted the rear elevation of the building.

The church is bordered by a low dark face brick wall.

St Mel's Presbytery

St Mel's Presbytery is located to the west of the church, fronting Evaline Street. It is a two-storey L-shaped residence, in the Federation style with Arts and Crafts influences, of red face brick, with hipped Marseille tile roof, exposed eaves rafters, roughcast render and brick chimneys, and a faceted projecting bay to the front elevation, with lighter red quoining and rendered base course. A wrap around verandah on brick base, with balcony above, is located across the frontage and returns along the eastern elevation. The verandah has timber paling balustrading with timber posts and timber ornamental valance. The balcony has a weatherboard balustrade and has been infilled with aluminium framed glazing. Windows are timber framed single pane sash windows painted white in rounded headed openings with double brick headers. The dwelling is accessed via a flight of cement rendered steps painted red leading to the front door with side lights.

A marble plaque is located on the base of the projecting bay, with engraved text stating: *A.M.D.C. Bless and laid by Michael Archbishop of Sydney 8th Aug 1915.*

The building is set back from the street boundary with a domestic garden, red face brick boundary wall and metal pedestrian gate. A driveway defines the western boundary leading to a hard stand parking area and garage.

St Mel's Catholic Primary School

St Mel's School consists of several buildings constructed throughout the latter half of the 20th century to date. The oldest surviving school building (constructed 1939) is a large, two storey building located immediately at the rear (north) of the church building.

Physical Description			
	This school building was constructed in a Inter-war Romanesque style and is a rectangular two storey building of red face brick with hipped slate tile roof and timber boarded boxed eaves. Double height recessed blind arches are located on all elevations containing round headed, double pane, timber sash windows painted white on the east and south elevations. Pairs of recessed arches to the east and west ends on the northern elevation are rendered and painted cream, with windowsills in face brick. The central four recessed arches are rendered and painted. with, Arches are infilled with timber framed fanlight windows, with glazed entries and windows at the base of each recess. The entry to the building is in the east façade from Duke Street and consists of a projecting portico in face brick with round headed opening. The rear entry is via an arched opening with arched windows in rendered recesses on the west elevation. Other The school contains a mix of other two storey buildings that are sympathetic in form and detailing, replicating the details of the historic building including the use of face brick, hipped roofs, arched colonnades, and blind rendered recesses containing aluminium framed windows. Located on the western side of the site, fronting Harold Street is the Parish Hall, a light red face brick two storey building with gabled roof. Other structures include metal framed canopies, sports ground and seating areas. The school is bounded by a metal palisade fence painted green, on a brick base. The St Mel's Church and School group is well-maintained and in good condition.		
Modifications	Various including: 1967 – construction of a new wing comprising 6 classrooms. 1972 – construction of a new classroom wing, new toilet blocks and garages 1975– construction of three storey brick building with four classrooms, a canteen and a large teachers' room. 1987 – construction of new Parish Hall and demolition of original wooden church building 1993-1994 – construction of library 1997 – replacement of old cross on top of church 1997 – construction of new classrooms and refurbishment of administration block 2008 – existing convent building demolished, vacant land to be used as a playground		
Condition	Good ✓	Fair	Poor

History

The St. Mel's Catholic church and school group are located on part of an 80 acre land grant made to James Bentley in 1823 (Portion 77 St George Parish).

The urbanisation of Campsie begun around 1879, when the Municipality of Canterbury was established, coupled with the announcement of plans for a railway line. This led to land speculators buying up the early land grants and farmlands to subdivide. However, the railway line did not open until 1895, with the extension of the line from Sydenham to Belmore.

History

In the early 20th century, cheap land and the presence of a train station attracted both working class residents and middle-class professions to the suburb and much of the housing and the commercial precincts developed at this time. The population of Campsie grew until the Great Depression when development slowed until the end of World War II.

Bentley's land grant was purchased by Frederick Clissold and William Lovel Davis in 1884, together with adjoining lands to the north.¹ By 1889 the land was solely in the hands of Frederick Clissold (1831-1892),² the founder of the Canterbury Park Race Club, wealthy land speculator and Alderman of Ashfield Council. Following Clissold's death, his wife and children subdivided and auctioned the land in 1901 as the Clissold Estate.

The following abridged history has been sourced from St. Mel's Catholic Church, Campsie website with research undertaken by Brian Madden.³

From the 1840s, parishioners in the Canterbury/Campsie area relied on St Thomas of Canterbury's Parish in Lewisham, as well as travelling priests making monthly visits to say Mass at various locations, until they settled at the former Canterbury Town Hall on Canterbury Road.

In 1891, Cardinal Moran made Canterbury and Ashfield a separate parish following the decision to build a railway from Sydenham to Belmore and on 14th February 1894, the Vincentian Fathers were appointed to the new parish of Ashfield/Canterbury, where they continued using the town hall for Sunday Mass.

The first Catholic church in the Canterbury area was constructed and opened in 1894. A timber church building named St Anthony's Church, located at the junction of Howard, High and Canton Street, was also used as a school by the Good Samaritan Sisters. In 1901, the school was taken over by the Sisters of St. Joseph who purchased at house at No. 9 Fore Street, Canterbury, for use as a convent.

Canterbury became a separate Parish in November 1905 with Father James Dalton as the priest-in-charge, taking over from the Vincentian Fathers. Father Dalton, an Irishman, was the first known resident priest at Canterbury, living at George Street (Canterbury Road).

In 1909, after succeeding Father Dalton as the priest in Canterbury and, seeing the residential growth of Campsie, Father Richard Condon purchased with his own money "300 feet of land at Campsie at a cost of 30 shillings a foot". Because of the difficulties of cost and distance faced by parishioners in attending St Anthony's and also "owing to the growth of population at Campsie", a decision was made in 1911 to find a more central site for the church around Campsie. In offering his land in Duke Street, Father Condon informed the Archbishop: "I bought the land in 1909 and I am selling it for what it cost me. I bought it on my own responsibility."

Richard Condon purchased Lots 50 to 55 of DP 3846.⁴ In 1912, Lot 49 located at the corner of Duke and Evaline Streets was also purchased by Father Condon.⁵ Lot 49 became the site for the Presbytery and the front of the new church.

In 1912-1913, all allotments (Lots 49 to 55) were transferred to Archbishop Michael Kelly, John Joseph Carroll, Richard Condon, Terance Murray, Michael Joseph Carroll and James Brouggy as joint tenants.

In 1915, Father Patrick Kenny was appointed the first Parish Priest of Campsie and within a week of appointment, Father Kenny began the work of setting up the new Parish. A few months afterwards, he

¹ Certificate of Title Vol. 698 Fol. 193 and 194

² Certificate of Title Vol. 921 Fol. 67

³ <https://stmelscampsie.org.au/history/>

⁴ Certificate of Title Vol. 2017 Fol. 57

⁵ Certificate of Title Vol. 2270 Fol. 119

History

supervised the transfer of St Anthony's Church/School from Canterbury to its new site in Duke Street, Campsie, by horse-drawn wagons. Shortly thereafter, Father Kenny changed the name of the church to St. Mel's.

On Sunday the 8th August 1915, Archbishop Michael Kelly visited Campsie and blessed and laid the foundation stones of a new presbytery and convent.⁶

The new buildings were described as "of pleasing design, in red brick, with purple slate roofs. The contract price complete including fencing, lavatory accommodation, and drainage, also shelter sheds, is £3262." The work was carried out under the supervision of architects Buchanan and Austin McKay and Mr. H. Moss, builder of Campsie.⁷

In 1920, Lot 56 was purchased by Archbishop Michael Kelly and others.⁸

Father Richard Lonergan, the second Parish Priest of St Mel's, was responsible for the building of the existing Church, the foundation stone of which was blessed on the 13th March 1927 by Archbishop Michael Kelly. The new church was to be a "fine brick edifice with seating accommodation for 600 worshippers." The architect was Clement Glancey and the builders Messrs. Kell & Rigby of Burwood. The contract price was £5230 but it was expected that by the time the church was fully furnished, the total cost would have reached £12,000. The old wooden church of St. Mel's was to be used exclusively as a school.⁹

In 1937, Lots 49 to 56 were transferred to the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church for the Archdiocese of Sydney.

In 1939, the foundation stone for a new brick school building was laid and blessed by Archbishop Gilroy. Again, the architect was Clement Glancey and the "handsome edifice" replaced three old buildings that had been serving as a school. The total cost was £4078, for a two-storey building containing six classrooms.¹⁰ Reportedly, the original wooden church building was retained and used as a Parish Hall.

During the 1950s, the school property was gradually expanded with the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church for the Archdiocese of Sydney purchasing Lots 41, 42 and 43 fronting Harold Street (directly opposite Campsie Public School) between the years 1951 and 1957.¹¹

The 1960s saw a period of expansion of the buildings including in 1962 renovations and extensions to the Convent and in 1967, a new wing for the school was built and then blessed by Cardinal Gilroy on the 2nd April 1967. The wing included 6 classrooms, and the total approximate cost was \$69,000.

In December 1969, Father Justin McGlynn was appointed the fourth Parish Priest, and he wanted to make some changes in order to improve the Church and the school. He employed lay teachers to give English lessons for migrant children, renovated the Church at a cost of \$37,000 and was also responsible for installing the altar facing the people.

Father McGlynn was planning to build a bigger hall and in 1971, a dwelling at No. 22 Harold Street (Lot 44) was purchased, with a plan for the future construction of a hall.¹² On the 29th April 1972, Archbishop

⁶ "New R.C. Parish", *The Daily Telegraph*, 9 August 2015, p. 11

⁷ "The Archbishop at Campsie", *The Catholic Press*, 12 August 1915, p. 23 and *Building*, Vol. 17 No. 99 (12 November 1915), p. 64f

⁸ Certificate of Title Vol. 2082 Fol. 61

⁹ "New church: St Mel's Campsie", *The Daily Telegraph*, 14 March 1927, p. 12

¹⁰ "New School Replaces Old Building", *The Catholic Press*, 22 June 1939, p. 12

¹¹ Certificates of Title Vol. 4820 Fol. 37, Vol. 1876 Fol. 8, Vol. 1717 Fol. 186

¹² Certificate of Title Vol. 1948 Fol. 169

History

Freeman blessed and opened a classroom wing at the school, new toilet blocks and garages for the presbytery cars.

In 1962, due to school rezonings, St Mel's School ceased preparing girls for the Intermediate Examination and became a Primary School only, following which it was made a Demonstration School for the student teachers at the Catholic Teachers' College, North Sydney.

In the 1970s, St. Mel's became a three-streamed school under the Commonwealth Disadvantaged Schools' Programme.

In March 1975, Father Patrick Bell became the fifth Parish Priest and went about completing the school complex. This was a three-storey brick building with four classrooms, a canteen and a large teacher's room. The cost of the complex was \$142,000 with \$65,000 paid by the Parish and the rest was met by funding from the Federal Government. When completed, the complex was dedicated in memory of Father McGlynn.

Records show that, around this time at St Mel's School, there were 561 students in classes up to Sixth Class. It was estimated that about 80% of the children came from non-English speaking migrants of 23 nationalities. Sister Anne Marie was the principal with three nun-teachers and 14 full-time and six part-time lay teachers.

In 1985, the Sisters of St Joseph, who first established a convent on site in 1917, ceased to lead the school and Mr. William (Bill) White was appointed the first lay principal at St Mel's Campsie in 1987. In the following year, the transition from religious to lay was completed and the last of the Sisters of St Joseph left the school. Following the departure of the Sisters the convent fell vacant until, in 1993, the former convent was leased to St Vincent de Paul. Working with the Sisters of Mercy, they opened St Mary's House, an outreach centre offering counselling, language classes, play groups and other assistance to migrants, refugees and disadvantaged women and children. The centre closed in 2007 and was relocated to a new site on Evaline Street near the shopping centre.

In 1987, the old wooden church, which was used for many years as a church/school and a hall was demolished to make way for the construction of the new parish hall. The cost of the new hall was estimated to be approximately \$275,000, and was blessed and opened on the 9th August 1987 by Archbishop (later Cardinal) Edward Clancy.

In 1993, Fr Lawrence Cauchi was appointed Administrator to the Parish and the following year he officially became the sixth Parish Priest of Campsie. In that same year Fr Cauchi organised for the building of a school library at an estimated cost of \$475,000. The Government grant for the project was \$325,000. The new library was soon completed and on Sunday the 12th August 1994, it was blessed and opened by Auxiliary Bishop Peter Ingham with the presence of Kevin Moss, State Member for Canterbury and Leo McLeay, Federal Member for Watson.

The old cross on the church was taken down in 1994 due to erosion beyond repair and replaced with the new cross which, although of different material to the old, has been made to the same specifications.

In 1997, the Parish celebrated the 70th Anniversary of the blessing and laying of the foundation stone. On this occasion, the new cross on top of the church was blessed. In the same year, new classrooms were built, and the Administration block was refurbished with funding from the Commonwealth Government. On the 16th May 1997, these buildings were blessed by Bishop Geoffrey Robinson with the presence of Senator Bill Heffernan representing the Minister for Schools, Vocational Education and Training.

In 2008, following the relocation of St Mary's House from the old convent building, the building was demolished and the vacant block used as a school playground.

History

The Architects

Buchanan and Austin McKay

The firm of Buchanan and Austin McKay was a short-lived architectural partnership between Stafford Harman Buchanan (1883-1951) and Austin McKay (1882-1962) from 1910 to 1915. The firm undertook ecumenical, residential and commercial work and designed in reinforced concrete for such projects as an early functionalist Surf Bathing Pavilion, Coogee (1914). The firm was considered a progressive practice with numerous appearances in *The Salon* and *Building* magazines.¹³ Following the dissolution of the firm, both Buchanan and McKay went on to have notable careers and McKay in particular worked extensively for the Catholic Church producing a large number of churches and convents. A number of McKay's buildings are included in the Australian Institute of Architects (NSW) Register of Significant Buildings: St Bonaventure's Catholic Church, Leura (1921); St Marys Convent, Wollongong (1929); St Canice's Catholic Church and Presbytery, Katoomba (1919) and Holy Cross Church, Woollahra (1940).

Clement Glancey

Clement Glancey (1891-1961) was a Sydney based architect who specialised in the design of Romanesque Catholic churches and schools and was noted for his fine decorative brickwork. Notable churches designed by his firm include St Francis Xavier, Arncliffe (1931), St Joseph's, Enfield (1931), St Patrick's Cathedral, Parramatta (1935), St Theresa's, Mascot (1939) and St Joseph's, Belmore (1955). The firm was also notable for serving as the launching pad for many prominent early women architects in NSW including Rosette Edmunds, who worked at the firm from 1926 until 1941 and was one of the most prominent female architects of her generation to be employed there. Edmunds became Glancey's lead designer, involved in most of the firm's 1930s work which specialised in Catholic churches and schools, mainly in the Romanesque style. Glancey's son, Clement Thomas Glancey also trained as an architect and took over the firm as sole principal after his father's death.¹⁴

Historic Images



Figure 3: St Mel's Catholic Church, Campsie (undated). Source: stmelscampsie.org.au

¹³ "S.H. Buchanan & Cowper" by M. Bogle, 2012; cited in *The Encyclopedia of Australian Architecture*, eds. P. Goad and J. Willis, Canterbury University Press, p 111

¹⁴ "Glancey, Clement" by B. Hanna, 2012; cited in *The Encyclopedia of Australian Architecture*, eds. P. Goad and J. Willis, Canterbury University Press, p 275 and Hanna, Bronwyn, Edmunds, Rosette, *Dictionary of Sydney*, 2008, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/edmunds_rosette,



Figure 4: St Mel's Convent, Campsie, c 1919 (demolished 2008). Source: Courtesy of City of Canterbury Local History Photograph Collection, Image ID 201480.

Historical Themes

Association	Local Theme	State Theme	National Theme
St Mel's Church and School group has a long and significant history associated with the establishment of the Catholic church and the establishment of a Catholic based school in the suburb of Campsie, dating from the late 19 th century through to date, and has a long and significance association with the Sisters of St. Josephs for much of the 20th century. The principal buildings, the church, presbytery and school building are associated important and notable ecclesiastical architects of the Interwar era, Austin McKay and Clement Glancey.	Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Education	6 Educating
	Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship	Religion	8 Developing Australia's cultural life
	Activities associated with the production architectural works.	Creative endeavour	8 Developing Australia's cultural life

Comparative Analysis		
Address/Listing	Discussion	Image
Austin McKay architectural works		
St Canice's Catholic Church Group and interiors 156-158 Katoomba Street Katoomba Blue Mountains LEP 2015, Item No. K069	St Canice's church group is an important substantial church grouping in the Katoomba town centre. The former St Canice's presbytery, designed by Austin McKay in 1918-19, is a fine substantial inter-war residence, retaining much of its original character and detail.	 Figure 5: St Canice's Presbytery, Katoomba. Source: Google Maps Streetview
St Mary's Convent, Secondary Girl's School and Chapel 15 Harbour Street, Wollongong Wollongong LEP 2009, Item No. 6248	St Mary's convent and secondary girls' school and chapel is of significance for historical, aesthetic, social and reasons of representativeness. The 1929 chapel was designed by Austin McKay and built by G.M. Pitt. When the chapel was opened in 1930 its architecture was described as 'a free treatment Gothic'.	 Figure 6: St Mary's Chapel, Wollongong. Source: Google Maps Streetview
St Patrick's Church 72 Skinner Street, South Grafton Clarence Valley LEP 2011, Item No. I368	A brick church of Gothic style, with arched entrance doorway, with large tracery window over glazed in figured lead lights. The church was designed by Austin McKay and opened on 15th December 1935.	 Figure 7: St Patrick's Church, South Grafton. Source: www.churchesaustralia.org
St Mary's Catholic Church 128 Canterbury Street Casino Richmond Valley LEP 2012, Item No. I136	This building has landmark qualities because of its massive form, fine face brickwork, dominant tower and location adjacent to the main road into Casino. Architecturally it is representative of the inter-war Romanesque style. St Mary's Catholic Church was opened on 19th May 1940 and designed by Austin McKay.	 Figure 8: St Mary's Church, Casino. Source: Google Maps Streetview

Comparative Analysis

Clement Glancey architectural works

Holy Family Church, 214 Maroubra Road, Maroubra Randwick LEP 2012, Item No. I317	The Holy Family Church is a local landmark building and the most impressive and significant in the historic church-school group. It is an excellent intact example of Interwar Romanesque style church building, designed by Clement Glancey in 1940.	
St Kevin's Catholic Church and Parish Hall, 1 Lismore Road Bangalow Byron LEP 2014, Item No. I032	The St Kevin's Church group includes an imposing brick church that was built in 1935, designed by Clement Glancey. It is a dominant deep red brick structure that dominates the townscape from its elevated site at the top of the township.	
St. Therese's Catholic Church Building Group, 37 Sutherland Street, Rosebery Bayside LEP 2021, Item No. I376	St Therese's Church and Primary School are of aesthetic heritage significance to the local area. The group includes the notable Interwar Romanesque church building, which establishes a very strong streetscape presence for the group. The church building is also significant for its association with architect Clement Glancey, who was a significant proponent of the style, and particularly recognised for his work with the Catholic Church.	
St Francis Xavier Church group, 4-6 Forest Road Arncliffe Bayside LEP 2021, Item No. I18	St Francis Xavier Church was designed by architect Clement Clancy (c. 1933), as a group of buildings that demonstrate a high level of aesthetic significance for their architectural excellence and for landmark qualities. St Francis Xavier Church is an excellent example of ecclesiastical design from the inter-war period, demonstrating Romanesque characteristics. St Francis Xavier Church group are historically significant as part of the early 20th century development of Arncliffe and the inter-war period.	

Figure 9: Holy Family Church, Maroubra. Source: Google Maps Streetview

Figure 10: St Kevin's Church, Bangalow. Source: Google Maps Streetview

Figure 11: St Therese's Church, Rosebery. Source: Google Maps Streetview

Figure 12: St Francis Xavier Church, Arncliffe. Source: Google Maps Streetview

Comparative Analysis

Conclusion

The St Mel's Presbytery is comparable to other church groups, designed by Austin McKay in the Interwar period. Primarily, the church buildings produced by McKay are heritage listed, rather than other building types; however, based on available data in the state heritage inventory, it appears that McKay preferred the Romanesque or Gothic Revival styles for church buildings and the Federation style for his presbyteries. Regardless, the majority of his buildings feature dark red face brick as their defining feature, as is found at St Mel's Presbytery. Austin McKay, based on his heritage listed buildings, was a skilled and notable architect of ecclesiastical buildings. However, few of his other school buildings and presbyteries appear to be listed as heritage items.

The St Mel's Church and School buildings are comparable with other churches designed by architect Clement Glancey, who produced a large number of Interwar Romanesque style Catholic churches, and he was a skilled proponent of the style. His work is well executed, focusing on the use of dark red face brick with interesting detailing and his churches are generally imposing landmarks within suburban streets.

The St Mel's Church and School group (church, presbytery and school building) are good representative examples of the work of both of these notable ecclesiastical architects.

Statement of Significance

Summary Statement of Significance

St. Mel's Catholic Church, Presbytery and School group are of historical, aesthetic, associational, and representative significance on a local level.

St Mel's Catholic Church (1927) and School building (1939), both designed by noted ecclesiastical architect Clement Glancey, are of aesthetic significance as fine representative examples of the Interwar Romanesque style. The Church is an imposing building of dark face brick with faceted bays, triple arch colonnaded entry, and a bold pedimented gable front with central rose windows. The School building, although simply detailed, is compatible in style to the church, with distinctive rendered blind recessed arches containing round headed windows on its northern elevation.

The Presbytery (1915), designed by noted ecclesiastical architect Austin McKay, is a good representative example of a face brick, two storey, Federation style residence with Arts and Crafts influences with projecting faceted bay to its front elevation.

Together the group of three historical buildings on the corner of Evaline and Duke Streets, are a landmark in the locality. Features such as recessed blind arches, round headed windows and faceted bays have been utilised across all three buildings to unite the group in architectural detailing.

St Mel's Church and School group are of significance for their long association with the Sisters of St Joseph's who ran the school from 1901 to 1987 and previously resided on the site. The group is associated with the establishment of the Catholic Church and Catholic based education in the suburb of Campsie, dating from the late 19th century. The Evaline Street site was established in 1915, and the group provides evidence of the development of local social and cultural institutions that accompanied the suburb's growth.

Assessed Level of Significance	Local
Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	St Mel's Church and School group, Campsie is of historical significance as being associated with the establishment of the Catholic Church and Catholic based education in the suburb of Campsie, dating from the late 19th century. First established in 1894 on a different site in a timber church, which was also used as a school, the Church relocated to the Evaline Street site in the early 20th century and over the following decades, the substantial brick buildings of the group were constructed. The group provides evidence of the development of local social and cultural institutions that accompanied the suburb's growth. Meets the criterion on a Local level.
b) Associative	St Mel's Church and School group have significant historical associations with a number of persons and institutions associated with the Catholic Church in NSW, including Archbishop Matthew Kelly, who owned the land on which the buildings are located and blessed the foundations stones of the presbytery, convent (demolished) and church and Archbishop Gilroy who blessed the foundation stone of the school. The school is associated with the Sisters of St. Joseph who operated the Catholic primary school from 1901 to 1987 and resided on site. The principal historic buildings of the group are also associated with two notable, highly successful ecclesiastical architects of the Interwar era; Austin McKay who designed the presbytery (1915) and Clement Glancey who designed the church (1927) and the school building (1939). Meets the criterion on a Local level.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	St Mel's Catholic Church and School building are of aesthetic significance as good, representative examples of the Interwar Romanesque style. The Church is an imposing building of dark face brick with faceted bays, triple arch colonnaded entry, a bold pedimented gable parapet front with central rose window, rounded headed windows in blind recessed arches and corbelled brick detailing. Located on the corner of Evaline and Duke Street, it is a landmark building in the locality. The School building, although simply detailed, is compatible to the Church, being of dark face brick with recessed blind arches and round headed windows that relate to the details of the church, and it makes a strong visual contribution to the Duke Street streetscape. The Presbytery is a good representative example of a two storey, Federation style red face brick residence with Arts and Crafts influences, with wrap around balcony and projecting faceted bay to its front elevation. The faceted bay has been picked up and replicated in the design of the Church, unifying the two buildings in their designs. Although the site has been developed with a range of later buildings, they are generally sympathetic, being in face brick with gable roofs and include details that relate to the architecture of the historic school

	building, and do not detract from the aesthetic contribution that the historic buildings make to the locality.		
	Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
d) Social	As a church and primary school, St Mel’s Church and School group may be of social significance to the local community, as the long-term focal point of Roman Catholic religious and educational activity in Campsie. However, no formal assessment of social values has been undertaken.		
	Potentially meets the criterion on a Local level.		
e) Research	St Mel’s Church, Presbytery and School buildings have potential to provide further information into the architectural works of Austin McKay and Clement Glancey, who were skilled ecclesiastical architects of the Interwar period and about whom little information is available.		
	Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
f) Rarity	St Mel’s Church and School group is not considered rare, being one of a large number of Catholic church and school groups located throughout the suburbs of Sydney and regional NSW.		
	As examples of the work of noted architects Austin McKay and Clement Glancey, the church, school and presbytery are not considered rare, as both McKay and Glancey were prolific and successful architects, producing many buildings for the Catholic church in the Interwar period.		
	Does not meet the criterion on a Local level.		
g) Representativeness	The Church and School building at St. Mel’s are fine representative examples of the work of architect Clement Glancey, who was a proficient exponent of the Interwar Romanesque style. The Presbytery is a good representative example of the residential work of Austin McKay in the Federation style with Arts and Crafts influences.		
	Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
Integrity	Good ✓	Moderate	Little
Intactness	High ✓	Moderate	Little

Recommended Management	
Recommendation	Yes ✓ / No x
List as local heritage item under Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023	✓
Not worthy of listing as local heritage item	
Identify as a Contributory Item within the Heritage Conservation Area	
A Conservation Management Plan or Heritage Asset Action Plan should be prepared prior to undertaking any substantial works.	✓
Other recommendations and/or comments: The existing local heritage listing for St Mel's Church and Presbytery should be expanded to include Lots 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53 DP 3846, which contain the church, presbytery and the school building. Although other buildings, structures and portions of buildings are also located within these allotments, although sympathetic, they are not of heritage value and are not recommended for listing.	

Data Source

Campsie Heritage Review and State Heritage Inventories

2025

Lucas Stapleton Johnson & Partners Pty Ltd in association with Dr. Terry Kass, historian

References and Internet Links

“History,” St Mel’s, Campsie, <https://stmelscampsie.org.au/history/>.

Goad, P. and J. Willis, J. eds., 2012; *The Encyclopedia of Australian Architecture*, Canterbury University Press, Melbourne

Kass, T. and Walker, M., 1988; *Canterbury Heritage Study- Final Report*, Canterbury Municipal Council

Images



Figure 13: South and east elevations of St Mel's Catholic Church, Campsie.



Figure 14: Façade of St Mel's Catholic Church, Campsie.



Figure 15: St Mel's Presbytery.



Figure 16: St Mel's Presbytery.



Figure 17: St Mel's Catholic Primary School building.



Figure 18: North and east elevations of St Mel's Catholic Primary School building with church behind.

HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET			
Name	St Philip's Uniting Church and Hall		
Address	36 Evaline Street, Campsie		
LGA	City of Canterbury-Bankstown		
Parish	St. George		
Lot/Section/DP	Lot 1		DP 125565
	Lot 6		DP 1062111
	Lot 62		DP 3846
Site Image			

Figure 1: St. Philip's Uniting Church and Hall, Campsie

Listings		
Existing LEP Heritage Item?	No	
Heritage Conservation Area?	No	
Other Heritage Listings	Listing Title	Listing Number
Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register	N/A	-
National Trust Australia Register	No	-

Item Classification	
Item Type	Built
Item Group	Religion
Item Category	Church

Physical Description	
Construction Dates	Church: 1923 Hall: 1955
Architect	Church: Walter Leslie Hall: unknown
Architectural Style	Church: Interwar Gothic Revival Hall: Moderne
Current Use	Uniting Church
Historical Use	Presbyterian Church
Location	St Philip's Uniting Church and Hall is located on the southern side of Evaline Street, Campsie close to the intersection with Beamish Street. The site is bounded by Hill Lane to its eastern and southern boundaries.
Description	St Philip's Uniting Church site contains a church building, a hall building, car parking areas and landscaping. The place is also known as the Galilee Korean Uniting Church.

Physical Description

The church, constructed in 1924, in the Interwar Gothic Revival style is a face brick building with Marseille tile gable roof, with exposed eaves rafters.

The front façade of the church, facing Evaline Street, consists of a large pedimented gable of dark brown face brick with brick string courses and rendered capping. The gable is supported by brick pier buttresses with rendered capping.

The façade features a central rose window with louvres located above a pointed arch window with side windows, rendered architraves and sills, with multi-pane windows of coloured glazing.

The church is entered via a projecting portico of dark brown face brick with gable tiled roof behind a pediment gable front, with rendered capping supported by brick pier buttresses with rendered capping. The frontage has a slot window above a group of four multi-pane coloured glass windows with rendered architraves and sills. Below the windows is a granite foundation stone, engraved with the words: *This stone was laid by Dr. R.W. McCredie, 1st December 1923.*

The east and west elevations of the portico are access via flights of terrazzo steps with brick balustrades with rendered capping, leading to double timber boarded doors with rendered pointed arch detailing above.

The side elevations are broken into bays separated by pier buttresses with rendered capping. Each bay contains a single pointed arch multi-pane awning windows with highlights, with rendered architraves above the string course. Some of the windows retain coloured glazing. Access into the transept is from the western elevation via a double timber boarded door within a pointed arch opening with rendered architrave.

The church has a small skillion roofed extension to the rear which has a roof sheeted in corrugated metal.

The render to the building is variously painted white and blue, although evidence remains of an earlier colour scheme of stone coloured render to the east elevation and apex of the front gable.

The Parish hall constructed in 1955 in the Moderne style, is a simply detailed face brick single storey building, in a 'L' shape located on the western side of the church and wrapping around the rear (south) of the church. The hall has a gable roof of Marseille tiles with rendered bargeboards.

A projecting front entry portico contains a double metal door inset, with matching gable roof with rendered bargeboards, and boxed, boarded and battened eaves. Brick pier buttresses divide the side and rear elevations into bays with each bay containing aluminium framed sash and sliding windows. The front (north) elevation of the portico and main body of the building have narrow quoining in face brick.

Physical Description			
	The site is bound by a low face brick wall that has been repaired and re-mortared in red. The front portion of the site consists of concrete hard stand carparking areas, with lawn and a large tree in the northwest corner.		
	The church and the hall appear to be in good condition.		
Modifications	1955: Construction of new hall 2011: Alterations and addition to church hall building (DA14/2011) 2023: Alterations to existing kitchen (DA 1310/2023)		
Condition	Good ✓	Fair	Poor

History

St Philip's Uniting Church and Hall is located on part of an 80 acre grant of land made to John Bentley in 1823 (Portion 77, Parish St George).

The urbanisation of Campsie begun around 1879, when the Municipality of Canterbury was established, coupled with the announcement of plans for a railway line. This led to land speculators buying up the early land grants and farmlands to subdivide. However, the railway line did not open until 1895, with the extension of the line from Sydenham to Belmore.

In the early 20th century, cheap land and the presence of a train station attracted both working class residents and middle-class professions to the suburb and much of the housing and the commercial precincts developed at this time. The population of Campsie grew until the Great Depression when development slowed until the end of the Second World War.

Bentley's land grant was purchased by Frederick Clissold and William Lovel Davis in 1884, together with adjoining lands to the north.¹ By 1889 the land was solely in the hands of Frederick Clissold (1831-1892),² the founder of the Canterbury Park Race Club, wealthy land speculator and Alderman of Ashfield Council. Following Clissold's death, his wife and children subdivided and auctioned the land in 1901 as the Clissold Estate.

In 1902, Lot 62 of the Clissold Estate fronting the southern side of Evaline Street, Campsie was purchased by George Herbert Hawkes, mortorman [sic] of North Sydney.³ It does not appear that Hawkes developed his land as he is not shown as residing on Evaline Street in the *Sands Directory*, however, the *Sands Directory* does indicate that by 1910 the site on Evaline Street, immediately east of Beamish Street, was in use by the Presbyterian Church. By 1923, the allotment had been formally transferred to the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Australia (NSW).⁴

The Presbyterian Church had its first premises in Campsie on Shakespeare Street. The Church purchased a timber building on the site in 1903, which had been in use as an Independent Church. Services began on 10 August 1903, and a Sabbath school was formed on the same day. The timber church was transferred to the current site in Evaline Street in c1910.

Just prior to relocating the timber church to the Evaline Street property, the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church purchased Lot 59 DP 3970 of the Clissold Estate in 1909. This allotment fronted the eastern side of Beamish Street, on the south side of the intersection with Evaline Street and was bound at the rear by a

¹ Certificate of Title Vol. 698 Fol. 193 and 194

² Certificate of Title Vol. 921 Fol. 67

³ Certificate of Title Vol. 1426 Fol. 166

⁴ Certificate of Title Vol. 1426 Fol. 166

History

lane.⁵ The following year, in 1910, The Presbyterian Church purchased the adjoining land Lot 60 DP 3970 of the Clissold Estate.,⁶

In 1923, the Presbyterian Church subdivided Lots 59 and 60, creating six separate allotments, and retained the eastern (rear) portion of the site for themselves (Lot 6). The other portions of land fronting Beamish Street were sold for commercial development (Lots 1 to 5/DP11367). The land was sold with a covenant restricting the type of development, prohibiting the erection of “a licensed hotel or wine shop or any building used in any way for or in connection with the sale of intoxicating liquors or for a public amusement hall or institute for carrying on dancing or other amusements of any kind or as a picture theatre palace or show circus or shooting gallery”.⁷

In August 1923, tenders were called from Walter Leslie, architect, for a Presbyterian Church in Campsie.⁸ The contract was let to Mr. E. Beale, builder, in October 1923.⁹

Walter Leslie (1888-1953) was born Walter Leslie Berghofer and formally changed his name by deed poll in March 1918.¹⁰ Leslie resided in Kogarah and practiced as an architect from c1915 until the early 1940s. Based on available tender notices and architectural plans held by the City of Sydney Council, he was involved with a wide range of works including houses, factories, shops and designed the Glebe School of Arts building (1923, demolished), Dulwich Hill Baptist Church, (1925), and the Greek Orthodox Cathedral of St. Sofia, Darlinghurst (1926).¹¹

On 1 December 1923, the foundation stone was laid by Dr. R. W. McCredie, a local general practitioner.¹²

In April 1924, the Moderator of the Sydney Presbytery, the Rev. G. McLaren Scott, presided at the dedicatory ceremony for the opening at Campsie of St. Philip’s Church. The Rev. Mr Thomas related the history of the Church. The present building was noted as being of brick, and with furnishings, cost £4150, with seating accommodation for 370 persons. A stained-glass window to the memory of the late Mrs. John Quigg was unveiled, the pulpit was unveiled in memory of the late Mrs. Campbell Snr. and the choir railings in memory of the late Mr. Fielden.¹³

In 1953, the south-western portion of Lot 6 was resumed for the creation of a public road, Hill Lane and the following year, the Presbyterian Church was granted land in compensation of the land resumed, an irregular portion of land, 20 feet wide that united Lot 6 of DP 11387 and Lot 62 of DP 3846.¹⁴

The joining of the lands together allowed the church to construct a new church hall in 1955, constructed by the Cockle Brothers (architect unknown). However, it appears that a hall had previously been constructed by the mid-1930s (or it may have been the original weatherboard church building repurposed as a hall), as newspaper articles indicate that in October 1953, this earlier hall was destroyed by fire.¹⁵

⁵ Certificate of Title Vol. 3454 Fol. 239

⁶ Certificate of Title Vol. 2101 Fol. 50

⁷ Certificate of Title Vol. 3454 Fol. 239

⁸ “Building and Construction”, *The Daily Telegraph*, 22 August 1923, p. 3

⁹ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 10 October 1923, p. 11

¹⁰ *NSW Government Gazette*, 31 May 1918 (Issue No. 68) p. 2546

¹¹ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 19 September 1923, p. 11 and 18 February 1925, p. 12

¹² “News of the Protestant Churches”, *Watchman*, 29 November 1923, p. 4

¹³ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 7 April 1924, p. 13

¹⁴ Certificate of Title Vol. 3454 Fol. 239 and v6887-f158

¹⁵ *The Labor Daily*, 24 December 1937, p. 9 and “Fire Guts Church Hall”, *The Sunday Times*, 24 October 1954, p. 6

History

The church became the focus of social activity in the district through the 1920s and 1930s, with a flourishing choir and holding events such as Christmas fairs. Sporting teams for local cricket and other competitions were established.

In 1977 the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches united to establish the Uniting Church in Australia. In 1980, all three allotments were transferred to the Uniting Church of Australia Property Trust.

The church is also known as the Galilee Korean Uniting Church.

Historic Images



Figure 2: 1943 aerial view showing the church (indicated with a red arrow) and assumed the original church and church hall (indicated with a yellow arrow) prior to its destruction by fire and the reconfiguration of the land. Source: SixMaps



Figure 3: Postcard of the original Presbyterian Church, Campsie c.1908. Source: Courtesy Mavis Mecham and City of Canterbury Local History Photograph Collection/104369

Historical Themes			
Association	Local Theme	State Theme	National Theme
St Philip's Uniting Church (formerly Presbyterian Church) has a long and significant history associated with the establishment of the Presbyterian Church in the suburb of Campsie, from the early 20 th century, and has been in continuous use by the Presbyterians and then the Uniting Church since its construction in 1924. The church building is associated with architect Walter Leslie and is a good example of an Interwar Gothic Revival style suburban church building.	Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship	Religion	8 Developing Australia's cultural life
	Activities associated with the production architectural works.	Creative endeavour	8 Developing Australia's cultural life

Comparative Analysis		
Address/Listing	Discussion	Image
The Greek Orthodox Cathedral of Saint Sophia (Agia Sophia), 302-304 South Dowling Street, Paddington State Heritage item SHR 01968 Sydney LEP 2012, Item No. I1108	The Greek Orthodox Cathedral of Saint Sophia (Agia Sophia) is of state heritage significance as the first Greek Orthodox cathedral built in NSW, Australia and the southern hemisphere, and became the second dedicated centre for worship for the Greek Orthodox community in NSW. Constructed in 1927 to designs by Walter Leslie, architect, the church is largely influenced by the architectural legacy of the Byzantine style and is a representative example of the architectural style used for Orthodox places of worship across the world.	 Figure 4: The Greek Orthodox Cathedral of St. Sophia. Photograph by Shkuru Afshar. Source: https://en.wikipedia.org
Dulwich Hill Baptist Church, 3 MacArthur Parade, Dulwich Hill Not listed as a heritage item	The Dulwich Hill Baptist Church was constructed in 1925 to designs by Walter Leslie in the Interwar Gothic Revival style. It is a face brick building with a bold pediment gable front with pier buttresses and rendered detailing with projecting front entry portico.	 Figure 5: Dulwich Hill Baptist Church, Dulwich Hill. Source: GoogleMaps Streetview

Comparative Analysis

Former Kogarah Presbyterian Church and hall,
12-16 Derby Street
Kogarah

Georges River LEP
2021 Item No. I178

The Kogarah Presbyterian Church and Church Hall (former church) are historically significant as they are representative of the progressive development of the Municipality. The former church (c1890) and the existing church (1928) are substantial developments reflecting the growth of the area and the social standing of the church c 1930. Both buildings are good representative examples of their architectural style.

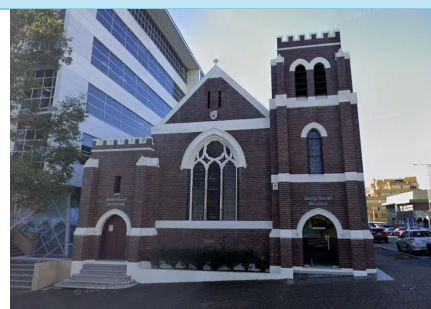


Figure 6: Former Kogarah Presbyterian Church, Kogarah. Source: GoogleMaps Streetview

Federation and Interwar church building - Hurlstone Park Uniting Church, 8 Melford Street, Hurlstone Park

Canterbury-Bankstown LEP
2023 Item No. I187

The former Methodist Church (built 1912) is of local historical significance as the building illustrates the history of the Methodists and later Uniting Church movement in Hurlstone Park in the 20th century. The church is a fine example of an architect-designed Federation Gothic Revival style church, also representative of the work of its architect Alfred G Newman.



Figure 7: Hurlstone Park Uniting Church, Hurlstone Park. Source <https://www.churchesaustralia.org>

Conclusion

The 1924 former Presbyterian church building, designed by Walter Leslie, architect, is comparable to the Dulwich Hill Baptist Church building also designed by Leslie in the Interwar Gothic Revival style. The form, configuration and detailing of the church is similar in particular the render detailing, pier buttresses with rendered capping and the bold gable front with projecting portico. The other church building known to be designed by Leslie, the Greek Orthodox Cathedral of Saint Sophia, is a grand, Byzantine style, building that is not at all comparable. Based on these comparisons, St Philip's Uniting Church, Campsie is a good representative example of Leslie's church designs for a smaller, suburban church building.

T St Philip's Uniting Church, Campsie is also comparable to other Interwar Gothic Revival style suburban church buildings constructed for the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, including the Hurlstone Park Uniting Church and the former Kogarah Presbyterian Church. The use of face brick with bold pediment gable facades and rendered detailing in white or cream, is a reasonably common approach to the design of Interwar church buildings and the St Philip's Uniting Church is a good representative example of the same.

Statement of Significance

Summary Statement of Significance

St Philip's Uniting Church and Hall (formerly Presbyterian Church) are of historic, associational, aesthetic and representational significance on a Local level.

The church, constructed in 1924 to designs by architect Walter Leslie in the Interwar Gothic Revival style, is a good, representative example of a suburban church with render detailing and a bold pediment gable frontage with pier buttressing. The adjacent Moderne style Church Hall,

	constructed in 1955, is a simple, handsome face brick building sympathetic to the church in form and material. Together, the buildings with the large tree on the street frontage, make a strong contribution to the streetscape and the historical character of the locality. The group is associated with the establishment of the Presbyterian Church in the suburb of Campsie, dating from the early 20th century. The Evaline Street site was established in 1910, and the group provides evidence of the development of local social and cultural institutions that accompanied the suburb's growth.
Assessed Level of Significance	Local
Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	St Philip's Uniting Church and Hall are of historical significance for being associated with the establishment of the Presbyterian Church in the suburb of Campsie, dating from the early 20th century. Initially established on Shakespeare Street, Campsie, the Church relocated to the Evaline Street site and the current church was constructed in 1924 and the hall in 1955. The church has been in continuous use by the Presbyterians and later the Uniting Church and provides evidence of the development of local social and cultural institutions that accompanied the suburb's growth. Meets the criterion on a Local level.
b) Associative	The 1924 church building is associated with architect Walter Leslie (1888-1953), a successful suburban architect who is notable for designing the Greek Orthodox Cathedral of Saint Sophia, Paddington, although little is known of the full extent of his work. Meets the criterion on a Local level.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The St Philip's Uniting Church building is of aesthetic significance as a good representative example of an Interwar Gothic Revival church building with interesting, rendered detailing and pier buttressing and the adjacent Moderne style Church Hall, although simply detailed, is a handsome, utilitarian building that is sympathetic to the principal church building. The buildings, together with the large tree, make a strong contribution to the streetscape and the character of the locality. Meets the criterion on a Local level.
d) Social	As the church building has been in continuous use since 1924 and the site since c. 1910, the St Philip's Uniting Church and Hall may be of social significance to the local community., However, no formal assessment of social values has been undertaken. Potentially meets the criterion on a Local level.
e) Scientific	The 1924 church building has the potential to provide further information into the architectural works of Walter Leslie, a skilled architect of the Interwar period.

	Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
f) Rarity	St Philip's Uniting Church is not considered rare, being one of a large number of former Presbyterian, now Uniting, church buildings located throughout the suburbs of Sydney and regional NSW. Does not meet the criterion.		
g) Representativeness	The St Philip's Uniting Church building is a good representative example of an Interwar Gothic Revival suburban church, built for the Presbyterian Church and is a representative example of the work of architect Walter Leslie. Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
Integrity	High ✓	Moderate	Little
Intactness	High ✓	Moderate	Little

Recommended Management

Recommendation	Yes ✓ / No x
List as local heritage item under Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023	✓
Not worthy of listing as local heritage item	
Identify as a Contributory Item within the Heritage Conservation Area	
A Conservation Management Plan or Heritage Asset Action Plan should be prepared prior to undertaking any substantial works.	✓
Other recommendations and/or comments: The church would benefit from having a single consistent light colour applied to all render details.	

Data Source

Campsie Heritage Review and State Heritage Inventories	2025	Lucas Stapleton Johnson & Partners Pty Ltd
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References and Internet Links

Larcombe, F.A., 1979; <i>Change and Challenge: A History of the Municipality of Canterbury NSW</i> , Canterbury Municipal Council
Jervis, J., 1951; <i>A History of the Municipality of Canterbury</i>

Images



Figure 8: St. Philip's Uniting Church, Campsie.



Figure 9: St. Philip's Uniting Church, Campsie.



Figure 10: The 1955 church hall building.



Figure 11: The 1955 church hall building.

HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET			
Name	Campsie Public School		
Address	3 Harold Street CAMPSIE 2194		
LGA	City of Canterbury-Bankstown		
Parish	St George		
Lot/Section/DP	Lot 1	-	DP 628726
	Lot 29	-	DP 3846
Site Image			

Figure 1:
Campsie
Public
School

Listings		
Existing LEP Heritage Item?	No	
Heritage Conservation Area?	Not included	
Other Heritage Listings	Listing Title	Listing Number
Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register	No	-
National Trust Australia Register	No	-

Item Classification	
Item Type	Built
Item Group	Education
Item Category	School – State (Public)

Physical Description	
Construction Dates	1908 – c2024
Architect	Original Building 1908 & Addition 1910: Walter Liberty Vernon (NSW Government Architect) Additions 1914, Girl's School 1915, Boy's School 1919: George McRae (NSW Government Architect) Additions 1925: Gorrie McLeish Blair (NSW Government Architect) Bell Tower 1927: W. Withers, architect, F.W. Smith, Amy Street, Campsie, builder Later Additions (various): Department of Education
Architectural Style	Federation Arts & Crafts style
Current Use	Public School
Historical Use	Public School

Location	Campsie Public School is located on the northern side of Evaline Street, on the western side of the intersection with Harold Street and is bounded by Beamish Lane along its western boundary.
Description	Campsie Public School consists of a group of approximately seven buildings, including covered areas, connecting covered ways, playgrounds, landscaped areas, and a multi-purpose court. The principal historic buildings front Evaline and Harold Streets. The site is bounded by an aluminium palisade fence on masonry plinth. The southern portion of the road reserve of Harold Street is occupied by the school and contains a car parking area and children's playgrounds, landscaping, seating areas and sandstone walls. This reconfigured entry into the school was established in 2003 by Canterbury City Council and opened by Mayor Hon. K. Griffin (based on plaque). The principal building fronting Evaline Street is a large two storey face brick building in the Federation Arts and Crafts style with two two-storey wings (east and west), that was constructed in stages and was originally the Infants and Girl's Schools. All wings of this building have gabled and intersecting hipped corrugated metal roofs in green (later addition), with exposed eaves rafters, and timber framed multi-pane sash windows with multi-pane fanlights with dark brick headers. The southern gable end of the western wing fronting Evaline Street is timber boarded, painted white. The gable end of the southern building fronting Harold Street is brick and is painted with a mural. The northern end of the western wing displays evidence in the brickwork that the upper level has been rebuilt (originally weatherboard). A second access into the eastern wing is located on its northern end via an arched opening with dark brick header accessed via a flight of steps. The internal (west) elevation of the west wing has been altered with the addition of a steel framed verandah and balcony. The internal (north) elevation of the southern wing appears to have a single storey weatherboard addition. The Evaline Street frontage has two single storey projecting porticos. The western portico has a gable roof with exposed eaves rafters, a rough cast gable front with louvred vent and three vertical vents. It has half-arch, multi-pane windows with dark brick arched brick header, multi pane timber framed casement windows to east and west elevations, dark brick banding and an inset entry door with dark brick header, accessed via a flight of steps in red concrete. The eastern portico has a hipped roof with exposed eaves rafters, two multi-pane timber framed windows and is rough cast render painted white over face brick. The brick below the render on the southern elevation is painted with a mural. Access is via flights of steps on both the east and west elevations through round headed openings onto a landing. Fronting Harold Street is the 1919 building, originally the Boy's School, which consists of a large two storey 'L' shaped face brick building with roughcast render in a band under the eaves and dark brick base course, a jerkin head roof clad in green corrugated metal

(later addition), with exposed eaves rafters. The building has timber frame multi-paned casement windows with multi-pane fanlights and round headed brick headers to ground level windows. On the eastern elevation fronting Harold Street is a projecting gable roofed two storey entry portico with boarded gable front and rough cast render to the level of the window sills at first floor level. Windows are timber framed, in groups of three consisting of single pane casement windows with smaller glass panes at the top (some with coloured glass) and multi-pane fanlights. Below the upper window on the eastern elevation is a moulded rendered panel with raised relief lettering: "Campsie Public School 1919".

The internal (north) elevation of the building has a later addition steel framed verandah with skillion corrugated metal roof in green. Views of this building are somewhat obscured by tree plantings on Harold Street.

The bell tower is located towards the northern end of the site, surrounded by later buildings and obscured from clear views from Harold Street and Beamish Lane. It is a face brick structure with brick base course, on a concrete plinth forming three steps with brick trim, a pyramidal roof of terracotta shingled roof with lead lightening rod, supported by rendered masonry brackets, vertical openings to the belfry, a heavy rendered masonry moulding painted white above a brick string course and vertical slot openings with brick sills in the shaft.

The entry to the tower is located on its western elevation which consists of a flush door with timber architrave and rendered panel header. The eastern elevation has a rendered panel with the numbers "1927" in raised relief. The stone plaque at the base of the tower reads:

*In Memoriam J.J. Massey
Headmaster Campsie Public School
1912-1925
Erected
As a token of esteem
By the Citizens of Campsie
The Tablet was set by
Hon. M. Gosling MLA
Chief Secretary
13th August 1927*

A number of later buildings are located on the site which are sympathetic in form, scale and materials, being face brick with gabled corrugated metal roofs in green. They are simple interpretations of the original Federation Arts & Crafts style buildings.

Modifications	Various.		
Condition	Good ✓	Fair	Poor

History

Campsie Public School is situated on part of a grant of 80 acres (Portion 77) of 30 June 1823 to John Bentley. The land was purchased by Frederick Clissold and William Lovel Davis in 1884, together with adjoining land to the north.¹ By 1889 the land was solely in the hands of Frederick Clissold (1831-1892),² the founder of the Canterbury Park Race Club, wealthy land speculator and Alderman of Ashfield Council. Following Clissold's death, his wife and children subdivided and auctioned the land in 1901 as the Clissold Estate.

Following the arrival of the railway in 1895, the suburb of Campsie developed rapidly and the need for an infant's school became urgent as the population of Campsie grew. In 1895, the District Inspector received a petition signed by 140 students, with a further 83 signatures appended, requesting the establishment of a public school in Campsie. The petition was declined as, in the view of the Inspector, the schools at Canterbury and Condell Park were accessible via good roads.³ This was followed by the refusal of two further applications for a school at Campsie.

A deputation of local residents met the Minister for Public Instruction, B.B. O'Connor, on 7 May 1906, urging establishment of the school. On 21 July 1906, A. Lobban, senior inspector recommended the acquisition of a site in Campsie to build an infant's school.⁴ Four lots, being Nos. 17 to 20 of the Clissold Estate facing Evaline Street between Beamish Lane and Harold Street to the east of Beamish Street, were purchased from their owners in late July and early August 1907.⁵

The school commenced operating temporarily on 20 July 1908 in Kia-ora Hall, Dryden Street, Campsie.

The Public Works Department called for tenders for the erection of a new school for infants at Campsie due on 21 April 1908.⁶ A deputation from the district lobbied Peter Board, Director of Public Instruction for further additions to the school in order to accommodate people in classes six and seven who were attending their lessons at Canterbury Public School. The delegation emphasised that in the past three years, the Municipality of Canterbury had grown by about 14,000 persons. He informed the delegation that plans were being prepared to extend the school elevating it from an infant's school to a primary school, which would accommodate over 500 pupils in 13 classrooms.⁷

The first building, the infant's school fronting Evaline Street, opened in March 1909. This was a single storey building that was only stage 1 of the proposed school buildings.

Tenders were called for additions to the public school in 1910 due on 12 September 1910.⁸ Lots 21 and 22 facing Harold Street were acquired to extend the school. Further additions were estimated to cost £5267 after the tender of contractor S. Corfield, 4 Edward Street, Summer Hill was accepted on 8 October 1910.⁹

The work involved construction of a primary school joined to the existing infant's building. The new two storey brick section included seven classrooms expected to accommodate 50 pupils each

¹ Certificate of Title Vol. 698 Fol. 193 and 194

² Certificate of Title Vol. 921 Vol. 67

³ Rogerson, P., 2008; *Campsie Public School Centenary: 1908-2008*, Campsie Public School, p. 12

⁴ NRS 3829, Campsie School file, 5/15256.6, State Archives of New South Wales

⁵ Certificates of Title Vol. 1389 Fol. 151; Vol. 1470 Fol. 10; Vol. 1757 Fol. 216

⁶ *New South Wales Government Gazette*, 8 April 1908, p 1948

⁷ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 21 July 1910, p 7)

⁸ *New South Wales Government Gazette*, 31 Aug 1910, p 4803

⁹ NRS 3829, Campsie School file, 5/15257A, State Archives of New South Wales

along with teachers' rooms and hat and cloak rooms. It was estimated that the school would accommodate 550 children. According to a press report, there would be separate entrances and exits for each floor, which would enable rapid evacuation in fire emergencies. The new layout was being instituted in all new two storey buildings to enable maximum fire safety.¹⁰ The building was roofed with corrugated galvanised iron and upper floors were of steel reinforced concrete with a wooden overlay, to maximise fire safety.¹¹ Iron staircases were provided as part of the building.¹²

The new buildings opened on 5 December 1911.¹³ The new school was officially opened by the Minister for Public Instruction, Ambrose Campbell Carmichael on 9 March 1912. Mr. J.J. Massey was the principal. The opening included a special Presentation of Flags ceremony where the Australian flag was unfurled and sent to Campsie, Stirlingshire, Scotland, the town after which the suburb was named.¹⁴

Apart from the main additions, new shelter sheds, and toilets had been added.¹⁵

Allotments 23, 24 and 25 of Clissold's Estate fronting Harold Street, were acquired in 1912 to further extend the school. The Salvation Army owned lot 23 and had built a hall on the site. After acquisition to extend the school, the barracks was converted to a manual training and science room. On 12 March 1913, lots 26, 27 and 28 fronting Harold Street were formally resumed by the government to further extend the school.¹⁶

In February 1914, further additions at the cost of £4000 were underway.¹⁷

On 5 June 1913, contractor S. Corfield, of Henson Street, Summer Hill was informed that his tender of £3990 to extend the school buildings had been accepted. The work was complete in September 1914.¹⁸ A separate girls department was added in 1915. The construction of the girl's school separated the school into three departments, infants, girls and boys, and the school operated as such until 1970.¹⁹

Regardless of the additional buildings, during this early period of the school, other buildings including Kia-Ora Hall, the Campsie Presbyterian Church (located on the opposite side of Evaline Street), and the Campsie Church of England, Amy Street, were leased to accommodate students.²⁰

Henry Wilson Jones of Duntroon Street, Hurlstone Park was contracted to construct the new boys' school, which he had completed on 5 November 1919. The State Brickworks at Homebush supplied bricks for the school and was roofed with asbestos tiles.²¹ The building was estimated to accommodate 500 pupils along with rooms for the teaching staff, as well as hat and cloak rooms. The building included a verandah with a balcony, 27 feet wide and 64 feet long.²² The Minister for Public Instruction, T D Mutch, opened the building on 1 May 1920.²³

¹⁰ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 8 June 1911, p 7

¹¹ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 26 Dec 1911, p 6

¹² NRS 3829, Campsie School file, 5/15257A, State Archives of New South Wales

¹³ *The Daily Telegraph*, 6 Dec 1911, p 5

¹⁴ Rogerson, P., 2008; p. 15

¹⁵ *The Daily Telegraph*, 11 March 1912, p 8

¹⁶ NRS 3829, Campsie School file, 5/15257A, State Archives of New South Wales

¹⁷ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 3 Feb 1914, p 5)

¹⁸ NRS 3829, Campsie School file, 5/15257B, State Archives of New South Wales

¹⁹ Rogerson, P., 2008; p. 16

²⁰ Ibid. pp. 15-17

²¹ NRS 3829, Campsie School file, 5/15258A, State Archives of New South Wales

²² *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 5 May 1920, p 9

²³ *Evening News*, 1 May 1920, p 3

Contractor A. Hitchcoe of 22 Austenham Road, Leichhardt tendered £3800 to complete further additions. The contract commenced on 5 August 1925 and comprised an additional six classrooms.

The Parents and Citizens Association of Campsie Public School approached the department about erecting a memorial bell tower in memory of the deceased headmaster J.J. Massey but were originally rejected.

James Joseph Massey died aged 57 in April 1925, three days after his official retirement. He was the first headmaster of Campsie Public School and was highly regarded, not only in the school, but also in the education profession. Apart from teaching, he had also served as an inspector of schools.²⁴

After further lobbying, the department agreed to erect a tower on 4 February 1927, although the tower was privately funded by the P&C and the local community.²⁵ Other memorial bell towers were also erected at Artarmon Public School as a memorial to headmaster Mr. J. Mackin in 1925 (demolished), Macksville Public School in 1931 (demolished), and Canley Vale High School (date of construction unknown, demolished).²⁶²⁷²⁸

Plans had been prepared on behalf of the Parents and Citizens Association by architect W H. Withers of North Parade, Campsie and the bell had been cast by John Taylor & Co, bell founders of Loughborough, England.²⁹³⁰ The bell was reported to measure 21 inches in diameter and weighed 2½ hundred weight (280 lbs).³¹

The tender of F.W. Smith, builder of Amy Street, Campsie, was accepted for the construction of the tower in July 1927,³² and a memorial marble plaque was set in the base of the tower by the Hon. M. Gosling MLA, Chief Secretary, in August 1927. The bell tower was dedicated on 19 November 1927 by Albert Bruntnell, Chief Secretary for the Minister for Education, David Henry Drummond.³³

William Henry Withers (1882 – 1947) was later the supervising architect for the Maritime Services Board and responsible for head office building that is now the Museum of Contemporary Art, Circular Quay, Sydney.³⁴ He was a long-time resident of Campsie and was also associated with St. John the Evangelist Church, Anglo Road, Campsie.

In 1966, a fire gutted the top eastern wing of the Evaline Street buildings and the repairs in a lighter tone face brick provide evidence of this event.³⁵

In October 1977, Mr. Bedford, Minister for Education and Mr. K. Stewart, Minister for Health visited the school and agreed it needed upgrading. \$310,000.00 was allocated for modernising and upgrading facilities.³⁶

²⁴ *The Daily Telegraph*, 20 April 1925, p 4; *Sydney Morning Herald*, 20 April 1925, p 13

²⁵ Rogerson, P., 2008; p. 21

²⁶ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 17 December 1925, p. 14

²⁷ *Nambucca and Bellingen News*, 3 July 1931, p. 3

²⁸ <https://canleyvale-h.schools.nsw.gov.au/news/2015/9/historic-bell-stolen.html>

²⁹ NRS 3829, Campsie School file, 5/15259B, State Archives of New South Wales

³⁰ Sands, Sydney Directory, 1929, p 298

³¹ *Propeller*, 18 Nov 1927 p 5

³² *Construction and Local Government Journal*, 20 July 1927, p. 1

³³ *Truth*, 13 November 1927, p. 20

³⁴ *The Sun*, 23 May 1946, p 7

³⁵ Rogerson, P., 2008; p. 48

³⁶ *Ibid.* p. 55

During the 1970s, Harold Street had become a safety concern, with cars double parking and speeding by with students running across the road. After negotiations with Canterbury Council, the Evaline Street entrance to Harold Street was closed off and in 1982 the area was grassed³⁷. In 2003, Harold Street was upgraded to provide a new entry into the school including carparking and playgrounds.

In the 1990s, the school underwent further expansion starting with the demolition of the old Manual Arts Room, a weatherboard building that had been the Salvation Army barracks, in 1989/90. The Department of Public Works, Department of Public Works and Canterbury Council approved for the school to undergo major capital works and refurbishment. In the period 1995-1997 a new library, canteen, toilets, assembly hall and school lift were constructed. In addition, the original Harold and Evaline Street buildings were refurbished. The official opening of the refurbished school was held 9 July 1998 with official guests included Mr. Alan Laughlin, Assistant Director General, who revealed a plaque.³⁸

The school underwent further expansion in 2008 with the acquisition of No. 1 Harold Street (Lot 29 DP 3846) adjoining the northern boundary of the school land.

Historic Images

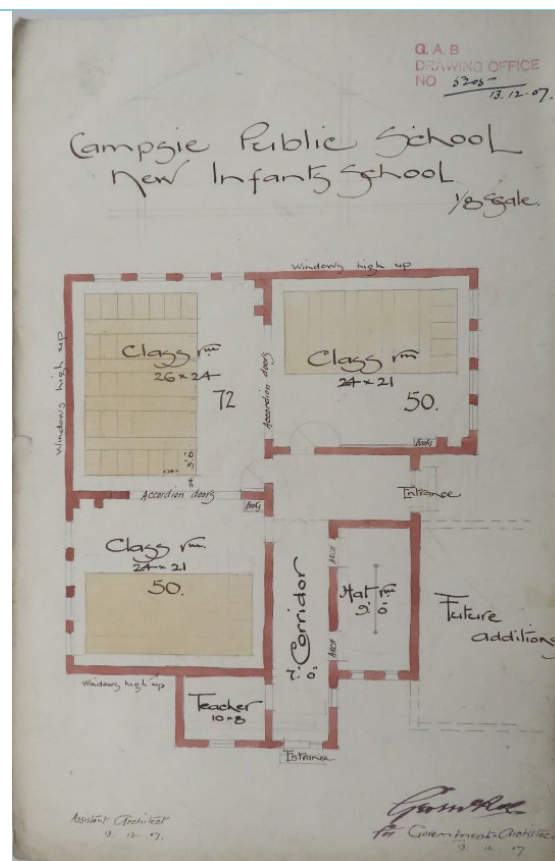


Figure 2: Government Architect Branch plan of new Infants School at Campsie Public School, dated 13 December 1907. Source: NSW State Archives

³⁷ Ibid. p. 55

³⁸ Ibid. p. 71

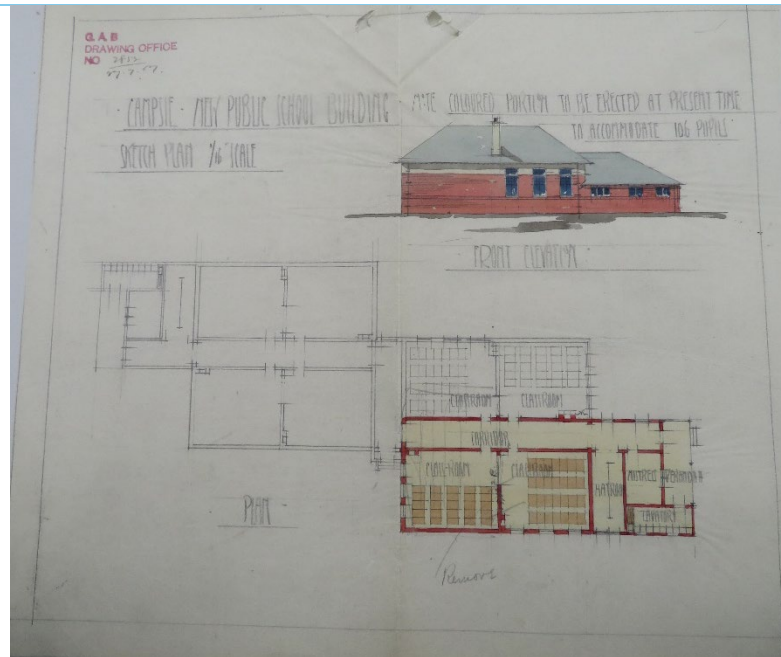


Figure 3: Government Architect Branch plan of new first extension dated 1907. Source: NSW State Archives

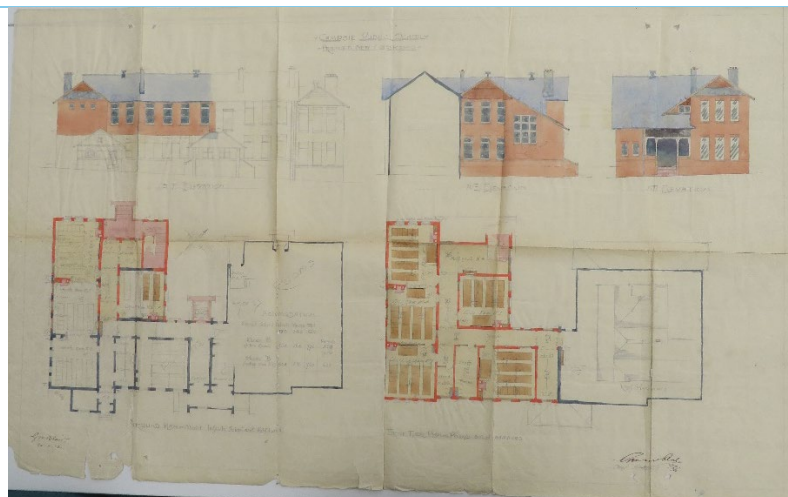


Figure 4: Government Architect Branch plan of additional classrooms dated 1912. Source: NSW State Archives

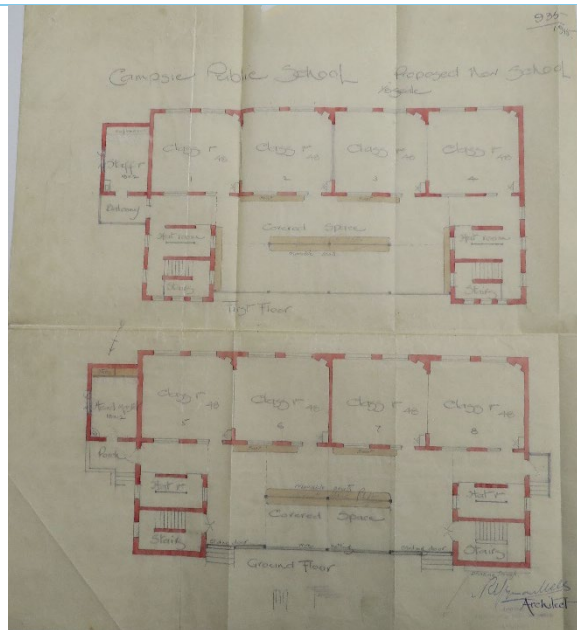


Figure 5: Government Architect Branch floor plans for new Boys School of dated 1915. Source: NSW State Archives

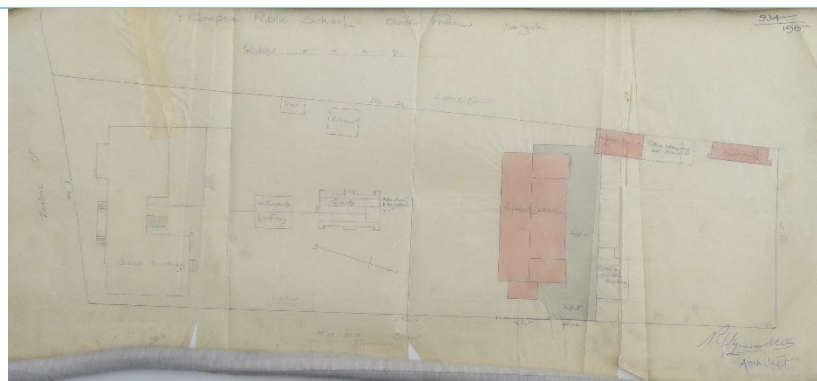


Figure 6: Government Architect Branch site plan dated 1915. Source: NSW State Archives

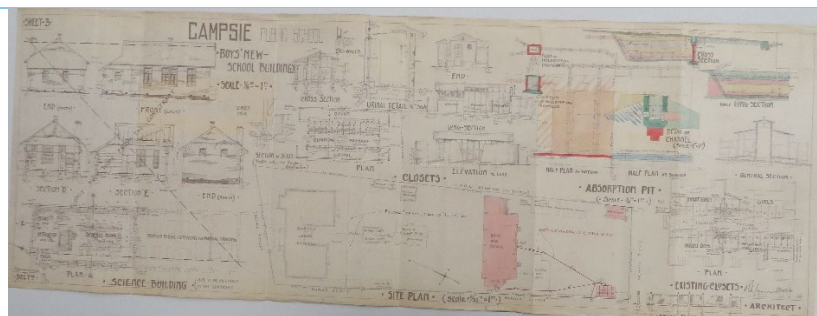


Figure 7: Government Architect Branch detailed plans of new Boys School dated 1916. Source: NSW State Archives

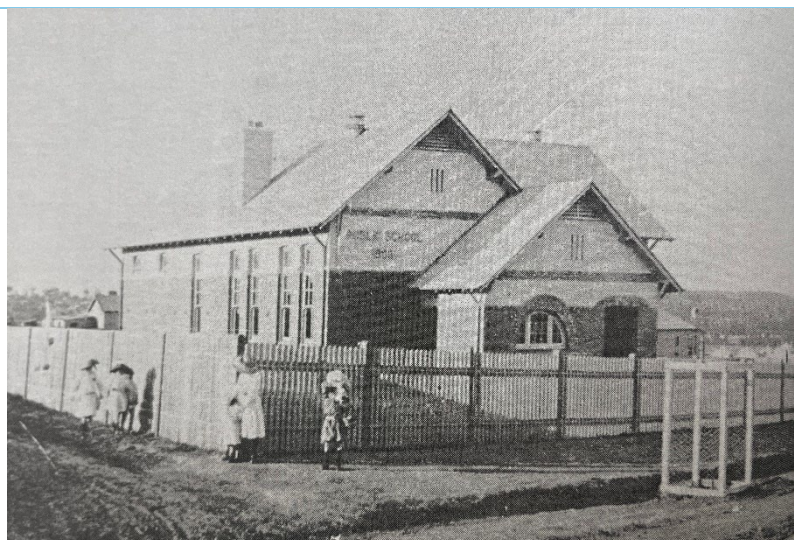


Figure 8: Campsie Infants School at Evaline Street, Campsie opened on the 3rd of March 1909. Source: Campsie Public School Centenary, 2008



Figure 9: Campsie Primary Department during construction, 2011. Source: Campsie Public School Centenary, 2008.



Figure 10: Official opening of the Boy's Department at Campsie Public School dated 1920 (note the photograph was taken looking towards the rear of the building). Source: Campsie Public School Centenary (2008).

Historical Themes

Association	Local Theme	State Theme	National Theme
The Campsie Public School, opened in 1908 following petitions by the local community from 1895, and has been in continuous use	Activities associated with teaching and learning.	Education	6 Educating

since that time, gradually expanding to suit the needs and expectations of the community.			
A complex of school buildings dating from 1907 through to date, designed and constructed by the Department of Public Works, including the initial group of buildings for infants, girls and boys departments designed and constructed by the Government Architects Branch under Government Architects W. L. Vernon and G. McRae in the Federation style.	Activities associated with the production of architectural works.	Creative Endeavour	8 Developing Australia's cultural life
The construction of the bell tower in 1927 to designs by architect W. H. Withers, as a memorial to the first principal of Campsie Public School, J. J. Massey, a much-respected educator.	Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals.	Persons	9 Marking the phases of life

Comparative Analysis

Address/Listing	Discussion	Image
Arncliffe Public School, 168-170 Princes Highway, Arncliffe Bayside LEP 2021 Item No. I37 S170 Register Dept. of Education	Arncliffe Public School is a collection of school buildings constructed in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that are significant, and which together represent the historic evolution of education in Rockdale on one site. The group includes a large, two storey Federation style building of face brick and roughcast render with entry portico.	 Figure 11: Arncliffe Public School. Source: GoogleMaps _Streetview
Cessnock Public School, Aberdare Road, Aberdare Cessnock LEP 2011 Item No. I1 S170 Register Dept. of Education	An impressive group of single and two storey brick and timber school buildings set in large grounds supporting many large eucalypts and other mature trees. The complex includes a single storey building of face brick and stone construction (c1916), a two-storey building, with face brick base, and upper storey stuccoed facades (c1918), and single storey building face brickwork with projecting rafters (c1922), all in the Federation style.	 Figure 12: Cessnock Public School. Source: GoogleMaps _Streetview

Comparative Analysis

Kurri Kurri Public School, Alexandra, Rawson, Allworth and Lang Streets, Kurri Kurri

S170 Register
Dept. of Education

A large group of Federation style brick and timber school buildings with steep pitched iron and tiled roofs, brick chimneys and verandahs set in large grounds which take up one whole street block and contain extensive mature planting of native and exotic trees. The most substantial group of civic buildings in Kurri Kurri demonstrating particular attention to design and detail.



Figure 13: Kurri Kurri Public School.
Source: GoogleMaps _Streetview

Lithgow Public School, 163 Mort Street, Lithgow

Lithgow LEP 2014
Item No. I278

S170 Register
Dept. of Education

Lithgow Public School originally known as Eskbank was established in 1875 and expanded in the early 20th century. The Lithgow Infants School, circa 1916, is characteristic of the architecture of Walter Liberty Vernon, Government Architect.



Figure 14: Lithgow Infants School. Source: www.lithgow.com/historyavenue

Conclusion

Campsie Public School, with its collection of early 20th century school buildings designed by the Government Architect's Branch (GAB), are comparable to a large number of public schools located throughout the suburbs of Sydney and throughout NSW.

According to Dr. N. Boyd in her thesis "No Sacrifice in Sunshine: Walter Liberty Vernon: Architect 1846-1914" (2010), prior to Walter Liberty Vernon becoming Government Architect (1890-1911), school buildings were often designed by private architects in a variety of styles. However, under Vernon's guidance, his progressive ideas were applied to schools, as well as factories, hospitals, and housing. Vernon utilised and developed a simpler, Free Style architecture, now commonly referred to as Federation style, and it would become the official requirement for schools in NSW.

In 1903, the *Interim Report on Certain Parts of Primary Education*, out of the Knibbs-Turner Royal Commission into Education in NSW required changes in the design of schools throughout the state, improving light levels and ventilation in both classrooms and corridors. The standards set by the Knibbs-Turner report were rapidly implemented across the state by Vernon, continuing to be used by successive Government Architects well into the 1930s. To maintain the health of the pupils and the teachers, educational buildings were designed to maximise natural light and airflow; and following the precedent set by the London School Board, substantial multi-storey classroom blocks were built, allowing the remainder of the site to be utilised for playgrounds. Access to light was an imperative with the Knibbs-Turner report requiring large scale windows be provided to all classrooms, resulting in over a third of the external walls being glazed.

The combination of the Vernon Federation architectural style with the requirements for increased natural light produced a distinctive and easily recognisable school building that was applied to a large number of public schools throughout NSW. Although the buildings may differ in terms of the level of ornate detailing, features such as use of face-brick with roughcast render, arched porch openings, exposed eaves rafters, simply detailed gable fronts and large, multi-pane windows, are defining characteristics of early 20th century school buildings and are found in numerous examples including at Lithgow, Kurri Kurri, Cessnock and Arncliffe. The original collection of school

Comparative Analysis

buildings at Campsie are good representative examples of the work of Vernon and subsequent Government Architects producing school buildings to meet the new requirements for a healthy school environment.

Statement of Significance

Summary Statement of Significance

Campsie Public School is of significance as the first public primary school to be constructed in Campsie, following a number of petitions made by local students. Opening in 1908, the principal buildings fronting Evaline and Harold Streets were constructed between 1907 and 1919 and are good representative examples of Federation style school buildings displaying many of the key characteristics of the style, designed by the Government Architect's Branch under the supervision of Government Architects Walter Liberty Vernon and George McRae. The place is also of significance for containing a rare memorial bell tower, constructed in 1927 to designs by noted architect William Henry Withers, funded by the P&C and the local community as a memorial to the first principal of the school Mr. J.J. Massey.

Assessed Level of Significance

Local

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic

Opening in 1908, Campsie Public School is of historical significance as the first public primary school to be constructed for the local community of Campsie. The school was established following a number of petitions made to the Department of Education by local students starting in 1895.

Meets the criterion on a Local level.

b) Associative

Campsie Public School has historical associations with the Government Architects Walter Liberty Vernon and George McRae, under whose supervision the principal school buildings were designed and constructed from 1907 to 1919. The school is also associated with architect William H. Withers, who designed the bell tower in 1927 as a memorial to the first principal of the school James Joseph Massey, a highly respected educator of the early 20th century.

Meets the criterion on a Local level.

c) Aesthetic/Technical

The original infants, girls and boys department school buildings fronting Evaline and Harold Streets are of aesthetic significance as good representative examples of the Government Architect's Branch approach to designing school buildings. All are in the Federation style and display a number of the key characteristics of the style including the use of face brick with rough cast render, open verandahs, arched openings to porticos, large multi-paned windows, boarded gable fronts and exposed eave rafters.

Meets the criterion on a Local level.

d) Social

As a public school in continuous operation from 1908 to date, the place would be of social value to the thousands of past students and employees of the school, as well as current students and staff.

Meets the criterion on a Local level.

e) Research Potential	The original Federation style buildings of Campsie Public School have some potential to provide further information into the architecture of the Government Architects Branch of NSW during the early 20th century and their particular approach to designing school buildings. However, this information is already well documented. Does not meet the criterion.		
f) Rarity	Campsie Public School is not considered to be rare, as it is one of a large number of public schools designed and constructed by the Government Architects Branch during the early 20th century located throughout the suburbs of Sydney and NSW more broadly. memorial bell tower, funded by the local P&C and the local community as a memorial to the first principal of the school, is a rare component of the place, being an uncommon addition to a public school and the only surviving example of its type, as other known memorial bell towers erected in public schools in the same era have all been demolished. Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
g) Representativeness	Campsie Public School is a good representative example of an early 20th century collection of school buildings in the Federation style, designed and constructed by the Government Architects Branch under the supervision of Government Architects Walter Liberty Vernon and George McRae, that remain substantially intact. Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
Integrity	Good ✓	Moderate	Little
Intactness	High ✓	Moderate ✓	Little

Recommended Management

Recommendation	Yes ✓ / No x
List as local heritage item under Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023	✓
Not worthy of listing as local heritage item	
Identify as a Contributory Item within the Heritage Conservation Area	
A Conservation Management Plan or Heritage Asset Action Plan should be prepared prior to undertaking any substantial works.	✓
Other recommendations and/or comments: The original school buildings fronting Evaline and Harold Streets together with the memorial bell tower should clearly identified as being the principal significant components of the place.	

Data Source

Campsie Heritage Review and State Heritage Inventories	2025	Lucas Stapleton Johnson & Partners Pty Ltd in association with Dr. Terry Kass, historian
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References and Internet Links

- Boyd, N., 2010, *No Sacrifice in Sunshine, Walter Liberty Vernon : Architect 1846 – 1914*, thesis submitted for Doctor of Philosophy, RMIT
- Campsie School file, 5/15257A & B, State Archives of New South Wales
- Rogerson, P., 2008; *Campsie Public School Centenary: 1908-2008*, Campsie Public School, Parcell Printers: Marrickville NSW

Images



Figure 15: The original infants school with attached original boys school.



Figure 16: Portico entry to the eastern wing of the Evaline Street building.



Figure 17: Harold Street elevation of the original Boys School.



Figure 18: The memorial bell tower.



Figure 19: Harold Street elevation to the 1919 Boys School building.



Figure 20: North elevation of the 1919 Boys School building with open verandahs (altered).

State Heritage Inventory Form

Name

Inter-War House

Other/Former Names

'The Shak'

Address

14 Tudor Street, CAMPSIE NSW 2194

Local Government Area

Canterbury-Bankstown

Site Image**Item Classification**

Item Type	Item Group	Item Category
Built	Residential Buildings (private)	House

Statement of Significance

The dwelling is of local historical significance as a dwelling built c1925 on land which was part of the Henbury Estate subdivision. The dwelling demonstrates the range and type of speculative development occurring during the Inter War period when the area was growing rapidly. The dwelling is of local aesthetic significance as a very good representative example of an authentically crafted Inter-War California bungalow that has been well detailed with intact features including a hipped and gable terracotta tile roof with separate verandah supported on tapered piers, timber and battened gable ends, face brickwork, and timber casement sashes with decorative coloured glass. The building makes a positive contribution to Tudor Street.

Assessed Significance Type	Endorsed Significance	Date Significance Updated
Local		

Listings

Listing Name	Listing Date	Instrument Name	Instrument Number	Plan Number	Gazette Page	Gazette Number
Heritage study						

Heritage Item ID

1300390

Source

Local Government

Boundary Description

The curtilage is the parcel of land on which the building is situated.

Addresses

Street Number	Street Name	Suburb / State / Postcode	Local Government Area
14	Tudor Street	CAMPSIE / NSW / 2194	Canterbury Bankstown

LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
Metropolitan	St George	Cumberland	Canterbury	Primary Address

Title Information

Lot	Deposited Plan	Section Number
22	1192	1

Description

Designer

Not known

Builder/Maker

Not known

Construction Period

1925

Circa

No

Physical Description

14 Tudor Street, Campsie is a detached face brick bungalow constructed of dark brown brickwork in stretcher bond pattern to the front elevation with common bricks to the sides. The dwelling has terracotta Marseille tiles to the main hip and gable roof with timber barge boards and exposed rafter ends. The dwelling has two street facing gables that feature a timber battened motif to the lower half with an upper half featuring horizontal boards. The main gable end retains its ventilator. A separate tile skillion verandah roof extends over the front porch and across the projecting bay. The verandah roof is supported on squat columns with tall tapered concrete piers and brick balustrade in between. The projecting bay features centrally placed timber casement windows with bracketed brick sill and decorative leadlight glazing. The front verandah is accessed via a coloured concrete path with raised concrete kerb and terrazzo steps with original tile risers. The front fence is ornately detailed and features rendered brick piers with moulded diamond shaped motifs and twin timber railings in between.

Physical Condition

Good

Updated**Physical Condition Summary****Archaeological Potential**

Unknown

Archaeological Potential Summary**Modifications and Dates****Further comments**

History

Historical Notes or Provenance

The land was originally part of 100 acres (Portion 81 of the Parish of Campsie) originally granted to Richard John Robinson by Crown Grant on 1 January 1810.

The land became known as the Henbury Estate and subdivided into suburban house allotments on 16 October 1882. This subdivision preceded the opening of the railway line in the area by 13 years. A Sydney Morning Herald advertisement reveals that earlier in the month on 7 October 1882 the land was first marketed by Richardson and Wrench, with the location given as Canterbury. Clearly sales were slow, as the estate was later advertised as being for sale in the Sydney Morning Herald on 6 October 1909. This time it was described as being an easy distance from Belmore Station.

In the 1882 subdivision, Tudor Street was known as Pepper Street. A major re-subdivision of the Henbury Estate took place in 1913, presumably of all the land that remained unsold. In this 1913 subdivision Tudor Street was known by its current name.

A California Bungalow style house was built on 14 Tudor Street in about 1925 for John William Barrett of Canterbury, labourer, who bought two blocks of land in Tudor Street in 1909 and built a timber house for himself on one of them. He was living in Tudor Street when his son, Frederick Barrett, enlisted for service in World War I in 1915. The bungalow is first mentioned in the 1926 Sands Directory as 'The Shak' with the occupant being John W. Barrett, and Frederick Y. Barrett occupying the house next door. In 1937, it was sold to Horace Napthali of Campsie, chemist, and then transferred to Edward Ignatius O'Brien and his wife Rachel Maud O'Brien in 1938. The house has had several owners since that date. The building has had a recent Complying Development approval for single storey additions to the rear of the existing dwelling.

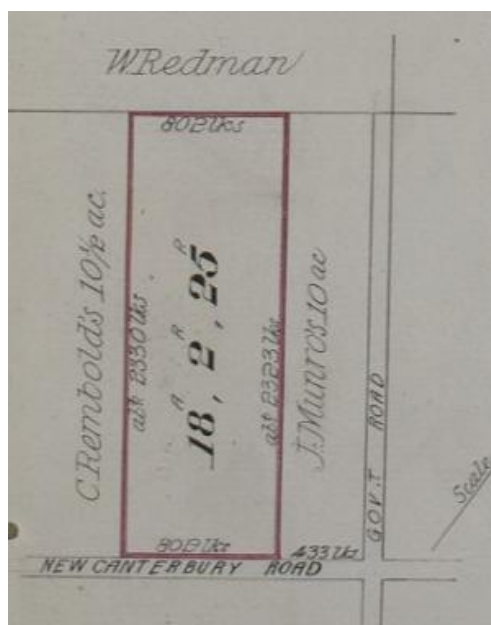


Figure 1: Land prior to 1882 subdivision
Source: NSW Land Registry Services Certificate
of Title Vol. 570 Fol. 21

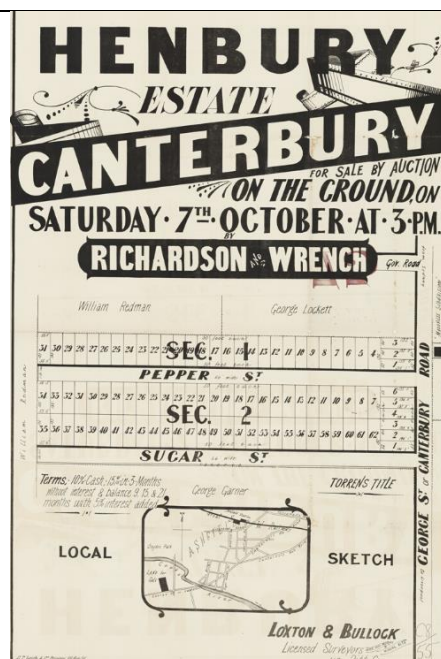


Figure 2: Henbury Estate Plan 1882
Source: State Library of NSW

Historic Themes

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
4. Settlement	Accommodation	Unknown

Uses

Current Use

Residential

Former Use/s

Residential

Thematic Listings Program Theme

Unknown

Comparative Analysis		
Address/Listing	Comments	Image
28 Yerrick Road Lakemba Canterbury Bankstown LEP (Item no. I213)	28 Yerrick Road is a detached single storey brick Inter War California Bungalow built c1921 with a hip and gable terracotta tiled roof. The dwelling features a pair of timbered gable ends facing Lakemba Street, with the main gable end featuring shingles to the upper third. A wrap-around verandah is located at the northern end of the building which features a flat metal roof and expressed purlins. The verandah roof is supported by a series of paired timber posts with decorative brackets, brick piers and a rendered basecourse. The projecting bay features a centrally placed three light timber casement window with bracketed brick sill and decorative leadlight glazing. The front verandah is accessed via a tessellated tile path and white marble steps with tile risers.	
21 Kilbride Street Hurlstone Park Canterbury Bankstown LEP (Item no. I199)	21 Kilbride Street is a detached single storey brick Inter War California Bungalow built c1922. The dwelling has a hip and gable terracotta tiled roof and features a single tall brick chimney at its eastern end. The dwelling features a pair of half-timbered gable ends facing Kilbride Street (southern elevation), and another half-timbered gable	

	ends facing east. The east elevation also features a flat metal roofed entry porch on brick posts with entry steps flanked by cement rendered balustrades. The undercroft area of the house is cement rendered and stone coursed to resemble blocks. Windows vary in design and include casements, double hung and fixed sashes. The south elevation also features the garage that partially projects out of the undercroft and is protected by a flat concrete roof. The garage features a timber tongue and groove door.	
2 to 18 Lakemba Street Belmore Canterbury Bankstown LEP (Item no. I40-48)	2 to 18 Lakemba Street is a group of free standing and semi detached single storey Inter War period dwellings constructed between 1924-1926. The dwellings collectively display face brickwork to their front elevations with rendered based courses and commons to the sides. Terracotta hip and gable roofs extend over their front verandahs which are supported by either timber or squat columns on brick piers and bases (some rendered). Projecting bays feature centrally placed timber casement windows with decorative leadlight glazing, window hoods and brick sills of varying design. Gable ends vary in design and detail and are either stucco rendered with motifs or battened. Front verandahs are raised and accessed via tessellated tile paths and steps which mostly retain their thresholds and tile risers.	
25 Eccles Avenue, Ashfield Inner West LEP (Item no. I171)	25 Eccles Avenue is a California Bungalow built c1928 with a triple-gable street presentation. The dwelling has a facade of tuckpointed dark brown brickwork up to plate level with terracotta hip and gable roof. All three gables have the usual panel-and-batten arrangement and the main gable includes a louvred vent. The front window is surface mounted, with corbelled sill brackets, a narrow hood and three casement lights with leadlight glazing. The verandah gable is supported on brick piers with squat columns and short balustrade with rendered coping. The verandah floor is tessellated tiles	

	with terrazzo step and threshold and a tiled single riser.	
132 Lucas Road, Burwood Burwood LEP 2012 (Item no. I80)	132 Lucas Road is a single storey California bungalow built c1920 with a terracotta tiled hipped and gabled roof with rendered chimney. The front facade has face brickwork and roughcast render to the upper half of the projecting gable. The brickwork is dichromatic with brick quoins to the corners. A double gable feature has fibro and battens to the apex of the main gable. Windows are timber framed casement leadlights with small multi glass panels at the top and bottom. The verandah has a flat metal roof supported on timber columns with heavily decorated valance brackets and brick balustrade. There is a small garden with a tessellated tile path to the front with a low brick fence to the street.	
21 Fairview Street, Arncliffe Bayside LEP 2021 (Item no. I13)	21 Fairview Street is a single storey California bungalow built c1926 with a jerkinhead main gable roof. A smaller gable roof surmounts the projecting bay. The gable ends are battened timber panels. The walls are dark brown brickwork with tuck pointing to the front facade. A flat roof is located over the verandah that extends across the top of the faceted bay window. The top sashes in the bay are Art Nouveau style leadlight. There is another bay window on the northern side of the house. The brick walls rest on a rock faced stone foundation.	 Source: Google Street View

Comparative Analysis Summary and Conclusion

14 Tudor Street is a very good example of an intact Inter War California bungalow displaying fine workmanship. The dwelling exhibits many of the key characteristics of the period and style including dark face brickwork, terracotta tile roof, battened gable ends, tapered verandah piers with square columns, decorative glass windows and tessellated tiled verandah floors. A recent CDC approval has been obtained for an extension to the rear. The approval seeks to retain the main building and provide a single storey extension which is sympathetic to the character and significance of the building, and consistent with current planning controls.

14 Tudor Street is comparable to other Inter War period bungalows listed on the Canterbury - Bankstown LEP and neighbouring local government areas with a sensitively integrated extension.

The dwelling is a substantially intact bungalow that makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and Canterbury-Bankstown LGA.

Assessment

Criteria a)

Historical Significance

The dwelling is of local historical significance as a dwelling built c1925 on land which was part of the Henbury Estate subdivision. The dwellings demonstrate the range and type of speculative development occurring during the InterWar period when the area was growing rapidly.

Criteria b)

Historical Association Significance

The site is not known to be associated with any prominent people or architects.

The item does not meet this criterion.

Criteria c)

Aesthetic/Technical Significance

The dwelling is of local aesthetic significance as a very good example of an Inter-War period California style bungalow. The dwelling is authentically crafted and intact, and features a hipped and gable terracotta tile roof, separate verandah supported on tapered piers, timber and battened gable ends, face brickwork, stucco fence, and timber casement sashes with geometric decorative glass.

Criteria d)

Social/Cultural Significance

A detailed assessment of social significance has not been undertaken. Given the property is in private use, it is unlikely to be of social value to the local community.

The item does not meet this criterion.

Criteria e)

Research Potential

This type of construction is well understood and is unlikely to yield any new information already known about the period and style.

The item does not meet this criterion.

Criteria f)

Rarity

As demonstrated by the comparative analysis, the building is not a rare example of its period and style.

The item does not meet this criterion.

Criteria g)

Representative

The dwelling is a very good representative example of an Inter War period California bungalow that was speculatively built throughout the Municipality during the 1920s.

Integrity/Intactness
Substantially intact

Updated

References

References

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
Written			Primary Application Number 2829	
Written			Certificate of Title Vol. 129 Fol. 198	
Written			Certificate of Title Vol. 570 Fols. 21 and 22	
Written			Certificate of Title Vol. 882 Fol. 216	
Written			Certificate of Title Vol. 1990 Fol. 20	
Written			Certificate of Title Vol. 2835 Fol. 61	
Written			Certificate of Title Vol. 4915 Fol. 139	
Plan		1882	Deposited Plan 1192	
Plan	Loxton and Bullock	1882	Henbury Estate Plan	https://collection.sl.nsw.gov.au/record/74VvqZvjeal/bJ8Mp2pERODpX
Plan		1913	Deposited Plan 7211	
Written		6 October 1882	Sydney Morning Herald	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/13523695?searchTerm=henbury%20estate
Written		6 October 1909	Sydney Morning Herald	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/15074875?searchTerm=henbury%20estate
Written	John Sands Ltd.	1907, 1926	Sands' Directory	
Written			Frederick Yedon Barrett Army Record	https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/81393:60864?tid=&pid=&queryid=d3

				75677f-c75b-4252-9f7b-620ac8cadcc0&_phsrc=zpb312&_phstart=successSource
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Heritage Studies

Title	Year	Item Number	Author	Inspected By	Guidelines Used
Canterbury Heritage Study Review	2006	1300147	City Plan Heritage		Yes
Draft Canterbury Bankstown Heritage Study Review	2025		Extent Heritage		

Recommended Management

Management

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated

Management Summary

Recommendation	Yes	No
List as a local heritage item under the Canterbury Bankstown LEP 2023	x	
Identify as a contributory item within a Heritage Conservation Area		x
A conservation Management Plan or Heritage Asset Action Plan should be prepared prior to undertaking any substantial works		x
Other recommendations and or comments:	x	
The detailed requirements for each property will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The following advice provides general principles that should be respected by all development. • The existing lot should not be subdivided. • All original / early interior and exterior fabric is to be retained. • The overall form and scale of the item is to be retained and conserved. • Original exterior materials are to be retained, including face brickwork. • Repainting of existing painted surfaces is to be undertaken only in appropriate colours. • Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the significance of the item should be removed. • Opportunities for reinstatement of missing exterior detail, particularly to significant facades, should be considered during planning for future alterations. • Future uses are to be compatible with historical functions / associations and the significance of the item.		

Data Source

Campsie SHI form project for Planning Proposal	2025	Canterbury-Bankstown Council
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Images



Caption: 14 Tudor Street, Campsie

Photographer: Canterbury-Bankstown Council

Copyright Owner: Canterbury-Bankstown Council

Date: 2025

HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET			
Name	Mytilenian House (former Windsor Theatre) and interiors		
Address	225-229 Canterbury Road, Canterbury		
LGA	City of Canterbury-Bankstown		
Parish	Petersham		
Lot/Section/DP	Lots 1 and 2		DP 124317
	Lot 14		DP 13752
Site Image			
Figure 1: Mytilenian House (former Windsor Theatre), 225-229 Canterbury Road, Canterbury			

Listings		
Existing LEP Heritage Item?	No	
Heritage Conservation Area?	No	
Other Heritage Listings	Listing Title	Listing Number
Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register	N/A	
National Trust Australia Register	No	

Item Classification	
Item Type	Built
Item Group	Recreation and Entertainment
Item Category	Theatre

Physical Description	
Construction Dates	1938
Architect	Architects: W. Kenwood and Sons Builder: A. Pyke (of North Ryde)
Architectural Style	Interwar Art Deco
Current Use	Function and Community Centre
Historical Use	Cinema
Location	Mytilenian House is located on the northern side of Canterbury Road, immediately to the west of the Cooks River and Prout's Bridge.
Description	Mytilenian House (former Windsor Theatre) is a prominent building located the northern side of Canterbury Road, recognisable as a 1930s picture theatre/cinema building. It is constructed largely of brick and features a rendered façade, defined by a large, stepped parapet divided into six sections. The parapet is currently painted in dark grey with

	decorative, geometric rendered mouldings picked out in lighter grey. The central section of the parapet contains a double-hung window. The façade below the metal awning has been altered with the addition of modern tiling, removal of original billboard windows, and the entry doors to the cinema have been replaced, although the inset stepped, rendered masonry entry survives. The signage box located above the entry may be an original or early feature. The eastern portion of the façade is noticeably wider, having originally housed a milk bar although the entry has been closed over and tiled to match the rest of the façade. No evidence remains of this component externally. The building is gabled roofed, sheeted with corrugated metal and has five large roof ventilators. The side elevations are constructed in face brick and are divided into vertical bays by brick piers containing multi-pane, Georgian wire glazed awning windows. On the eastern elevation, the rendered masonry façade wraps around for at least half the length of the building, with a side door access. Based on available interior photographs, the main auditorium appears relatively intact, with a stage with a simply detailed, stepped and reeded proscenium, a stepped ceiling with central fretted vent details along the whole length of the ceiling. Windows have decorative moulded architraves. The walls are textured render with smooth render and reeded dado rails. The gallery and projection room have been cladded over with timber vertical boarding to form a separate room (assumed). The entry foyer appears to have been remodelled and is clad in vertical timber boarding and contains large plaques listing the names of the life members of the Mytilenian Brotherhood. Important views of the building from both the east and west along Canterbury Road have been somewhat obstructed by billboard signage installed on the western roof and within the eastern setback near the Cooks River. However, the building remains a prominent feature in the local area.		
Modifications	BA 940/1951- Alterations DA 4654/1981- Conversion to meeting and dance hall for Mytilenian Brotherhood of Sydney and rear extensions for kitchen facilities. ZCBAB-575/1996 – Attached Pylon sign (1996) DA-224/2005 – New toilet amenities DA-224/2005/A – S.96 modification to the approved alts and adds of existing building (Mytilenian House) (2012) DA-420/2019 – Conversion of an existing advertising sign to a digital illuminated advertising sign Other: Altered façade, including modern tiling, and enclosing milk bar. Air conditioning units installed along eastern and western elevations		
Condition	Good ✓	Fair	Poor

History

The former Windsor Theatre occupies land that forms part of 50 acres (Portion 79 St George Parish) granted to Michael McCabe in 1823 and part of 100 acres (Portion 218 St George Parish) granted to Abraham Polack in 1835. Parts of McCabe's and Polack's grants were purchased by Cornelius Prout in the 1830s. Prout established a punt, and later a bridge (Prout's Bridge), across the Cooks River, connecting to what is now Canterbury Road (formerly Bridge Road).

The urbanisation of Campsie begun around 1879, when the Municipality of Canterbury was established, coupled with the announcement of plans for a railway line. This led to land speculators buying up the early land grants and farmlands to subdivide. However, the railway line did not open until 1895, with the extension of the line from Sydenham to Belmore.

In the early 20th century, cheap land and the presence of a train station attracted both working class residents and middle-class professionals to the suburb and much of the housing and the commercial precincts developed at this time. The population of Campsie grew until the Great Depression when development slowed until the end of the Second World War.

In 1885, approximately 7 acres of Prout's land was purchased by Matthias Hamburga, merchant and Louis Phillips, importer.¹

In 1894, Hamburga transferred his share of the land to Louis Phillips and Moritz Gotthelf, and they subdivided and sold the allotments for residential development. The land was originally advertised for subdivision as the Wonga Estate in 1911, although it appears only a small number of lots were sold. The land was again advertised for sale in 1918 as the Taybank Estate with apparently more success. The land was sold with a caveat that the allotments could only be developed for a private dwelling or shop, or a private dwelling and shop, with a construction cost of no less than £300.²

In 1924, Ethel Hocking, wife of Edward Hocking, builder, purchased 2 acres 1 rood and 29 perches of the Taybank Estate. The land encompassed the west bank of the Cooks River and fronted the northern side of Canterbury Road, immediately adjacent Prout's Bridge.³ Ethel Hocking subdivided the land into smaller residential allotments, retaining Lots 14, 15 and 16 of DP 13752 for herself.⁴ Based on the *Sands Directory*, it does not appear that Mrs. Hocking developed the land.

Due to the restrictive covenant over the land, Mrs Hocking sought to have the covenant modified through the Equity Court and on the 15th October 1937 an Order was issued to "permit and enable the erection and retention on the land of a theatre or a theatre and shops". The Order was entered on the 21st December 1937 and on the 28th December 1937, the land was transferred to Thomas Nelson Lawson, a Company Director from Sydney.⁵

Lawson was the Director of Kempsey Theatres Pty. Ltd., established in 1932,⁶ which built and operated a number of suburban and regional theatres in the latter half of the 20th century, including the Mayfair Theatre, Victoria Theatre and Adelphi Theatre, Kempsey and the Majestic Theatre, Macksville.⁷ T.N. Lawson was also the founding director of the company NSW Theatres Ltd together with J.A. Lawson and C.R. Lawson (assumed relations).⁸ Later, he was the managing director of the companies, Earlwood

¹ Certificate of Title Vol. 770 Fols. 231 and 232.

² Certificate of Title Vol. 3468 Fol. 185

³ Certificate of Title Vol 3589 Fol. 147

⁴ Certificate of Title Vol 3589 Fol. 147

⁵ Certificate of Title Vol 4701 Fol. 112

⁶ "Australian Company News", *Daily Commercial News and Shipping List*, 23 November 1932, p. 3

⁷ "Mayfair Theatre", *The Macleay Argus*, 28 July 1939, p. 9

⁸ "Company News", *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 26 August 1927, p. 13

Theatres Pty Ltd, Chelsea Theatres Pty Ltd, Cootamundra Theatres Pty Ltd, Dumbleton Theatres Pty Ltd and Kingsgrove Theatres Pty Ltd.⁹

In December 1937, the Canterbury Theatres Pty Ltd company was formally registered, with H. J. R. Clayton and T. N. Lawson as founding directors.¹⁰

In October 1937, a notice appeared that a tender from A. Pyke builder of North Ryde had been accepted by W. Kenwood and Sons architects for the erection of a new theatre in Canterbury.¹¹

The Windsor Theatre was opened 27th January 1938 and was managed by W. Dalton Webb under the company Kempsey Theatres Pty Ltd. *The Macleay Argus* reported that it was a most successful opening, and the sixth theatre constructed by Kempsey Theatre Pty Ltd in recent years. The Mayor of Canterbury, Ald. S.E. Perry, officially opened the theatre, “in the presence of a large and representative gathering of leading citizens of the district”.¹²

Mr. W. Dalton Webb was also manager of the Mayfair Theatre, Kempsey and according to *The Macleay Argus*, was an electrical engineer, having previously been associated with the Ford Motor Company and the Columbia Gramophone Company. Webb was associated with the experiments of Ray Allsop, who later developed the Raycophone equipment, and Webb entered the theatre business as a sound engineer. He had notable prowess in the publicity and advertising fields, gaining first prize in the Australasian and New Zealand Paramount Week in 1933-34, 1935 and 1937.¹³ This annual event featured contests for exhibitors, with individual prizes awarded for the best campaigns in each state and New Zealand, and a grand championship prize for the best campaign across Australia and New Zealand.

The architectural firm of W. Kenwood and Sons commenced in the 1880s as Kenwood and Kerle architects and consulting engineers.¹⁴ By the turn of the century, architect William Layton Holmes Kenwood was operating alone and in c1907 he established the firm W. Kenwood and Sons. However, William Kenwood died in November 1930 and his son Thomas Layton Kenwood who was a draftsman, carried on the firm’s work after his father’s death. Thomas Layton Kenwood was later joined by architect A.B. Hoile and by the 1940s the firm changed its name to Kenwood and Hoile.

Tender notices from the 1920s to 1940s reveal that W. Kenwood and Sons were responsible for extensive architectural works throughout the suburbs of Sydney including flat buildings, residences, factories, and shop buildings and including a new Methodist Church on West Botany Street, Rockdale (1936), the bowling green club house in Campsie (1929) and the Roxy Theatre, Cootamundra (1935, demolished). Historic images of the Roxy Theatre show a detailed stepped parapet with geometric rendered mouldings as the defining feature of the building similar to that found at the Windsor Theatre.¹⁵

In 1938, the theatre was upgraded with the latest in modern heating systems, six Unitair gas consoles and Hammell gas steam radiators were installed by the Australian Gas Light Company.¹⁶

In 1942, a tender was called for the erection of a milk bar at the Windsor Theatre, Canterbury.¹⁷

⁹ “Cinema Patrons Overcharged”, *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 5 August 1942, p. 6, *The Daily Telegraph*, 8 May 1940, p. 14 and *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 16 May 1934, p. 15

¹⁰ *The Daily Telegraph*, 8 December 1937, p. 21

¹¹ *Construction and Real Estate Journal*, 27 October 1937, p. 16

¹² *The Macleay Argus*, 11 February 1938, p. 4

¹³ “Mayfair Theatre”, *The Macleay Argus*, 28 July 1939, p. 9

¹⁴ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 30 April 1888, p. 1

¹⁵ *Construction and Real Estate Journal*, 15 January 1936, p. 5; *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 27 February 1929, p. 13 and *Cootamundra Herald*, 31 May 1935, p. 8

¹⁶ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 24 May 1938, p. 6

¹⁷ *Construction*, 3 April 1940, p. 9

In 1955, the eastern boundary of the property was adjusted with much of the eastern half of Lot 16 and a portion of Lot 15 resumed by the Minister for Public Works in 1941 and 1947.¹⁸

In 1967, the property was purchased by George Avramides and inherited by his wife Najwa Avramides in 1980. During the 1960s, as with many suburban cinemas, the Windsor Theatre underwent a series of closures and re-openings, and was refurbished, repainted, and renamed as “Cinema 96” in 1974, eventually closing in 1981.¹⁹

In 1981 the property was transferred to the Mytilenian Brotherhood of Sydney and opened as Mytilenian House shortly thereafter. The building continues to be used by the Brotherhood as a meeting place, community centre and function centre.

The Mytilenian Brotherhood, established in 1925, consists of members from various villages on the island of Lesbos (Mytilene) in Greece. The first president was Mr. Asproloupis from Plomari. The Brotherhood invites individuals from Greece and those in the arts and politics with Mytilenian heritage to present their work to the Mytilenian Diaspora in Sydney and New South Wales. Active in social causes, the Mytilenian Brotherhood organises charity events and advocates for political issues, including the Macedonian and Cypriot matters and supports Greek language education in Australia. It is a founding member of the Pan-Lesbian Federation of Australia and New Zealand and part of the Aegean Islands Federation of Sydney and NSW.²⁰

Historic Images



Figure 2: The Windsor Theatre, Canterbury (undated but post 1942 when the milk bar was constructed). Source: <https://pastlivesofthenearfuture.com>

¹⁸ Certificate of Titles Vol 4701 Fol. 112 and Vol. 7020 Fol. 89

¹⁹ Thorne, R., et al, *Movie Theatre Heritage Register for NSW 1896-1996*, University of Sydney, 1996

²⁰ <https://www.mytilenianbrotherhood.com>



Figure 3: Mytilenian Brotherhood Building, Canterbury, 1993. Source: Courtesy of Mr Noonan and Canterbury Bankstown City Library image collection, Image ID 210110.



Figure 4: Cooks River, Canterbury with Prout's Bridge and the Windsor Theatre in the background, circa 1980. Source: Courtesy of Elsie Elliott and the City of Canterbury Local History Photograph Collection, Image ID 100465.

Historical Themes

Association	Local Theme	State Theme	National Theme
Mytilenian House, formerly the Windsor Theatre, Canterbury is the home of the Mytilenian Brotherhood, a community organisation, established in 1925, consisting of members from various villages on the island of Lesbos (Mytilene) in Greece. It has been used since 1981 by the organisation as the principal location in Sydney for Mytilenians to gather to preserve their culture and traditions.	Activities associated with common cultural traditions and peoples of shared descent, and with exchanges between such traditions and peoples.	Ethnic influences	2 Peopling Australia
The former Windsor Theatre occupies land that was subdivided as part of the Bridgewater Estate in 1884 and is also	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban	Towns, suburbs and villages	4 Building settlements, towns and cities

located immediately adjacent Prout's Bridge over the Cooks River. The building's siting and the configuration of the allotments on which it is located provide information about the suburban growth of Canterbury during the Interwar years.	functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages		
The former Windsor Theatre is associated with the architectural firm W. Kenwood and Sons, who designed the building.	Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural works.	Creative endeavour	8 Developing Australia's cultural life
The theatre is associated with the emerging past-time of 'cinema-going' as a new form of entertainment from the 1920s to 1960s and the building operated as a picture theatre from the time it opened in 1938 until its closure in 1981. Since the 1980s, the place has continued as a community and function centre for the Mytilenian Brotherhood and broader Greek community.	Activities associated with recreation and relaxation	Leisure	

Comparative Analysis

Address/Listing	Discussion	Image
Inter war theatre (former Orion Theatre), 151-155 Beamish Street Campsie Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023 Item No. I60	The former Orion Theatre was constructed in 1935-36, to designs by architect Percy Gordon Craig, in the Art Deco style. It is constructed of masonry walls with a galvanised roof and features a symmetrically portioned façade with Art Deco motifs, with interior plasterwork similarly styled. The theatre was comprised of 999 seats and was independently operated until 1953, when Greater Union Theatres overtook its operation. It was purchased by the Canterbury Municipal Council in 1964, having already closed as a cinema in 1959. It was later converted (1984) into a community meeting space and banquet hall and is used for a variety of functions and entertainment.	 Figure 5: Former Orion Theatre. Source: LSJ Architects
Enmore Theatre, including interiors, 118 - 132 Enmore Road Newtown Inner West LEP 2022 Item No. I1320	A large theatre constructed in 1908 and extensively remodelled in the Art Deco style in 1937 by Charles Bohringer. The theatre remains substantially intact to its 1930s configuration, internally and externally and remains in operation as a theatre today. The building is comprised of rendered masonry topped with a raised parapet and an Art Deco motif situated above the expansive, multi-leaf entrance.	 Figure 6: The Enmore Theatre dated 2001. Source: Wikipedia.com

Comparative Analysis

Civic Arcade (former theatre), 48 George Street, Parramatta

Parramatta LEP 2023
Item No. I536

The Civic Arcade is of historical and social significance as the site of the first cinema in Parramatta. Together with successive cinema structures this site has been used socially for entertainment for 50 years. This multi storey Interwar Art Deco style building is now a shopping complex at the ground floor with commercial offices above. Built of rendered brick with roof behind a parapet, its skyline is horizontal with silhouette of recessed stepped panel forming vertical piers along the street frontage.



Figure 7: Former theatre now the Civic Arcade, Parramatta. Source: Google Maps, Streetview

Former Valhalla Cinema and Shops including interiors, 166 Glebe Point Road, Glebe

Sydney LEP 2012
Item No. I732

The Astor (later Valhalla) was the only cinematic venue serving Glebe from the beginning of 1938 until its final closure as a cinema in 2005. Designed by with architectural firm Karberry & Chard, it provides evidence of the "boom" in cinema construction that took place across New South Wales during the second half of the 1930s and the 1940s after the worst effects of the Great Depression had eased. The building is also a rare example of a suburban cinema that survived until the early twenty-first century.



Figure 8: The former Valhalla Cinema, Glebe. Source: TDK Architects.

Odeon Cinema, 155 Pacific Highway, Hornsby

Hornsby LEP 2013
Item No. 502

The Odeon Cinema is a good example of an Interwar Art Deco Style cinema still in use, designed by George Hallworth in 1923. Above the awning the facade is in good condition and with decorative features in render typical of the style, including horizontal and vertical rendered banding with a prominent vertical finned feature, steel framed windows at first floor level and a corner window.



Figure 9: The Odeon Cinema, Hornsby. Source: Google Maps, Streetview

Conclusion

The former Windsor Theatre is comparable to other 1930s Art Deco style theatres surviving in the suburbs of Sydney. Theatres constructed in the Interwar period are associated with the past-time of 'cinema-going' which emerged as a new form of entertainment from the 1920s and the construction of theatres in the 1930s was prolific throughout NSW. In NSW, 2040 venues were constructed and 'picture going' was second only to sport as a leisure time activity, impacting on popular taste in fashion, design, language, and music. The "golden years" of movie-going lasted from the 1930s to the 1960s throughout the country.

It is notable that within the Canterbury Bankstown local government area there once were numerous cinemas constructed in this period to cater for the growing suburban population, however the majority have been demolished or altered beyond recognition, including the Excelsis Cinema, Campsie; Princes

Comparative Analysis

Theatre, Campsie; Campsie Theatre, Campsie; Palace Theatre, Canterbury; Paragon No. 1, Belmore; and the Magnet Theatre, Lakemba.

A similar story exists across the suburbs of Sydney with few surviving theatres and cinemas constructed during the “golden era” of cinema still in operation as cinemas or even in compatible uses, such as the former Windsor Theatre. It is also notable that given the relative rarity of these building types to survive, even those with only the façade or portions of the building to remain relatively intact are considered worthy of heritage listing on a local level. The fact that the Windsor Theatre remains substantially intact and in a compatible use, makes the place rare within the context of surviving 1930s cinemas in suburban Sydney.

Statement of Significance

Summary Statement of Significance

The former Windsor Theatre, Canterbury is of historic, aesthetic, and representational significance and rarity, as a surviving, relatively intact Interwar cinema in the Art Deco style, that remains in compatible use.

Designed by architects W. Kenwood and Sons, the cinema opened in 1938 and is rare as one of only a small number of surviving former cinemas of the Interwar period located in the Canterbury-Bankstown area, which were once numerous. Its moderate to high level of integrity and compatible use also makes the place rare within the context of surviving 1930s cinemas within the suburbs of Sydney.

The former Windsor Theatre is of aesthetic significance as a relatively intact Interwar Art Deco style cinema building that retains its internal detailing to the main auditorium and a distinctive stepped parapet to its frontage. It is a landmark building located on the west bank of the Cook's River that is illustrative of the popularity of cinema going during the 1930s to 1960s, and a good representative example of the type.

Assessed Level of Significance

Local

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic

The former Windsor Theatre, Canterbury is of historical significance as a former cinema, constructed in 1938 and in operation for the following five decades. The place is of significance as one of a small number of surviving Art Deco style cinemas located within the Canterbury-Bankstown area, which were once numerous. The former Windsor Theatre is illustrative of the popularity of cinema going during the 1930s to 1960s.

Meets the criterion on a Local level.

b) Associative

The former Windsor Theatre is associated with the architectural firm W. Kenwood and Sons, who were successful suburban architects of the Interwar period, although not well known today. The place is also associated with the Mytilenian Brotherhood, a Greek community organisation who have used the place as a meeting house, community and entertainment centre known as Mytilenian House since the 1980s, although the organisation is not widely known.

Does not meet the criterion.

c) Aesthetic/Technical	The former Windsor Theatre is of aesthetic significance as a relatively intact Interwar Art Deco style cinema building that retains its internal detailing to the main auditorium and with a distinctive stepped parapet that is a landmark building on the western side of the Cooks River. Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
d) Social	The former Windsor Theatre, operating as Mytilenian House since the 1980s, is likely to be of value to members of the Mytilenian Brotherhood and the broader Greek community, although no formal assessment has been undertaken. Potentially meets the criterion.		
e) Research	The former Windsor Theatre has the potential to provide further information about the architectural works of the firm W. Kenwood and Sons, a successful suburban architectural firm of the Interwar period. Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
f) Rarity	The former Windsor Theatre is considered to be rare on a Local level, being one of only a small number of surviving Interwar theatre buildings that were once prolific through the Canterbury Bankstown local government area that is substantially intact and in a compatible use. Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
g) Representativeness	The former Windsor Theatre is a good representative example of an Interwar Art Deco style suburban cinema of moderate to high integrity both externally and internally, and is a representative example of the work of architectural firm W. Kenwood and Sons from the Interwar period and as one of a number of 1930s cinema buildings to survive in the Canterbury-Bankstown area, and is representative of the popularity of picture theatres as a recreational past time from the 1930s to c1960s. Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
Integrity	Good ✓	Moderate ✓	Little
Intactness	High ✓	Moderate ✓	Little
	The roof top billboard to the western roof plane and free-standing billboard on its eastern side visually detract from the building, and obscure significant views. Although the façade below the awning has been altered, the building remains clearly discernible as a 1930s cinema and the ground level frontage could be restored or interpreted based on archival photographs.		

Recommended Management	
Recommendation	Yes ✓ / No x
List as local heritage item under Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023	✓
Not worthy of listing as local heritage item	
Identify as a Contributory Item within the Heritage Conservation Area	✓

A Conservation Management Plan or Heritage Asset Action Plan should be prepared prior to undertaking any substantial works.

Other recommendations and/or comments:

Based on available internal photographs, as the main auditorium appears substantially intact, the listing should include the interiors of the building.

The front façade could be restored or interpreted to its original configuration and colour scheme which would be of benefit.

The original building comprising the former Windsor Theatre is located within Lots 1 and 2 of DP 124317 and Lot 14 of DP 13752. However, based on aerial photography, a small portion of the north-east corner of the building may possibly encroach on the adjacent allotment (Lot 13 DP 456880) which is owned by Sydney Water. If this is the case, and the encroachment is rectified, then the recommended boundary for heritage listing should be adjusted accordingly.

Data Source

Campsie Heritage Review and State Heritage Inventories

2025

Lucas Stapleton Johnson & Partners Pty Ltd

References and Internet Links

Thorne, R. et al, 1996; *Movie Theatre Heritage Register for New South Wales 1896-1996*, University of Sydney

<https://www.mytilenianbrotherhood.com/>

Images

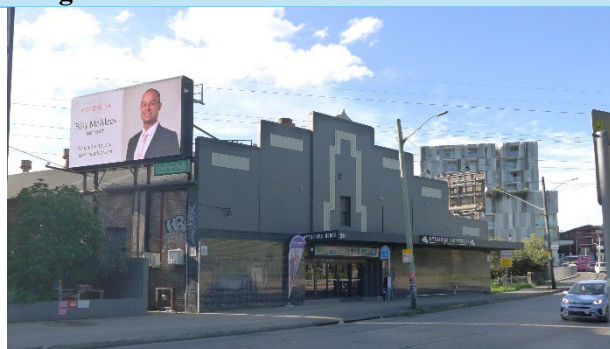


Figure 10: The former Windsor Theatre, Canterbury, now Mytilenian House.



Figure 11: The former Windsor Theatre, Canterbury, now Mytilenian House showing the eastern elevation and adjacent billboard.



Figure 12: View of the former Windsor Theatre, Canterbury, from Prout's Bridge to the east showing the roof with prominent air vents.

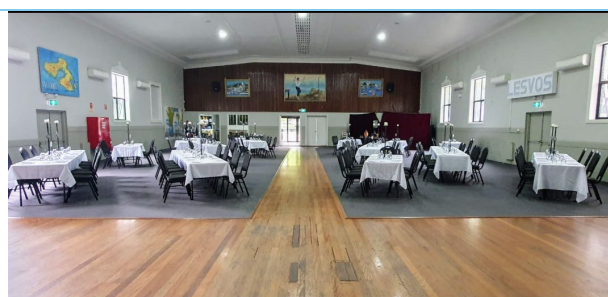


Figure 13: Internal view of auditorium of the former Windsor Theatre showing original detailing. Source: www.facebook.com/mytilenianbrotherhood



Figure 14: Internal view of auditorium looking towards the stage of the former Windsor Theatre showing original detailing. Source: www.facebook.com/mytilenianbrotherhood



Figure 15: View of the stage and proscenium of the former Windsor Theatre showing original detailing. Source: www.facebook.com/mytilenianbrotherhood

HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET			
Name	Canterbury Fiji Parish Uniting Church group		
Address	301-305 Canterbury Road, Canterbury		
LGA	City of Canterbury-Bankstown		
Parish	St. George		
Lot/Section/DP	Lots 31, 32, 33 and 34	Section A	DP 2785
Site Image	 Figure 1: The 1927 Canterbury Uniting Church (former Methodist Church), Canterbury Road, Canterbury		

Listings		
Existing LEP Heritage Item?	Yes- <i>Federation Stone Church (former Canterbury Methodist Church)</i> , 301-301A Canterbury Road, Canterbury (Lots 33 and 34/Section A/DP 2785), Item No. I94	
Heritage Conservation Area?	No	
Other Heritage Listings	Listing Title	Listing Number
Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register	N/A	-
National Trust Australia Register	No	-

Item Classification	
Item Type	Built
Item Group	Religion
Item Category	Church

Physical Description	
Construction Dates	Stone church building - 1902 Brick church building – 1927
Architect	1902 Stone Church: Contractor Mr. A. M. Allan, Builder Mr Gillett 1927 Brick building: Architect Mr. A Lanyon Clark, Builder Mr. W. Huish.
Architectural Style	1902 church: Federation Gothic Revival 1927 church: Interwar Gothic Revival
Current Use	Uniting Church (Fiji Parish)

Physical Description	
Historical Use	Methodist Church
Location	The Canterbury Fiji Parish Uniting Church is located on the northern side of Canterbury Road, Canterbury, to the west of the intersection of Wonga Street. The site is bounded on its northern side by Clunes Lane.
Description	The site contains two church buildings, the original 1902 stone church (301-301A Canterbury Road) located on Lots 33 and 34, and the 1927 face-brick church building immediately adjacent to the west (303-305 Canterbury Road) located on Lots 31 and 32. 1902 Church building, 301-301A Canterbury Road The stone Uniting Church building consists of a single storey structure with a simple gable form and was built in 1902 in the Gothic Revival style. The building is of rusticated sandstone, with corrugated galvanised iron gable roof, with four small timber louvre vent dormers, timber bargeboard and finial. The symmetrical façade includes a centred smaller gable fronted projecting portico, where the main entrance is located on the east elevation. The facade includes two flanking Gothic arch lancet windows and a smaller window on the front face of the projecting portico. The windows consist of timber-framed, double-hung sash windows and fixed windows. The windows feature flush stone quoining and arched hoods. The building appears in fair condition with evidence of cracking and weathering to the front façade. 1927 Church building, 303-305 Canterbury Road The 1927 Uniting Church building is in the Interwar Gothic Revival style and consists of a face brick building with hipped Marseille roof with exposed timber eaves rafters. The principal façade, facing Canterbury Road, consists of a liver face brick, pediment gable, detailed with cream colour rendered detailing including banding, moulded cornices, pointed arch stained-glass window tracery and decorative moulded render to the apex of the gable. A projecting portico in liver face brick has cream coloured rendered cornice and frieze to parapet, pointed arch lead-light window and face brick buttresses with rendered bases. The church is accessed from both the east and west sides of the portico via flights of brick and terrazzo stairs. A plaque is located below the front window which states: <i>This stone was set to the glory of God by T.J. Barnes Esq. January 29th 1927 Rev. W.W. Danks Minister</i>. Plaques are also located on the front façade, next to the entry stairs into the portico, which state: <i>This stone was set to the glory of God by G. Keppie Esq January 29th 1927</i> (west plaque) and <i>This stone was set to the glory of God by F.H. Stewart Esq January 29th 1927</i> (east plaque). The side elevations consist of a lighter brown face brick with buttresses with rendered capping and paired pointed arch windows with rendered headers and sills. The transepts are faced with face brick pediment gables with rendered cornices and pointed arched windows and are entered via angled porches with double timber boarded doors painted white.

Physical Description			
	The building appears in good to fair condition, with some evidence of weathering to brick mortar. Other: At the rear of the site, accessed from Clunes Lane is a collection of later addition structures including carports and a hall with facilities, hard stand parking area and Colorbond fence panels. The front of the site is defined by a low liver face brick wall with piers and metal palisade fencing.		
Modifications	Pre-1957: Construction of hall at rear. 1957: Additions to hall (BA 531/57) 1992: Addition of toilets/amenities (BA 1050/92) 2008: Alterations and additions to hall (DA 38/2008) Other: Rear timber and skillion roof carports added.		
Condition	Good ✓	Fair ✓	Poor

History

The land occupied by the present Canterbury Uniting Church buildings (Fiji Parish) is located on part of a Crown Grant issued to Michael McCabe on 13 June 1823 (Portion 79 Parish St. George). The southern boundary of the grant lands was defined by Canterbury Road, the road leading to Rev. Richard Johnson's Canterbury Vale estate, after which the suburb is named.

In 1870, approximately 80 acres of McCabe's grant was purchased by Joseph Gould, glassware merchant. Gould died shortly thereafter, and the land passed to his children Joseph, Edward, Sarah and Hannah and his wife Elizabeth. In 1886, Edward Gould transferred his portion (approximately 41 acres) to James Littlejohn Oglivy, who a month later, transferred the land to the Anglo-Australian Investment Finance and Land Company Ltd.¹² The Anglo-Australian Investment Finance and Land Company were a land and investment company that formed in 1880 with capital of £500,000, and purchased a number of land holdings throughout the Campsie and Canterbury areas, subdividing the land and on-selling for residential development.³

The urbanisation of Canterbury begun around 1879, when the Municipality of Canterbury was established, coupled with the announcement of plans for a railway line. This led to land speculators buying up the early land grants and farmlands to subdivide. However, the railway line did not open until 1895, with the extension of the line from Sydenham to Belmore.

In 1893, the land was subdivided by the Anglo-Australian Investment Finance and Land Co. and advertised for sale as the Silver Park Estate, Canterbury, with a frontage to Canterbury Road. It appears however that the sale of the land was slow, at least until the railroad arrived in the area in 1895.

In 1901, Lots 33 and 34 of Section A of the Silver Park Estate (DP 2785) were purchased by George Chapman Rogers, clerk, Stephen Clifton, baker's carter, Jesse Troy, coachbuilder, Benjamin Taylor, council clerk, Charles Gabb, gentleman, Arthur Keywood, station master, Thomas James Barnes, pig butcher, Joseph Faulks, poultry farmer, Samuel Barners, bacon curer and Thomas Hertington, bacon curer. The Certificate of Title was issued subject to the provisions of the Wesleyan Methodist Model Deed of NSW, 1888, and it is likely that the group of landowners were all involved with or officials of

¹ Certificate of Title Vol. 100 Fol. 62

² Certificate of Title Vol. 151 Fol. 22

³ *The Sydney Daily Telegraph*, 10 July 1880, p. 5

History

the Methodist Church at this time, certainly Benjamin Taylor (a former Mayor of Canterbury) was involved in the Lakemba Methodist Church.

According to F. A. Larcombe (1979), the Methodists had erected a church on land in Canterbury purchased from the Sugar Company in 1841, and a stone church building was constructed in 1847. In 1888, church services were transferred to the Canterbury Town Hall (originally located at 322 Canterbury Road) but in 1893, the old stone church building was reopened. A new stone church was erected on Canterbury Road (Lots 33 and 34) directly opposite the town hall building in 1902.⁴

On 23rd November 1901, *The Daily Telegraph* advertised for tenders for the erection of a small rubble Church, Canterbury. Plans etc. were available from Mr. A. M. Allan, Wellesley Street, Summer Hill.⁵ Allan was a building contractor.

Three memorial stones were laid by Rev. W.H. Beale, Rev. G. Lane and Mrs. Cowlishaw on the 11th January 1902, and the estimated cost for the church building was £400, part of which was raised by the sale of the 1840s stone building, and part by donation.⁶

In 1902, an Act was passed to confirm the union in NSW of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Primitive Methodist Church, and the United Methodist Free Churches under the name of the Methodist Church of Australasia. The new stone church building on Canterbury Road, Canterbury, was the first church built under this newly formed union.

In 1908, Frederick Davis, clerk, purchased Lots 31 and 32 of Section A of the Silver Park Estate (DP 2785). These allotments were located immediately to the west, adjoining Lots 33 and 34 which now contained the stone church. The following year the allotments were transferred to Winifred Amy Davis, wife of John Davis, nurseryman. It appears that John and Winifred Davis constructed buildings on their land, as Frederick Davis is shown residing immediately to the west of the Methodist Church in the 1909 *Sands Directory*.

In 1921, Lots 31 and 32 were transferred to Thomas James Barnes, Alfred Evan Barnes, George Frederick Crease, James Benjamin Barnett, Frank Henry Holland, Percival Arthur, Harold Marsh, Walter Huish and Stanley Hampson McKern (as joint tenants). It is assumed that this group of landowners were involved with or officials of the Methodist Church at this time.

In September 1926, a short notice appeared in *The Methodist* stating that at the executive committee permission was given to erect a new church at Canterbury.⁷

The foundation stones of the new church were laid on 29 January 1927 by Mr. James Barnes, Mr. F.H. Stewart and Mr. George Kepple. The function was presided over by the chairman of the district, the Rev. H.E. Andrews.⁸

On 26 January 1927, an article appeared in *The Sydney Morning Herald*, describing the new Methodist Church at Canterbury, then in the course of construction. The building was described as being in the pointed Gothic style, with an ornate front, featured in the main gable with a large traceried window. The building was to be erected in concrete with dark coloured brick to the side walls, with rich Gothic arcading in cement work to the gable. The main front entrance was to be a porch entered either side, with additional doors at the transepts, which were to feature tiple lancet windows. The rostrum was to be

⁴ Larcombe, F.A., 1979; *Change and Challenge: A History of the Municipality of Canterbury NSW*, Canterbury Municipal Council, pp. 126 and 312

⁵ *The Daily Telegraph*, 23 November 1901, p. 4

⁶ Article: "New Methodist Church at Canterbury", *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 13th January 1902, p. 5

⁷ *The Methodist*, 25 September 1926, p. 9

⁸ *The Methodist*, 29 January 1927, p. 9

History

situated immediately under the great arch and choir seating arranged radially. Ceilings of fibrous plaster in large panels with Gothic cusping and internal walls finished in cement with brick facings.⁹

The architect for the new church was Mr. A. Lanyon Clark, who also designed the stained glass in collaboration with glaziers Messrs. Bromley and Simpson. The builder undertaking the new church was Mr. W. Huish of Campsie and cost approximately £2400.¹⁰

Arthur Lanyon Clark (1884-1950), trained as an architect in Melbourne and served his articles with P.S. Richards in Melbourne, later working with A. Harold Masters in Tasmania and Herbert E Ross and Rupert V. Minnett in Sydney.¹¹ Clark commenced practice on his own in 1918 and was for several years Honorary Architect to the Waverley War Memorial Hospital and the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution of NSW.¹² He was a highly successful and respected ecclesiastical architect producing numerous church buildings for the Methodist Church and the Presbyterian Church. Notably, the former Methodist Church Tenterfield (1929) is recognised in the Register of Significant Buildings in NSW by the Australian Institute of Architects.

In 1928, the interior of the new Methodist Church at Campsie was featured in *Building* magazine where the interior was described as unusual, being lighter than the exterior and more modern in effect. The roof was noted as the most decorative feature using exposed brick for dado, mouldings and arches.¹³

In 1940, Florence Taylor produced a book entitled *Moderne Architecture - 50 Modern Homes: A. Lanyon Clark & George R. Hann* (Building Publishing Co.) highlighting the work of Clark and his associate Hann “to show the trend here and abroad and to demonstrate that modern buildings can be interesting and even beautiful”.¹⁴ In Clark’s obituary in *The Methodist*, it was noted that a church to Clark “was more than an ornament adding a certain tone to a neighbourhood; it was a House of God, a place for reverent worship.”¹⁵

In 1976, the four allotments of land that held the two churches were transferred to the Methodist Church (NSW) Property Trust.^{16 17}

In 1977, the Uniting Church in Australia (UCA) was founded when most congregations of the Methodist Church of Australasia, about two-thirds of the Presbyterian Church of Australia and almost all the churches of the Congregational Union of Australia united.

The Canterbury Uniting Church (former Methodist Church) remains in use by the Uniting Church Fiji Parish. The Fiji Parish is made up of five congregations, being the congregations of Beverly Hills, Canterbury, Gosford, Granville and Smithfield.

⁹ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 26 January 1927, p. 8

¹⁰ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 26 January 1927, p. 8

¹¹ “A. Lanyon Clark - Vale”, *Building and Engineering*, 25 September 1950, p. 35

¹² *Decoration and Glass*, Vol. 4 No. 3 (1 July 1938), p. 49

¹³ *Building*, Vol. 41 No. 251 (12 July 1928), p. 127

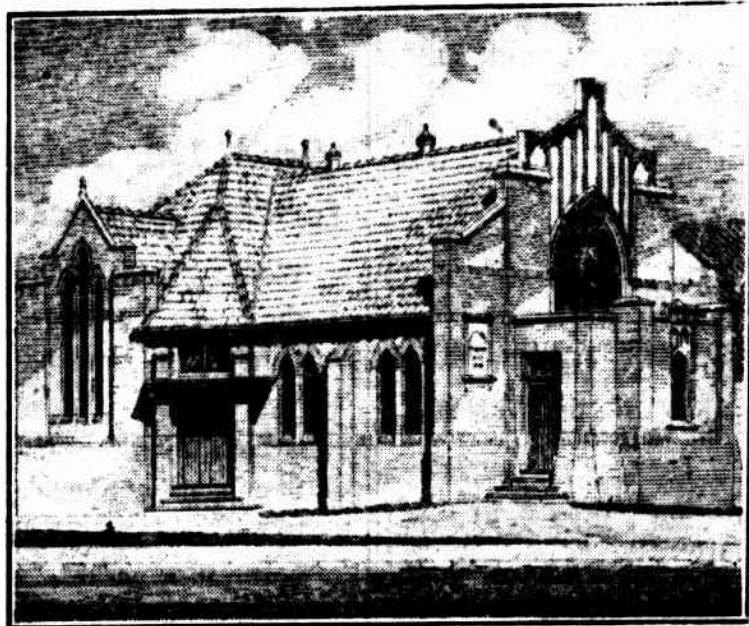
¹⁴ Taylor, F., 1940; *Moderne Architecture - 50 Modern Homes: A. Lanyon Clark & George R. Hann* Building Publishing Co.

¹⁵ “Arthur Lanyon Clark”, *The Methodist*, 16 September 1950, p. 10

¹⁶ Certificate of Title Vol. 1386 Fol. 38

¹⁷ Certificate of Title Vol. 1923 Fol. 177

CANTERBURY METHODIST CHURCH.



THE FOUNDATION-STONES WILL BE LAID ON SATURDAY.

Figure 2: Sketch drawing of the proposed new Canterbury Methodist Church.
Source: *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 26 January 1927, p. 8



Figure 3: The interior of the 1927 Canterbury Methodist Church building, shortly after construction. Source: *Building*, Vol. 41 No. 251 (Jul, 12, 1928), p. 127

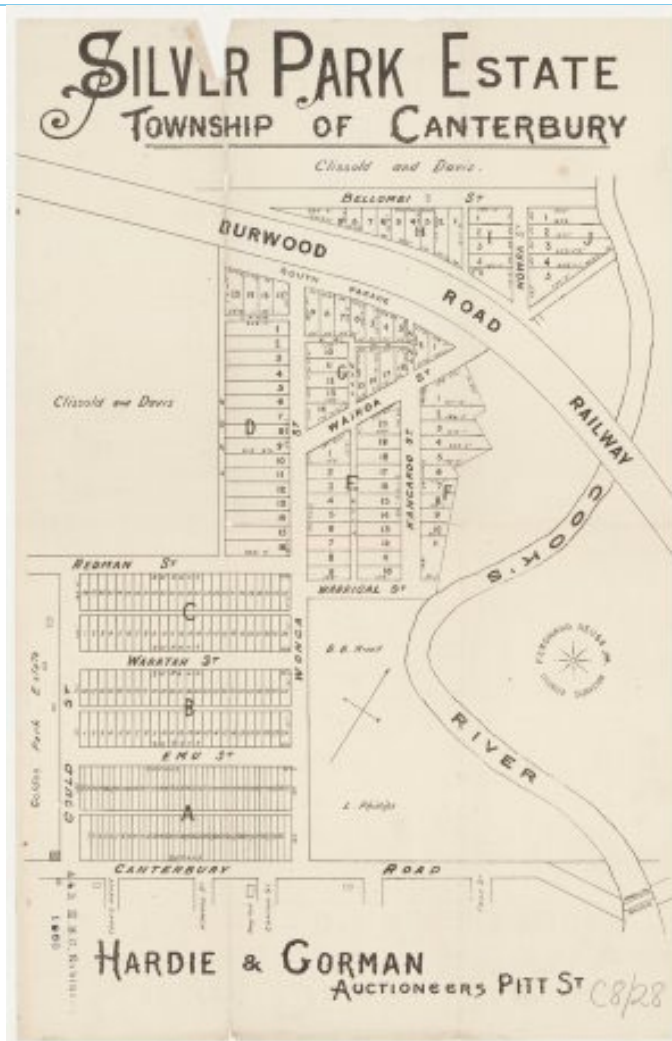


Figure 4: Real estate advertisement for the Silver Park Estate, Canterbury (undated). Source: SLNSW Canterbury subdivision plans, Z/SP/C8/28

Historical Themes

Association	Local Theme	State Theme	National Theme
The two former Methodist churches (now the Uniting Church) have a long and significant history associated with the establishment of the Methodist church in the suburb of Canterbury, dating from the late 19 th century through to the late 20 th century, and have been in continuous use by the Methodists and then the Uniting Church since 1902. The 1927 church building is associated with noted ecclesiastical architect Arthur Lanyon Clark and is a good example of his work in the Gothic Revival style.	Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship	Religion	8 Developing Australia's cultural life
	Activities associated with the production architectural works.	Creative endeavour	8 Developing Australia's cultural life

Comparative Analysis		
Address/Listing	Discussion	Image
Bexley Uniting Church, 29 Gladstone Street Bexley Bayside LEP 2021, Item No. I136	The Bexley Uniting Church (former Methodist Church) building built 1926 designed by A. Lanyon Clark, has aesthetic significance as an unusual architectural church design which is a prominent townscape element in Gladstone Street. It is a liver colour face brick building with white painted render detailing. The church is in a cruciform plan with a ventilator at the crossing of the roof, gable hips to the secondary gables and a parapeted gable facing the front featuring a pointed arch with stained glass, with an angled porch in the re-entrant angle with pointed arches and prominent string courses.	 Bexley Uniting Church (courtesy Bayside Library) Figure 5: Bexley Uniting (former Methodist) Church. Source: stgeorgehistsoc.org.au
Beckenham Memorial Church, 1293-1295 Botany Road, Mascot Bayside LEP 2021, Item No. I281	The (former) Beckenham Uniting Church is of local heritage significance as a fine example of a substantial Interwar church designed by significant ecclesiastical architect A. Lanyon Clark in 1933 for the Congregational Church. The building has an unusual and distinctive radial floor plan. Its Interwar Gothic form and detailing is emphasised by the traceried rose window to the Botany Road elevation and arched detailing in the brickwork but is distinguished by the steeply pitched roof that extends below and behind the main gable in an Arts and Crafts reference, and the distinctive entrance porches set at 45 degrees to each corner of the main elevation. The church closed in 2015.	 Figure 6: Former Beckenham Memorial Church. Source: Google Maps Streetview
Former Uniting (Methodist) Church, 139 Logan Street, Tenterfield Tenterfield LEP 2013, Item No. I019	The item is historically significant reflecting the presence of the former Methodist - Uniting Church in Tenterfield. The former church and attached hall, constructed in 1929 to designs by A. Lanyon Clark, is aesthetically significant as a landmark building on a prominent town entry corner in spacious grounds with mature plantings built of the distinctive Armidale blue brick. The church closed in 2012 and was adaptively re-used for real estate offices in the church hall annexe with the church remaining intact.	 Figure 7: Former Beckenham Memorial Church. Source: Google Street View.

Comparative Analysis

Former Auburn Baptist Church, 16 Harrow Road, Auburn

Cumberland LEP 2021, Item No. I19

This Baptist Church building has local historic and social significance having served as a place of worship since 1928 until its closure in 2024. It was designed by A. Lanyon Clark in the Interwar Romanesque style. This dark brick, two storey high church makes a strong contribution to the streetscape of Harrow Road. It has a moderately low pitched gable roof over the main building with a large four storey tower to one side of the main entrance. The walls feature a number of buttresses as well as red brick string courses. A number of round arched openings are positioned in the front wall of the church. The entrance is marked by a large, corbelled brick arch.



Figure 8: Former Auburn Baptist Church. Source: auburnbaptistchurch.org.au

Conclusion

The 1927 Canterbury Fiji Parish Uniting Church (former Methodist) building, designed by A. Lanyon Clark, is comparable to other church buildings designed by A. Lanyon Clark in the Interwar Gothic Revival style in the 1920s and 1930s. Lanyon Clark's church buildings, although each are distinctly different, exhibit similarities in materials, form and detailing including the preferred use of liver face brick, prominent and handsomely detailed pediment gable frontages, detailing in light coloured render, prominent rose windows, angled porch entries and cruciform floor plans. All are aesthetically pleasing and make strong contributions to the streetscapes in which they are located. Known surviving examples of his work, of which there appears to be numerous located throughout the suburbs of Sydney and regional NSW, show that Lanyon Clark was a highly skilled architect, proficient in the Gothic Revival architectural style, and produced churches with interesting and complex detailing.

The 1927 Canterbury Uniting Church (former Methodist) is a good representative example of Lanyon Clark's smaller suburban church design. There are no listed examples of his work in Canterbury-Bankstown LGA.

Statement of Significance

Summary Statement of Significance

The Canterbury Fiji Parish Uniting Church (former Methodist) group is of local significance for its historical, associational, aesthetic, and representative values. The pair of church buildings are of historical significance for their association with the establishment of the Methodist Church in the suburb of Canterbury, dating from the mid-19th century.

The stone church, constructed in 1902 in the Federation Gothic Revival style, is a simply detailed yet historically evocative building, and was the first church in Sydney to be built following the establishment of the Methodist Church of Australasia resulting from the unification of the Wesleyan, Primitive and United Methodist Free Churches.

The face brick and render church, constructed in 1927 in the Interwar Gothic Revival style, is of aesthetic significance for its bold façade and interesting and complex detailing and configuration. The 1927 church is associated with Arthur Lanyon Clark, a highly successful and respected ecclesiastical architect producing numerous church buildings for the

	Methodist Church and the Presbyterian Church during the Interwar period. Together, the two church buildings make a strong contribution to the streetscape of Canterbury Road and demonstrate the historical development and growth of the Methodist, now Uniting Church, communities in the Canterbury area.
Assessed Level of Significance	Local
Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The Canterbury Fiji Parish Uniting Church group is of historical significance for being associated with the establishment of the Methodist Church in the suburb of Campsie, dating from the mid-19th century. Initially established on land purchased from the Sugar Company and later operating from the former Canterbury Council Town Hall building, the Church relocated to the Canterbury Road site opposite the Town Hall in the early 20th century. The stone church, constructed in 1902, was the first church in Sydney to be built following the establishment of the Methodist Church of Australasia resulting from the unification of the Wesleyan, Primitive and United Methodist Free Churches. The group provides evidence of the development of local social and cultural institutions that accompanied the suburb's growth. Meets the criterion on a Local level.
b) Associative	The 1927 church building is associated with architect Arthur Lanyon Clark (1884-1950), a highly successful and respected ecclesiastical architect producing numerous church designs for the Methodist and the Presbyterian denominations during the Interwar period. Meets the criterion on a Local level.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Canterbury Fiji Parish Uniting Church group is of aesthetic significance as good representative examples of the Gothic Revival style applied to a Federation era and an Interwar era church building. The 1902 stone church is an intact, simply detailed yet evocative building of historical note. The intact 1927 face brick and render church building is of aesthetic note for its bold façade and interesting and complex detailing and configuration. Together, the two church buildings make a strong contribution to the streetscape of this part of Canterbury Road. Meets the criterion on a Local level.
d) Social	As church buildings that have been in continuous use since 1902, the Canterbury Fiji Parish Uniting Church group may be of social significance to the local community, as the long-term focal point for the Methodist Church and from the late 1970s the Uniting Church in Campsie. However, no formal assessment of social values has been undertaken. Potentially meets the criterion on a Local level.

e) Scientific	The 1927 church building has the potential to provide further information into the architectural works of Arthur Lanyon Clark, a skilled and notable ecclesiastical architect of the Interwar period. Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
f) Rarity	The Canterbury Fiji Parish Uniting Church group is not considered rare, being one of a large number of former Methodist, now Uniting, church buildings located throughout the suburbs of Sydney and regional NSW. As an example of the work of noted architect A. Lanyon Clark, the 1927 church is one of a substantial number of surviving church buildings designed by Lanyon Clark in the Interwar period. Does not meet the criterion on a Local level.		
g) Representativeness	The pair of church buildings of the Canterbury Fiji Parish Uniting Church group are representative of the growth of the Methodist Church during the 20th century, and the Uniting Church from the late 20th century in the Campsie/Canterbury area. The 1902 stone church building is a good representative example of simply detailed Federation era Gothic Revival church building. The 1927 church building is a fine representative example of an Interwar Gothic Revival church, and a good representative example of a smaller suburban Methodist church designed by A. Lanyon Clark, a proficient exponent of the Interwar Gothic Revival style. Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
Integrity	High ✓	Moderate ✓	Little
	Later changes and additions obscure views of the rear elevations of the two church buildings and the extent of change at the rear is unclear.		
Intactness	High ✓	Moderate	Little

Recommended Management

Recommendation	Yes ✓ / No x
List as local heritage item under Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023	✓
Not worthy of listing as local heritage item	
Identify as a Contributory Item within the Heritage Conservation Area	
A Conservation Management Plan or Heritage Asset Action Plan should be prepared prior to undertaking any substantial works.	✓
Other recommendations and/or comments: The existing listing for the <i>Federation Stone Church (former Canterbury Methodist Church)</i> should be expanded to include the 1927 brick church building (Lots 31 and 32 Section A DP 2785). The bus shelter located on Canterbury Road, in front of the 1902 church, obscures clear views of this building and should be relocated when the opportunity arises.	

Data Source

Campsie Heritage Review and State Heritage Inventories	2025	Lucas Stapleton Johnson & Partners Pty Ltd in association with Dr. Terry Kass, historian
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References and Internet Links

Larcombe, F.A., 1979; *Change and Challenge: A History of the Municipality of Canterbury NSW*, Canterbury Municipal Council
Building, Vol. 41 No. 251 (Jul, 12, 1928)

Images



Figure 9: The 1927 church of the Canterbury Uniting Church group.



Figure 10: The 1902 church of the Canterbury Uniting Church Group.



Figure 11: The two church buildings side by side that form the Canterbury Uniting Church group.



Figure 12: View of the 1902 church from Canterbury Road with front fence and bus shelter.

HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET			
Name	California Bungalow style dwelling		
Address	66 Wonga Street, Canterbury NSW 2193		
LGA	City of Canterbury-Bankstown		
Parish	St George		
Lot/Section/DP	Lot 1		DP 124426
Site Image			

Figure 1: 66 Wonga Street, Canterbury

Listings		
Existing LEP Heritage Item?	No	
Heritage Conservation Area?	No	
Other Heritage Listings	Listing Title	Listing Number
Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register	N/A	
National Trust Australia Register	No	

Item Classification	
Item Type	Built
Item Group	Residential Buildings (Private)
Item Category	House

Physical Description	
Construction Dates	c.1921
Architect	Architect: Unknown Builder: Charles Rupert Ward (likely)
Architectural Style	Californian Bungalow style
Current Use	Private residence
Historical Use	Private residence
Location	The property is located on the eastern side of Wonga Street near to the corner with Clunes Lane. The residence is located on a standard suburban allotment that was expanded at the rear by amalgamation with portions of the northern two neighbouring blocks (Lots 15 and 16) in the early 1920s. Wonga Street in the vicinity of the property is a predominantly residential street comprised of mostly single storey dwellings dating from the early 20th century and Interwar period.

Description	The property at 66 Wonga Street, Campsie contains a single storey dwelling constructed of tuck-pointed face brick with an unusual flat profile terracotta tile hipped roof and features the classic Californian Bungalow motif of one large and one small gable to front. There are solar panels fixed to the northern side of the roof to the main gable end. A third gable end projects northwards from the side elevation. The western elevation (fronting Wonga Street) is asymmetrical with gables facing the street and northern elevations. The walling comprises tuck-pointed face brickwork, a course of dark brick defines the upper portions which are roughcast rendered and painted. Quarry face sandstone is used in the pillars and bay window wall and is tuckpointed with a dark lime. The principal roof incorporates the larger gable end with timber battens and decorative timber shingles at the top. The smaller gable end is set above the skillion roof to the verandah that returns around the north-west corner of the house. The verandah roof is supported by decorative timber brackets on sandstone piers with the walls. The ceiling to the verandah is fibre sheets painted white and battened over the joints. A 45-degree angled bay projects into the verandah. The projecting bay contains a four-casement bay window set upon a sandstone sill with timber frame and multiple panes. The main house features a triple and double bay casement window with timber frames and multiple panes. The front entry door contains multiple panes of glazing and is fringed by sidelight and top light windows. All window glazing displays the same Art Nouveau style nature motifs of leadlight glass. The colour scheme is not original to the house. The roughcast upper portion of the front walls and gable end are painted blue/grey. The gable ends have been painted in the same blue/grey colour with the timber battening and barge boards in a darker tone. The timber joinery to windows has been painted white. The house is set on an L-shaped block, with the backyard extending behind the two properties to the north. The property is bound by a face brick fence with timber picket inserts, which is a sympathetic later addition, based on photographic evidence. The garden at the front has minimal plantings, none of which appear to be mature. The property features outbuildings in the south-east corner of the block which appear from historical aerial images to have been present since 1943. Note that no internal inspection of the house was carried out, however, the current owners provided Council with photographs of some of the interiors indicating that the service areas, rear verandah and main living areas had undergone some change. The building appears to be in good condition externally.		
Modifications	CDC 335/2016- Demolition of garage and shed BC 136/2019- Addition of a new bedroom CD 1037/2021- Additions to the dwelling Other: External repainting Reconfiguration of interiors, removal of internal partition walls, new ceiling, painting of timber detailing, and upgrading of kitchen and bathrooms. New front fence.		
Condition	Good ✓	Fair	Poor

History

The land on which 66 Wonga Street, Canterbury is located forms part of a 50 acres grant made to Michael McCabe in 1823. Part of McCabe's grant and other lands were purchased by Cornelius Prout in the 1830s. Prout established a punt, and later a bridge, across the Cooks River, nearby. Approximately 7 acres of Prout's land was purchased by Matthias Hamburga, merchant and Louis Phillips, importer in 1885.¹

The urbanisation of Campsie begun around 1879, when the Municipality of Canterbury was established, coupled with the announcement of plans for a railway line. This led to land speculators buying up the early land grants and farmlands to subdivide. However, the railway line did not open until 1895, with the extension of the line from Sydenham to Belmore.

In the early 20th century, cheap land and the presence of a train station attracted both working class residents and middle-class professionals to the suburb and much of the housing and the commercial precincts developed at this time. The population of Campsie grew until the Great Depression when development slowed until the end of World War II.

In 1894, Hamburga transferred his share of the land to Louis Phillips and Moritz Gotthelf, and they subdivided and sold the allotments for residential development. The land was originally advertised for subdivision as the Wonga Estate in 1911, although it appears only a small number of lots were sold. The land was again advertised for sale in 1918 as the Taybank Estate with apparently more success. The land was sold with a caveat that the allotments could only be developed for a private dwelling or shop, or a private dwelling and shop, with a construction cost of no less than £300.²

Lot 14 Section 1 DP 9055 of the Taybank Estate was purchased by Charles Rupert Ward, builder of Canterbury in 1923.³ Ward had already purchased at least three other allotments in the subdivision, being Lot 17 Section 1 in 1920 (62 Wonga Street) and Lots 15 and 16 Section 1 in 1921 (64 Wonga Street).⁴

In 1921, Ward re-subdivided Lots 15 and 16 creating a large 'L' shaped allotment combining Lot 14 with the rear portions of Lots 15 and 16 to the north, although the formal amalgamation of the land did not occur until c1950.⁵ The additional piece of land which ran northwards behind Lots 15 and 16 appears to have been developed with at least two small buildings, based on the 1943 aerial photographs and remained separated from Lot 14 by a fence. Ward's son, Leslie Aubrey Ward, a tennis goods manufacturer, resided in No. 14 Phillips Street (formerly named Taybank Street) which adjoined this block of land on its northern side.⁶ It appears therefore that the land may have been shared amongst the family.

Being a builder, it is likely that Ward constructed the house on Lot 14 for himself and his family sometime between 1921–1924. Ward is first listed in the *Sands Directory* as a resident of Wonga Street in 1924, with the property name given as 'Hazelville'. In 1903, Ward and his wife Josephine Elizabeth Ward, had a daughter, named Velina Hazel Josephine Ward, known as Hazel, who died of a snake bite aged 21.⁷ The house was named for her.

Along with allotments to the north of 66 Wonga Street (Lots 15, 16 and 17), Ward is known to have also purchased numerous other parcels of land in Canterbury around the same time, including No. 41 Second Avenue (Lot A DP 10442), Nos. 91-97 Seventh Avenue (Lots B-E DP 10442), Nos 44, 46 and 48 Wonga Street (Lots 3, 4 and 5), Nos. 8, 10 and 14 Taybank Street (Lots 18 and 20 of Section 1 DP 9055) and

¹ Certificates of Title Vol. 770 Fols. 231 and 232.

² Certificate of Title Vol. 3468 Fol. 185.

³ Certificate of Title Vol. 3468 Fol. 185

⁴ Certificates of Title Vol. 3023 Fol. 74 and Vol. 3195 Fol. 248

⁵ Certificates of Title Vol. 3199 Fols. 12 and 13, and Vol. 6148 Fol. 248

⁶ *The Daily Telegraph*, 27 September 1932, p. 13, and Certificate of Title Vol. 3305 Fol. 63

⁷ "Family Notices", *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 15 February 1949, p. 16.; "Snake-bite", *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 27 August 1924, p. 13

allotments on Fore Street (Lots 10 and 11 DP 3924). It appears that Ward constructed dwellings on these allotments which he subsequently leased or on-sold. The houses Ward developed were smaller in scale and using less expensive materials than those used at 66 Wonga Street.

On the 9th of June 1950, 66 Wonga Street was purchased by Henry Herbert Hale, of Dulwich Hill, bag merchant, and Thelma May Smith, of Dulwich Hill, spinster. Smith was registered as the sole proprietor of the land as the surviving joint tenant in 1965 and lived at the property until her death in 1989.⁸

Real Estate photographs dating from 2015 indicate that the dwelling at this time remained substantially intact internally with decorative moulded ceilings, and dark timber joinery with Arts and Crafts style shouldered architraves to doors. However, since 2015, the interiors of the house have been upgraded and reconfigured.

The building remains in use as a private residence.

Historic Images

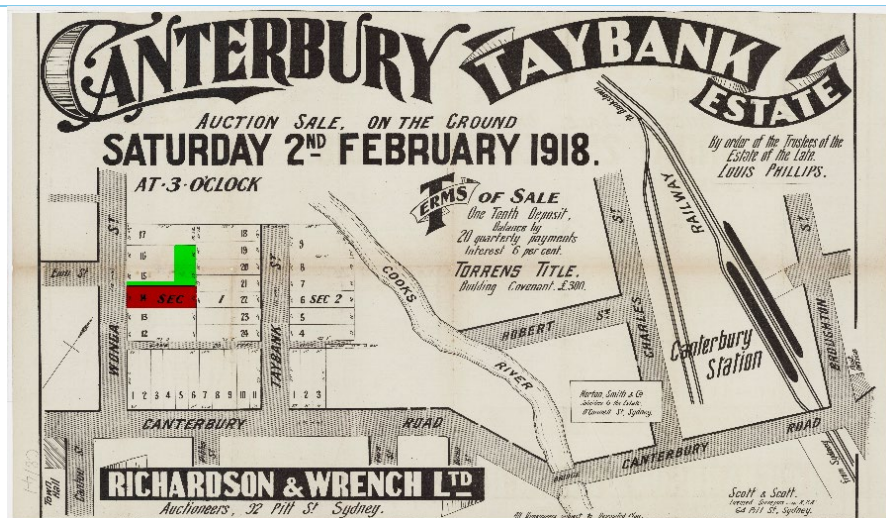


Figure 2: Advertisement for 1918 the Taybank Estate subdivision, location of No. 66 Wonga Street purchased by Charles Rupert Ward in 1921 marked in red with later expansion of Lot 14 marked in green. Source: SLNSW.



Figure 3: 66 Wonga Street, Canterbury in 1994. Source: Courtesy of City of Canterbury Local History Photograph Collection, Image ID 112054.

⁸ Old Form Torrens Register Vol. 6148 Fol. 208



Figure 4: 66 Wonga Street, Canterbury in 2015. Source: www.realestate.com.au

Historical Themes

Association	Local	State	National
The dwelling at 66 Wonga Street occupies land that was subdivided as part of the Taybank Estate in 1918. The site's pattern of development demonstrates the suburban growth of Canterbury during the interwar years, including the erection of speculative housing and the control of building standards via a covenant regulating the type and cost of buildings to be erected. The amalgamation of part of the northern neighbouring allotments to the rear of 66 Wonga Street in 1921 demonstrates the consolidation of the property holdings of local builder Charles Rupert Ward who constructed the property and others within Canterbury.	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages.	Towns, suburbs and villages	4. Building settlements, towns and cities

Comparative Analysis

Address/Listing	Discussion	Image
28 Yerrick Road, Lakemba Part of the “<i>Yerrick Road Group</i>” Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023 Item No. I213	A single storey brick Interwar Californian Bungalow with return verandah and Marseilles tiled to main gable roof. A projecting wing with smaller front facing gable roof defines the verandah at the southern end. The Yerrick Road frontage features a pair of imitation half-timbered gable ends and with shingles to the larger gable end. It is locally significant as part of an intact group of early houses with its garden setting sympathetic to the characteristics of the period.	 Figure 5: No. 28 Yerrick Road, Lakemba. Source: Google Street View.

Comparative Analysis

Interwar House, 21
Kilbride Street,
Hurlstone Park

Canterbury-
Bankstown
LEP 2023 Item No.
I186

No. 21 Kilbride Street is of local historical significance as a house constructed in 1922 by local building contractor Henry Wilson Jones for his own occupation. The property is of local aesthetic significance as a fine, very intact example of an Inter-war California Bungalow, with original front fence and unusual for its level of integrity and original garage. The building is of representative value as a fine example of an Inter-war residence in the suburb.



Figure 6: No. 21 Kilbride Street, Hurlstone Park. Source: Google Street View.

8 and 10 Lakemba
Street, Belmore

Canterbury-
Bankstown
LEP 2023 Item Nos.
I43 and I44

A pair of single storey California Bungalow style dwellings forming part of wider group of intact Californian Bungalows built in the local area in the 1920s. Both are constructed of dark face brick with tuck pointing and light brown brick quoining; the side elevations are common brick. Detailing to brickwork includes light brown bullnosed headers to the window aprons, front verandah wall and fence.

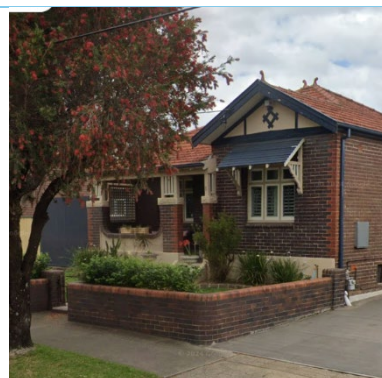


Figure 7: No. 8 Lakemba Street, Belmore. Source: Google Street View.

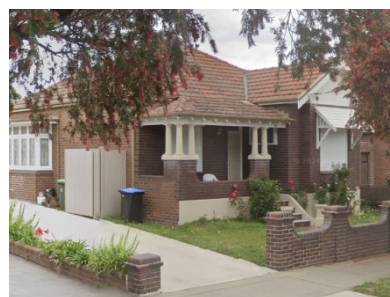


Figure 8: No. 10 Lakemba Street, Belmore. Source: Google Street View.

Conclusion

The Canterbury-Bankstown local government area contains a number of dwellings constructed in the Inter War period in the California Bungalow style, being characterised by simple, one-storey construction, a front porch, a low-pitched roof with projecting gable front and wide overhanging eaves. This form is common for dwellings constructed from the early 20th century through to the mid 20th century, and depending on the construction period, different architectural styles and detailing can be applied.

It is also notable that the rush of land subdivision and suburban residential development that occurred throughout the locality from the early 20th century opened the way for a number of builders to make their mark locally by developing houses for themselves to advertise their skills, whilst undertaking speculative development in the vicinity.

No. 66 Wonga Street is a particularly good example of a California Bungalow dwelling built in c1924 with Arts and Crafts style influences, that illustrates key characteristics of the period; including the double form

Comparative Analysis

gable roof facade, the unusual flat form tile unlike the usual Marseille tile profile, the gable ends decorated with half-timberwork and shingles completing the main gable end.

As an example of the work of Charles Rupert Ward, it is uncommon, being his own home and therefore larger and displaying more detail and using more expensive materials, than the speculative housing he built in the vicinity. It is a fine, well detailed dwelling that demonstrates that Ward was a competent and skilled builder.

Statement of Significance

Summary Statement of Significance

66 Wonga Street, Canterbury is of historical, associational, aesthetic and representational significance on a local level.

Constructed in c1924 by local builder Charles Rupert Ward, the residence is a good and well detailed representative example of an Inter War California Bungalow residence with Arts and Crafts influences and retains a number of original details including the unusual terracotta flat roof tiles, the projecting angled bay window with leadlight glazing, the wrap around verandah with sandstone balustrade and piers, the timber framed casement windows and double gable front with timber battening and shingles.

The house is a fine example of the early residential development of the Taybank Estate and has historic significance as forming part of the early 20th century residential development of area following the subdivision of the original land grants.

Assessed Level of Significance

Local

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic

The dwelling at 66 Wonga Street is of historical significance as a representative example of the work of local builder Charles Rupert Ward and as a fine example of the early residential development of the Taybank Estate. The place has historic significance as forming part of the early 20th century residential development of area following the subdivision of the early land grants.

Meets the criterion on a Local level.

b) Associative

Originally known as Hazelville, the place is associated with Charles Rupert Ward, after whose daughter Hazel the house is named. Ward was a successful local builder, who constructed the house as his family home and built numerous dwellings in the local area as speculative development. Although he is not well known today, a number of houses built by Ward survive in the Canterbury area and make a strong contribution to the historical built character of the locality.

Meets the criterion on a Local level.

c) Aesthetic/Technical

The dwelling is of aesthetic significance as a large, finely detailed California Bungalow style dwelling with Arts and Crafts influences, that remains substantially intact externally. Notable features include the unusual terracotta flat roof tiles, the projecting angled bay window with leadlight glazing, the wrap around verandah with sandstone balustrade and piers, the

	timber framed casement windows and double gable front with timber battening and shingles. It is a good representative example of the style, that makes a strong contribution to the historical character of the locality.		
	Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
d) Social	As a private residence, the place is unlikely to have social value to the local community.		
	Does not meet the criterion.		
e) Research	The California Bungalow style dwelling at 66 Wonga Street has the potential to provide further information into the professional work of local builder Charles Rupert Ward, who built the house for himself and family, and was responsible for the development of numerous similar styled dwellings throughout Canterbury.		
	Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
f) Rarity	The dwelling at 66 Wonga Street, is not considered rare, being one of a large number of California Bungalow style residences constructed throughout the Canterbury area in the first decades of the 20 th century, although it is a large and well detailed example making it uncommon within the LGA.		
	Does not meet the criterion.		
g) Representativeness	No. 66 Wonga Street is a good representative example of an Interwar California Bungalow residence with Arts and Crafts influences. It is of high integrity externally and retains notable original details including the unusual terracotta flat roof tiles, the projecting angled bay window with leadlight glazing, the wrap around verandah with sandstone balustrade and piers, the timber framed casement windows and double gable front with timber battening and shingles.		
	Meets the criterion on a Local level.		
Integrity	High ✓ (external)	Moderate	Little
Intactness	High ✓ (external)	Moderate	Little

Recommended Management	
Recommendation	Yes ✓ / No x
List as local heritage item under Canterbury-Bankstown LEP 2023	✓
Not worthy of listing as local heritage item	
Identify as a Contributory Item within the Heritage Conservation Area	
A Conservation Management Plan or Heritage Asset Action Plan should be prepared prior to undertaking any substantial works.	✓
Other recommendations and/or comments: Nil	

Data Source		
Campsie Heritage Review and State Heritage Inventories	2025	Lucas Stapleton Johnson & Partners Pty Ltd

References

Muir, L & Madden, B., eds. 1992; *The Heritage of Canterbury Municipality*, Canterbury and District Historical Society

Images



Figure 9: 66 Wonga Street, Canterbury.



Figure 10: West elevation and front verandah of 66 Wonga Street, Canterbury.



Figure 11: West and south elevations of 66 Wonga Street, Canterbury.



Figure 12: Front entry to 66 Wonga Street, Canterbury.